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VOL. 5—NO. 41

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1903.

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BABY'S QUESTIONS.

(F. R. Johnson, in Union Reporter. With apologies to Felix Connop.)

Dear Lord, I know you're very great,
And I am little—only eight;
But there are things I'd like to say,
To ask you, Lord, before I pray;
For it's no use to ask mama,
I've questioned her and my papa,
And neither one the answer knew,
So I resolved to come to you.

I want to know the reason why
So many children have to die;
And why, with so much bread and meat,
Some folks have not enough to eat?
And why some little girls and boys
Have all the fun and all the toys,
While others have to work all day
And have no time to romp and play?
Why do the rich folks close their door
To other folks that may be poor?
Has any one, Dear Lord, the right
To own your earth and all in sight?
My papa works in a nasty shop,
Making 'mobile that run about;
He never rides in the cosy seat,
While those whose hands work never soil,
Enjoy the fruit of papa's toil.

He says he does not work for choice,
But in these matters has no voice.
If I ask him why we do not dwell
In a nice house, he cannot tell.
But says some day perhaps I'll know
Why some folks have made it so.
My mama says that long ago
Black men were sold as slaves to go
And work, from day to day,
And never take a cent of pay.
Now I see the blacks are free
And the whites are as busy as they can be
Working and making lots of things,
But don't enjoy the wealth it brings.
Now was it good or Christian like
To free the blacks and slave the whites?
Did you mean, Dear Lord, when you gave us life
That there should always be such strife?
That a few should claim to own the land
On which their lovely mansions stand,
While others, who a living sought,
Should humbly dwell in a lowly cot?
Did Jesus, when he died for us,
Think there would ever be such a fuss?
And do you think, if He knew the pain,
That he would come and die again?
And is it true, Dear Lord, I pray,
That thing will always be this way?
If 'tis always to be such an unjust world,
I want to die while a little girl.

And now, as I lay me down to sleep,
I pray, Dear Lord, that you will keep
Our home beyond the sheriff's reach;
And if I should die before I wake,
I pray my soul the "trust" won't take.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE Wall street Journal is considered one of the most influential spokesmen of corporate interests in the country, and the following comment, which we clip from the issue of November 20, is significant to say the least:

"Believing, as we do, that Socialism embodies both political and economic doctrines destructive (to whom?) in their character, we cannot but feel that unionism is the strongest economic bulwark in the body politic today against the encroachments of Socialism.

"Much can be said against the practices of unionism and against some of its doctrines. When all has been said, however, the fact remains that the principle of organization and collective bargaining is sound in itself, and is capable of being cleansed (Parry has suggested the kind of "cleansing") from the unsound doctrines that have been grafted upon it. Unionism can be mended and made a powerful and beneficent factor in our (that "our" is appropriate) civilization. There is no mending Socialism. (Thanks.) It is needless to say, therefore, that the action of the Federation of Labor convention in rejecting by so large a majority resolutions committing that body to socialist doctrine will commend itself to every one, clear-minded and fair-minded enough to recognize facts and their bearing."

The above is nothing more than a confession that Socialism cannot be touched by any capitalistic influence, while unionism is susceptible of thus being "mended" and "cleansed" by taking from it all the weapons which will make it acceptable to Parry and the Wall Street Journal. The jubilation which the latter indulges in, together with its assurance that the Federation, as now controlled, presents no obstacles to its being Parryized and "cleansed," is far from being complimentary to the present administration.

However, it is certain that should such "cleansing" ever be accomplished, organized labor would resemble a wake more than it would a representative of working class interests. Such an event, far from proving "the strongest economic bulwark in the body politic," would result in its desertion by the workers like rats from a sinking ship, and direct their attention to the control of that "body politic"

which the Journal thinks such a policy would perpetuate.

Capitalism has no objections to organized labor, providing the power it gives through the strike, boycott and union shop is not utilized by its membership. The use of these weapons constitute the "unsound doctrines that have been grafted upon it," and from which the Journal and Parry would "cleanse" it. While this is "deplorable" from the capitalist point of view, yet it does not carry the terror that a united stand at the ballot-box for control of the "body politic" would bring. It is in the rejection of this by the Federation which makes the Journal grateful.

We leave it to the judgment of our readers as to the value to be placed on the endorsement of "conservatism" coming from such a source.

ACCORDING to a press report, last week, the following advertisement appeared in a Pittsburg paper:

WANTED—A young man who would sell his middle finger for \$500 to be used in grafting a nose on a man who lost his by cancer. Call on or address A. Span, Dermatologist, Room 28 McClintock Building, No. 516 Market street.

This is followed by the statement that 170 men offered to make the sacrifice, one of whom was selected. Just why 170 men in one city can be found who are willing to part with a portion of their anatomy for \$500, is a mystery which will in all probability never be solved. It is a well known fact for which every capitalist journal will vouch, that all can find a buyer of the entire person, though for a much smaller sum, and it is this condition of the "labor market" which certainly constitutes "prosperity."

We have become accustomed to workmen selling themselves by the day, week or month for a living, but to subject them to the knife and sell a part of their body to another is such an innovation that it suggests something creepy. However, as labor power is sold on the installment plan now, we may become accustomed to this new departure with the passing of time.

As to the motive which prompts one to part with a portion of his anatomy for a monetary consideration, one might suggest that it is due to the fact that there was no "demand" for the entire carcass, but, as that view would reflect on the character of the "prosperity" that prevails, we prefer to leave the solution of the mystery to others.

OUR attention has been called to the publication of an article on trades unionism, which appeared in the Pharos of Marion, Ind., by one Chas. F. Waltz. It is only fair to state that the paper in question throws its columns open to both sides of the question.

Waltz is certainly a literary genius, and how he managed to hide his talents until the Pharos gave him that publicity which they merit, is a mystery to us. For a calm, sober and discriminating philosopher, and one whose convictions betray patient and impartial investigation and research, we doubt whether there is anything in the English language that will equal in brilliancy and literary style the following excerpts which we take from Waltz' article:

"From darkened alleys (electric lights are out on these occasions) they have sneaked, like their progenitors in the animal family upon their unsuspecting victims and widows and orphaned children are the trophies of their victories." This is blood-curdling but it only prepares us for the worse, which follows:

"The Mafia of the Italians does not surpass the methods of organized labor and their hounding process is as sure and inevitable as the most mercenary band of brigands known to history." "A gang of anarchists, who are breaking every law human and divine." Brickbats and gas-pipe are not slow persuaders in the hands of zealous union missionaries who are strongly possessed with Christian charity, even though it does not have a razor edge. The festering clutch of industrial thugs, despots, assassins," etc., etc.

This is enough and plenty to bear out our contention that Marion has been harboring a great economist and literary genius unknown to its citizens, and we take pride in giving him an introduction in this part of the state.

Indiana has long been noted for its

ANOTHER SOLUTION.

THE American Humane Society has published a \$200 prize essay for the best plan of preventing strikes. We are informed that copies have been sent to every newspaper office in the country and to all public officials at Washington. The essay will no doubt occasion much comment, and we consider it of sufficient importance to give it some attention.

The judges, who awarded the prize, report that "some others were learned and brilliant, some pleaded for ideals unfortunately out of reach in the present state of mankind and of society. This one unites, in a remarkable degree, humanity and common sense toward a working plan to prevent strikes."

From this we gather that the plan selected has the merit of practicability, as distinguished from those which are generally characterized as "utopian." The author, Anos Judson Bailey, a minister of Meriden, N. H., states that "if strikes are to be prevented, an easy and efficient method of adjusting all differences which may lead to them must be provided; for the first essential is an efficient method for the impartial administration of justice. This cannot be left to arbitration voluntary or compulsory." Just how "practical" and impartial it is will be seen by the following review:

Establish a system of courts, one system to be established by the state, and the judges to be elected by the people; another system, with corresponding jurisdiction, to be established by the federal government, the judges to be appointed by the president, with the consent of the senate. State and Federal shall have three of these industrial courts, as follows: Industrial Court; Industrial Court of Appeals; Industrial Supreme Court. These courts are to have full jurisdiction. Appeal may be had from a lower court of one series to a higher court of the other series, or of the same series, as the appellant may elect.

A commissioner shall be appointed for an industry or group of industries, to whom grievances shall be referred, and, if the decision is unsatisfactory, an appeal to the Industrial Court may be taken. The employer, employee, the government or the "public" may enter suit in time of a strike. During a strike, the government may, at its discretion, take charge of an industry, and any disturbance by the strikers or friends shall be treated as contempt of court. The government may even employ laborers to take the place of strikers till the grievance is adjusted. If the decision is against the strikers, the judges shall also determine whether they shall be reinstated or not. If the strikers do not return to work they shall not interfere with other laborers who may take their places. In all cases the decision of the court shall be FINAL, subject to appeal to higher courts, on the points involved as the causes of the strike.

The plan also provides for the appointment of a committee of fifteen by the president to prepare a book of rules which shall apply in the industrial courts in the same way as the statutes in the civil courts. This is the general outline and essential features of the prize plan for the prevention of strikes.

We do not hesitate to affirm, notwithstanding the author's assurance to the contrary, that a more rigid plan of compulsory arbitration could not be devised than this. The reader will note that from the very moment a strike has been started, it is possible for those interested in securing their defeat to commence proceedings in the name of the "public," and from that time the care of their cause is taken out of their hands. And

bullfrogs, clod-hoppers and other equally interesting special Hoosier types, and we can now add another exhibit to our collection in the person of Waltz of Marion, who in every union sees an organized band of criminals taking life at will. Blood spots appear in the heavens, and human society is a slaughter-house, and union men, as butchers, ply their vocation unmolested or discovered—till Waltz began his investigation.

Waltz of Marion will go down in the history of Hoosierdom as the sleuth who

who is to try the case? Judges of Industrial courts elected by citizens, but if unsatisfactory decisions are handed down an appeal can only be taken to Industrial courts the judges of which are APPOINTED by the president with the advice and consent of the senate. It will not tax the imagination to determine what would be the result, if a grievance between capitalists and laborers were referred to such a body selected in such a way. This in itself is significant of the "impartiality" which the author of the plan assures us should be maintained.

Another joker is found in the APPOINTMENT by the president of a committee of fifteen for the adoption of rules as a guide in settling grievances in the courts. If such a committee, coming from such a source, should leave any advantage to the laborer in the selection and interpretation of the rules, the latter would be fortunate indeed.

But the "impartiality" of the author reaches its climax when he determines what the laborer is entitled to in all disputes. Hear him:

"On behalf of labor, which is chiefly to be considered in the preventing of strikes, it must be conceded that fair wages for laborers are such as to furnish themselves and their families of a blind equal to what they are or OUGHT TO BE FOR PERSONS WHO LABOR." Now, if the Humane Society had paid \$200 for an essay in which was incorporated the statement that "a living for themselves and families" for dumb animals should be considered as "fair wages," we could accept it, but OUR IMPARTIALITY demands that the laborers, the producers of wealth, should not be satisfied with a "living for themselves and families" so long as they produce values in excess of the values incorporated in their means of subsistence. And, by the way, it is this disproportion between the means of subsistence which laborers now receive and their powers of wealth production, that causes all the conflicts which Mr. Bailey is trying to abolish.

Though the author has given what he thinks the laborer is entitled to, he has not ventured to say with equal "impartiality" what shall be the amount that the capitalists shall appropriate for themselves. Why this silence on their share after drawing the line for the laborers? Is he not afraid that this omission might leave the inference that the capitalist class are entitled to no more than the laborers? He should be more guarded and specific on this delicate point.

Our candid opinion is that Mr. Bailey has evolved nothing more than an elaborate scheme of compulsory arbitration, and one which, if acted on, would place workingmen at the mercy of their masters. Even with its penalties for disobeying the decisions of the highest of the Industrial Courts we do not believe that it would settle strikes. On the contrary we believe that with such an elaborate machine, much easier of control by capitalists than laborers, it would take so much economic power from the workers that they would be forced to political action as a class to recover it, and the capitalists, have every reason to avoid such an issue.

It is the old story of trying to cover up the class struggle. It cannot be straddled or smothered. It's impractical and utopian. With the abolition of the struggle will also go the strike and all such visionary schemes. When the laborers get their dues and walk the earth as free men, and masters instead of slaves of their environment, strikes will occupy the place in history that the war club does today.

traced to its source the cause of deaths among "widows and orphaned children." Our cup of fame is full and runneth over.

If a man has the right to live, he has the right to free access to the means of life equal with every other man. It's simply a question of whether he has a right to live or not.—The New Time.

What I want to know is: If what I produce isn't mine, whose is it?—The New Time.

WHITE ROSES

By ELSIE CARMICHAEL

Copyright, 1903, by T. C. McCure

Dick walked down the avenue slowly, so deeply absorbed that he looked straight at Mrs. De Peyster Jones and cut her, to that young woman's surprise.

"Why, what can the matter be with Dickie?" she said to herself, with an almost irresistible impulse to turn around and look after the melancholy figure sauntering down the street.

Mildred Jones had been a friend of Dick Eaton's ever since they had played in the park and gone to dancing school together. Two years before she had married De Peyster Jones, and now one of her greatest pleasures was chaperoning Dick and his various ladyloves.

"I believe Dick's in love again," she exclaimed, half aloud, "or perhaps this is the real thing at last. I wish it were and Dickie would settle down."

At the same moment Dick was passing a florist's. A happy thought struck him.

"I'll settle it tonight," he said to himself. "I'll make Doris say whether she cares for me or not. If she won't have me I'll— I'll— His eyes wandered up and down the crowded avenue, brilliant in the spring sunshine. I'll do something desperate," he threatened.

He went into the shop, heavy with the fragrance of roses and violets, and tried to decide what he would send her. He was going to take her to a musicale at Mrs. Schuyler's that evening, and as he had forgotten to ask her the color of her gown he chose white roses. Going to the desk, he took out a visiting card and stood hesitating, pen in hand. Should he leave it to the flowers or ask her tonight at the musicale? He remembered a particularly cozy and retired corner behind the palms in Mrs. Schuyler's conservatory.

"No, I cannot wait until then," he thought. "I'll let the flowers speak."



"SO YOU COULDN'T CARRY THEM, DORIS!" HE CRIED HOARSELY.

Hastily he wrote on the card, "If you care for me a little bit, Doris, carry this tonight."

Then he sealed it up and gave it to the man. "Send the flowers at once to 37 West—th street," he said as he paid for them. "On no account let there be any delay."

"Arrah, thin, I want some flowers, a rare lilliant design, for me cousin, Mrs. O'Flannagan, who's dade," exclaimed a voice. A large, showily dressed, red faced Irish woman pushed past him to the counter.

Dick went out of the shop filled with mingled feelings of doubt, uncertainty and a great love for Doris. As he strolled over to the club he marveled at his own presumption in asking such a peerless creature to come down to earth for his sake.

That evening while he was waiting for Doris he roamed restlessly about the great drawing room. When a little rustle of silken draperies announced her coming he stood like a soldier at attention, awaiting his sentence. The portieres were pushed aside, and Doris, in a trailing white gown, stood outlined against the heavy curtains—Doris with her blue eyes flashing ominously—and with empty hands.

Everything seemed to spin around. "So you couldn't carry them, Doris!" he cried hoarsely, while his hand clasped the back of the chair.

"I don't see how you could have asked such a thing," she said jolly. She was still standing and did not make any movement to come nearer him.

"I know it was presumptuous," he admitted mournfully.

She laughed mirthlessly. "I thought at first that you meant it as a joke," she said. She walked over to the fireplace, her long, duffy skirt trailing behind her on the polished floor. The freight played on her hair, on her white, sculptured shoulders and her exquisite arms. Dick thought that she had never looked so beautiful, and his hands tightened on the carved oak chair back.

"I knew you were always playing jokes on people," she went on. "Let I

By this time every citizen of Terre Haute should know that there is no better place to buy their furniture and carpets than

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They carry the largest stock, are entirely reliable, and are strictly one price. Established 32 years.

never supposed you could joke about such a thing as this."

She looked up at him as he towered above her. He was a very good looking man, she admitted, with his splendid athletic build and his well bred, clear cut features. Then she dropped her eyes to the fire again.

"So you really had the impudence to send it?" she said cruelly.

Dick became a little angry. "I may be presumptuous," he cried, "but I fail to see why you should look on it as impudent. Because a man sends a girl flowers and shows her that he cares for her with all the depths of his being you think he is impudent?"

"Well, I don't care for your taste," she exclaimed. "I consider the whole thing an insult, Mr. Eaton, and I do not care to be one of the girls on whom you play such jokes. I have a headache and am not going to Mrs. Schuyler's tonight. Shall I ring?"

Dick gathered himself together. "Good night," he said coldly and met the footman at the door.

After luncheon the next day he found himself in Mildred Jones' cozy little drawing room pouring out the whole story into her sympathetic ears.

"And you sent her white roses?" she inquired when he had finished the tale.

"Yes, Doris was here at luncheon, and she told me all about it. I think, my dear boy, that there has been some great mistake. But don't be discouraged. I will try to manage some way to help you out. Doris was very angry, but I am sure she will forgive you."

There was an amused twinkle in her eyes that Dick could not understand, but he felt her sympathy and went back to the club with a lighter heart.

Perhaps an hour later he was called to the telephone and at once recognized Doris' voice.

"Hello! Is that you, Dick?" she said, and there was a joyous ring about it that set Dick's heart to beating. "Did you send me white roses yesterday?"

"Yes," he cried exultantly, "white roses and maidenhair."

Doris laughed. "Well, Dick, can you—come up this evening?" She hesitated. "If you will come I will—carry your flowers." She shut off the telephone instantly, and Dick was left with the receiver at his ear and a beatific expression on his face.

It was with different feelings from those of the night before that he stood by the fire in Doris' drawing room that evening listening for her footsteps. But so quietly she came that she stood between the portieres before he knew it. Doris, beautiful as ever, in softest rose color and holding in her hands—Dick, who had started forward with a glad cry, stopped, and his hands dropped to his side.

"Good heavens, Doris! Where did you get that awful thing?" he exclaimed.

Doris, with a merry laugh, held up a hideous form of red and white immortelles with stiff, red roses wired on toothpicks, spelling out the word "Hope." "Your flowers," she explained.

"Good Lord!" he gasped. "Doris, you didn't think I sent you that monstrosity, did you? Where are my roses?" Then his face cleared. "It was that miserable Irish woman!" he cried. "She came in as I went out to order some flowers for a funeral, and that stupid florist got the cards and addresses mixed."

"Never mind, Dick," she said, looking at him coquettishly. "You don't seem to realize that I am carrying your flowers." But the last word was almost lost as Dick crushed her in his arms, the "lilliant design" and all.

Union Advocates Temperance.
President Daniel J. Keefe of the Longshoremen's, Marine and Transport Workers' International union, a firm believer that a sober man can do better and more satisfactory work than one not sober and that a man should be in full control of all his faculties all the time, has framed the following clause, which is inserted in all the agreements presented by the local unions of that organization to employers this season:

"If there is any one habit or practice which brings disease and suffering and disorder, which abridges and retards the power and influence of labor, which shortens the span of life, which inflicts misery upon the innocent, which humiliates and degrades the worker, it is drink."

The organization has a membership of about 125,000 along the chain of lakes and of more than 300,000 all told in the country.

FRED W. BEAL
Attorney at Law.

Citizens Phone 1185. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

FROM OLD VINCENNES

Comes an Interesting Batch of News by Our Special Correspondent.

Come, give me your hand, sir, my friend and my brother, If honest, why, sure, that's enough! One hand, if it's true, is as good as another No matter how brawny or rough.

The Blackford Glass Works sounded the first whistle, Monday at 8 p. m., and thus another independent concern forges to the front. The works recently moved here from Hartford City, and all laborers, are union, to be sure. Vincennes has two glass factories now, the Blackford adding strength to the glass blowers' union as well as to other organizations. The "Old Post," the home of Alice, is certainly gaining proper standing in the union line, some of the best and nicest skilled mechanics holding forth on the banks of the Wabash.

It is a "crime and a shame" for union men to purchase non-union goods. Some seem utterly devoid of principle—too mean for anything—and howl and chew about their fellow men working over time. They fail to see their own misgivings; they are union men (so called) for the good wages there is in store for them. The truth is they belong to the union solely to get and hold a job. The worst of the lot is the fellow who will talk unionism and at the same time smoke a filthy scab cigar; yes even chew scab tobacco. Old fool policy, thou art a jim dandy! Old ma's believe, you have two faces under one hat! It were better if these sine spots were cast adrift and made to shift for pastures new.

Typographical Union, No. 395, meets, Sunday, and "heap much" business will be transacted. One of the most important measures to come before the body is the defense fund and label agitation. Two new candidates will be balloted upon.

There are two scab brick-layers "mixing it up" here on the rolling-mill job. "There should be 'somethin' doin'." Get in line, Mr. Bricklayers! Join the union and be a "good fellow."

If you are not a union man or woman, why not? There is no excuse for you not getting on the inside. Do so today, don't delay; delays are of no value; reap all the benefit and get all that's coming to you.

The Butchers' and Meat Cutters' Union has, at last, accomplished a few things. All meat shops are closed on Sundays and nothing is sold after closing up time, Saturday night.

The Electrical Workers' Union has a great treat in store in the shape of a grand ball, New Year's eve. The hall will be gayly and artistically illuminated with electric lights of all shades and designs, costing in the aggregate \$100. The electrical effects will out do any effort ever attempted in this city. Quite a number of visitors from Evansville, Terre Haute, Princeton, Washington, Sullivan, Olney and Flora will be here to give the pole-climbers a mighty good time.

J. C. MATES.

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks 1904 Almanac

The Rev. Irl R. Hicks Almanac for 1904 is now ready. It will be mailed to any address for 30 cents. It is surprising how such an elegant, costly book can be sent prepaid so cheaply. No family or person is prepared to study the heavens, or the storms and weather of 1904, without this wonderful Hicks Almanac and Prof. Hicks splendid paper, WORD AND WORKS. Both are sent for one dollar a year. Word and Works is among the best American Magazines. Like the Hicks Almanac, it is too well known to need further commendation. Few men have labored more faithfully for the public good or found a warmer place in the hearts of the people. Send orders to WORD AND WORKS PUBLISHING CO., 2201 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Clinton Miner Composes New Song.

Walter Spicer, one of the greatest singers and composers of the state, has written a new song entitled "Nell, Nell, My Sweet Nell." The song will be published as soon as a copyright is secured for it. It is making a hit wherever sung. Mr. Spicer is a coal miner of Clinton. He is regarded as one of the best singers in the state.

Sullivan Mine Cave In.

Mine No. 1, belonging to the Hymera Coal Company, caved in, Monday, and two coal cars were precipitated into the opening. The cave in was probably caused by the underlying mine entries not being sufficiently braced. No one was injured, but work in the mine has been temporarily abandoned.

Husbanding Resources.

James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' International union, has addressed a circular to the local unions of the organization, in which he says: "Wage reductions are threatened in various quarters, and prospects are not particularly bright for employment during the winter months. While the machine shops of the country, according to the latest reports, have a good supply of orders on the books, there is an uncertainty, and members are advised to arrange all differences by arbitration."

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS—of character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise our established, wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$10.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References, in close self-addressed envelope, Colonial, 32 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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

The Toiler, 50c a year.

Pain

From Inflammatory Rheumatism

Would Have Killed Our Son.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills Saved Him.

"We began to use Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills six years ago. My wife had liver trouble and a neighbor gave her some of your liver pills to try, after which we bought a bottle of them and my wife used them until cured. Since then I have used them and I must say that I have never used any pills that gave me the satisfaction these have. We also use Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills with greatest satisfaction. Three years ago our son Harry had inflammatory rheumatism. He had suffered so much that I believe I we had not given him Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills which relieved him almost instantly he would have died. I am always glad of the opportunity for praising Dr. Miles' Remedies."

"I was afflicted with neuralgia for years and never found any permanent relief till I began using Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are a sure cure for headache and neuralgic pains. Only this morning I recommended them to a friend with a severe headache and in a half hour he came into the store smiling. The headache was gone. We use them in the family and find them excellent for the women folks. This high altitude makes them very nervous. Grandma says I should tell Dr. Miles she could not live here were it not for the Anti-Pain Pills that she takes occasionally."—L. B. Morris, Helena, Montana.

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.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor

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Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers
Barbers' Union
Cigarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musicians' Union
Womans' Union Label League
United Mine Workers
Local 42 Local 130
Local 74 Local 132
Local 135 Local 167
Local 1061 Local 192

OFFICERS
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Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

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AFFILIATED BODIES.

A. F. of L. No. 718.
Carpenters No. 212.
Clerks No. 251.
Cigarmakers No. 173.
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 128
Barbers No. 176.
Brewery Workers No. 52.
Bartenders No. 24.
Electrical Workers No. 243.
Iron Molders No. 400.
Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 373.
Stone Cutters.
St. Hallway Employees No. 251.
Typographical No. 395.
Team Drivers No. 113.
Team Owners.

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 244
Federal Labor Union 7145
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 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS
President—J. F. Cole,
Vice President—M. Cummins,
Secretary—H. L. Graves,
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

MEETINGS
Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners' 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
Miners' Locals 128 and 302.
Federal Labor Union, No. 871.

OFFICERS
President—T. S. Barnes,
Vice President—W. G. Nelson,
Secretary—L. Heck,
Treasurer—T. W. Reed.

MEETINGS
Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Miners' Hall.

R-I-P-A-N-S Tabules doctors find a good prescription for mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for usual occasions. The family bottle (50c) contains a supply for a year. All druggists sell them.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$10.00, paid by check, each Monday with all expenses, direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. References, in close self-addressed envelope, Colonial, 32 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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.

When you want

COAL

You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaranteed by **DAN DAVIS** Tenth and Chestnut Sts. Both Phones No. 18

SUITS, \$15.00 up. UNION LABEL

HUGH A. MARTIN

MERCHANT TAILOR

11 NORTH SIXTH STREET TERRE HAUTE

Candy For Christmas!

Send 25 cts. at once for new book giving easy Home Directions to make every known kind of CHRISTMAS CANDY. Send at once and get ready for a Happy Xmas. Send a 25c piece wrapped in a piece of paper. Don't send stamps. Address O. BENSON, Lebanon, Ind.

HULMAN & CO'S

DAUNTLESS COFFEE

A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA DELICIOUS FLAVOR

PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

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 see and see **A. FROMME, General Contractor** 1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET

As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentry, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 476.

This is the Union Label of The United Hatters of North America

When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. It has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a notorious concern. JOHN A. HOFFIT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 11 Waverly Place, New York.

Read the Toiler. It's interesting.

SOCIALIST NEWS

Martha Biegler has left for Kansas City for a stay of several months at the Mills school. She will locate permanently in the West.

Eugene V. Debs speaks at the Coliseum Annex in Chicago next Sunday. The meeting will be preceded by a labor parade.

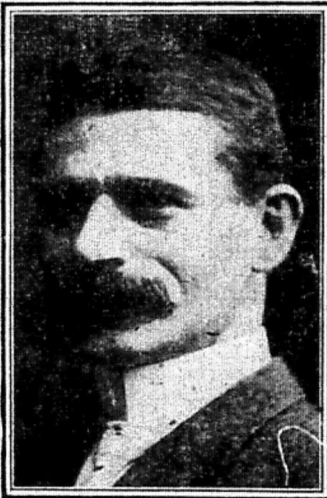
State Secretary Oneal is writing an anti single-tax pamphlet entitled "The Dilemma of Single Tax." It will probably be published in February.

Jeffersonville reports great success with their winter lecture course. Lucian Rule of Louisville was the last speaker who spoke to a large crowd.

Adolph Harrack reports the organization of Monticello, although application has not been received yet. His observations are that the membership in the rural districts are better informed than those in the small towns.

Fred G. Strickland will speak at several points in the northern part of the state this month on the way to Ohio.

Dates for Clinton Simonton for the coming week are as follows: Logansport, December 6 and 7; Lafayette, 8 and 9; Kokomo, 10 and 11; Indianapolis, 12 and 13. A number of locals have refused dates, and in all probability circuit work will have to be abandoned for the winter. This is to be regretted, as it prevents those who want speakers from continuing the agitation.



Morris Hillquit, author of "A History of Socialism in the United States," an advertisement of which appears on this page, is one of the most widely-known Socialists in America. Many of the events which he narrates in his history he personally participated in.

The book is one that every Socialist should have as a reference work, and we believe it will have a large sale.

Adolph Harrack's Report.

Adolph Harrack, who has just completed a tour of the state, submits an interesting report of the general condition of the movement in those towns in which he spoke. In all of them he found many who

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, including Utopian, Christian, Fabian and Modern or Scientific Socialism.
2. An account of the Free Soil, Labor Reform, Anarchist, Single Tax, Populist, Nationalist and other Reform movements in the United States.
3. An account of the evolution of the present methods and policies of the Socialist Party.
4. A comparative study of the social philosophies of all American schools of social reform.
5. An analysis of the present conditions and tendencies of the future development of the Socialist movement in the United States.

371 pages, with full index, cloth bound, large type. Price \$1.50. Postage 17 cents extra. Discount to Agents.
COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO.
11 Cooper Square, New York.
SPECIAL OFFER: Upon receipt of \$2.00 (and 17 cents postage), we will send the "History of Socialism" and the "Comrade" for one year.

SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

How about the trusts? Are they 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?

How long before the next panic? When the mills shut down to wait until consumption catches up with production, how about the sight of every man to earn a living?

How are you going to use your vote to make conditions more secure for yourself and your fellow workers?

To questions like these there is just one straightforward, reasonable, logical answer, and that answer is given by the socialists.

Possibly you think you have no use for the socialists. But are you sure you know what their ideas really are? It isn't fair to them or to yourself to take your ideas of them from the daily papers published in the interests of one of the old parties in general and the capitalists in particular.

There is one periodical that will teach you more about the socialist movement and the socialist philosophy than all the newspapers in America. It is called "The International Socialist Review." It isn't very bulky, 64 pages monthly. It isn't as easy reading as the Police Gazette or the Ladies' Home Journal, but it is one of the most important papers. It does not abuse the capitalists. It shows how necessary they have been in the past, and how unnecessary they have now become. It is the best exponent in the English language of the greatest political and social movement the world has ever known.

Price one dollar a year; ten cents a copy. A sample copy and a booklet on socialism will be mailed for six cents in stamps to any one mentioning this advertisement.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers.
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO

RUSKIN College

Literary Department of Ruskin College, Chicago, sends and delivers \$2.50. Industrial Students credited for work this year. Tuition \$10 per year. It is a weekly College. Business, Art, Musical and Industrial courses. Residents and non-residents. Courses conducted by A. M. and W. W. Wood. Only one course in America with industrial department, offering courses in Socialism taught by leading experts. Industrial Department. Address: Ruskin College, Chicago, Ill. Fall term begins Sept. 15th. Catalogue sent on request. Write for it.

were exceptionally well informed and active in agitation and propaganda. A few towns that have good, clear socialists remain in the background, and these places need stirring up.

One peculiarity is that the locals in the farming districts in the southern sections of the state, all of whom engaged Harrack, are more active and a larger per cent of them are better informed than those in the small towns that have a population from two to five thousand inhabitants. In fact, if all the city socialists were as active as the socialists in the rural districts, we would have a much better movement.

In summing up, he believes that more reading and study of sound literature by the membership is needed in order to insure that locals with little or no experience will adopt declarations and platforms that will be consistent. This should be done by arranging for systematic study during the winter months and preparing for debates, discussions, etc. Much benefit can be derived from this plan, and locals that feel their deficiency should act upon it.

Our safety lies in a clear comprehension of socialism and the mental discipline and training which such a study will give us. Organization must accompany it, for we are helpless without a strong organization.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Maily's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,317.07.

State Secretary Holman, of Minnesota, reports the organization of nine new locals by State Organizer Klein in one month, although half that time was spent in places already organized. The prospects for a strong organization in Minnesota are increasing.

State Secretary Thomas, of Wisconsin, reports that a referendum of the state membership is being taken on an amendment to the constitution, which will abolish the present system of two kinds of members, and which will make the payment of the national dues compulsory upon all members.

Geo. E. Bigelow is now in Oklahoma, and will remain there until Dec. 10, when he will return home to Lincoln, Neb., filling two or three dates in Kansas on the way.

Geo. H. Goebel is in Louisiana until Dec. 9th; when he returns home to New Jersey, filling several dates on the way.

John W. Bennett is booked in North Dakota until Dec. 17th, and will return home to Sioux City, Iowa, via South Dakota.

Chas. G. Towner concludes his work in Virginia, Dec. 1st, and will return home to Louisville, Ky.

P. J. Hyland has finished in Wyoming, and is working his way to Omaha through Nebraska under the direction of the state secretary.

M. W. Wilkins is in Montana, and John M. Ray is working through Alabama on his way home to Tennessee.

Full reports of the organizing work will be given next week.

Dates have been arranged for Winfield R. Gaylord on his way to Florida. He will fill 12 or 14 dates in Florida under the direction of the state secretary.

Inquiries for dates for James F. Carey's lecture tour have been received from several states. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the state secretaries will arrange Carey's dates. In Iowa dates will be made direct from the national office. It is now definitely arranged that Carey will begin his tour Jan. 1st, to conclude May 31st. As the territory to be covered is large, it will be almost impossible to meet all demands for Carey's services, and locals should therefore remember that "first come, first served," and file application immediately. Address your state secretary or the national secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago will make a lecturing tour through Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, beginning in January. There are few more able lecturers on the Socialist platform than Franklin Wentworth, whose editorial work on the "Socialist Spirit" and for the Socialist press generally, has attracted widespread attention for its brilliancy and incisiveness. With Mrs. Wentworth, who, as a dramatic reader, has few superiors in America, these two make a combination for the lecture platform which can hardly be surpassed. They will travel under the exclusive direction of the national headquarters, and locals will be apprised direct, either by their state secretaries or the national secretary, of the terms and other information.

JANUARY NUMBER

Of the New Idea Woman's Magazine is Very Attractive.

Teeming with good things adapted to women of various tastes, the January number of the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE presents a most attractive appearance. Prominent among its utilitarian articles is one upon "Laudering," the fourth in a series upon "Profitable Industries for Women," from the pen of Sarah Slater. Frances Wilson has retold the pathetic story of Charlotte Temple in a charming way, and Grace Porter Hopkins writes delightfully of "Prominent Washington Hostesses." There are stories of exceptional merit, and examples of verse that are inimitable with originality and merit, and the fashions set forth represent the newest of new ideas in the world of costume.

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. F. Hardisty, 1254 Main, Old phone, Brown 742. New phone 892.

WHY NOT?

Yes, why not a universal strike and put an end to this struggle for justice?

If every workingman and woman should strike today and declare they would never do another stroke of work, except for the full product of their labor, what power is there that could make them again work that others might have the major part of the product of their labor? And what could prevent them from taking to themselves the product of their past as well as of their future labor?

In fact, wouldn't this be the best way to adjust justice?

Why so much prejudice exists among the working class against a universal strike, I cannot understand.

I can readily see why the robber class is bitterly opposed and doing all in their power to prejudice those whose life-blood they are sapping against any and all movements to stop their blood-sucking and compelling them to live by the sweat of their own brows and not by the sweat of some other fellows' brows.

There is nothing they will not do to deceive the workers in order that they may keep up their infamous blood-sucking system, and, as nothing but fakery has or ever can for one moment bolster up this diabolical system, they are compelled to flaunt constantly in the face of Labor this phantom fakery, while they throw dust in the eyes of those whose life-blood they have through all ages slowly sapped, leaving their victims, the toilers, all the misery that poverty, want and ignorance could bring.

We have not only been giving of all our toil, but with loud cries of applause we have supported and bolstered up this system that would otherwise have fallen ages ago.

This bolstering up we have done with all our powers of mind and body, repeating, as people like their falsehoods, believing this our duty and their right for having robbed us.

But many of us are beginning to think, and the time has come when every toiler should awaken from that long sleep that has bound in chains and darkest thralldom our class, and resolve unceasing vigilance to the ushering in of the age of justice to all mankind; for it is only justice that every one shall have the product of his labor, and that no one shall take from another one jot or tittle of the product of his, but that all shall produce that which they have.

Come; let us reason together, and away with all the falsehoods of the capitalists! One of the great black and clouds that has been flung around us, and through which we have never yet been able to see, is, that if a man is smart enough to get the whole earth it is his and nothing can rightfully take it from him, and the remainder of the human race must toil as his slaves.

Why not say if the other fellows get smart enough to take the earth to themselves it is rightfully theirs and the other man the slave?

This fakery simply bases the right to own the earth on the fellows being smart enough to get it.

Let us consider this position for one moment. First, what right has any one to any part of the earth?

Did any one create the earth or the sun or the sunshine or aught that gives the earth value? If not, then tell me by what right any person or class of persons can own the earth or any part of the earth?

It is not the earth we toilers want, but the product of our labor, and no one has the right to claim it, except as we have given them that right, and if in ignorance we have given them that right, in wisdom we will take it from them.

The earth has no value save as Labor makes it valuable. Then the earth's value is the product of labor alone, and all the stuff about one man's or a few men's right to own and control the earth is false. The wealth of the earth, the product of Labor, belongs to Labor. It is Labor's because Labor has produced, and no one has the right to take it from Labor.

Then, laborers, why not strike and claim your own? Take to thyself that which is thine, that thou and thy children may no longer toil that another may reap, but that all may reap, but that all may live from the product of their own labor and none shall want; no, not one. Then shall hunger cease and ignorance, the Father of Crime, be banished from the land and all shall rest in the shadow of peace and be rocked in the cradle of plenty, and there shall be none to make afraid, or claim the right of hell to take thy soul or the right of man to take thy liberty.

But you say it cannot be done, and immediately begin to enumerate the many glaring impossibilities that have been given by the masters of all ages.

Let us no longer repeat or in any way support these false ideas, but hasten to drive forever from our minds all this fakery, and rise to the light of the truth that it can and shall be done; that we, the toilers, are smart enough to no longer shrink into the darkness that is crushing our very souls into doomed darkness, and that we will shake from our minds the phantom fakery that is crushing our very souls.

Come forth, O toiler, and shake off the very dust of the fakir. Fling to the ends of time thy chains and take to thyself the glorious liberty.

Still I hear you say that every effort of the human race through all the past to free itself from the thralldom of the powers over them has been a failure.

If this be true, why is it so?

Is it because they have not been united? Is it not because the toilers are weaker; not because if their minds were free and they were united they couldn't free themselves, but because we have been deceived and we have believed the old falsehood that others have a right to ride on our backs and sap our life-blood just because they were smarter than ourselves. In our belief of this fakery we have crawled in the very dust of humiliation, at the feet of our fakirs and bound in slavery at the throne of mammon and submitted in silence to all the fakery faked upon us.

Why, simply because we were taught that it was a truth that we were created

for no other purpose than to worship the powers that made us that others might ride and goad us till death.

Another phantom has been held over us. It is continuously being told to the toiler "You are not capable of attending to your affairs or of using properly this wealth which you have produced. Your children shouldn't be educated or wear good clothes. These things are for us and our children. We are created for the purpose of using in idleness and squandering in luxury that which you produced. God created you to slave, toil and labor that we might be idle and revel in the luxuries which you have produced. Talk about you toilers being able to govern yourselves! How preposterous! Why, you have always had us as your rulers and you could never do your own ruling! You are not even capable of knowing the ordinary ways of right and wrong. You must support some one to tell you the way to heaven!"

Ha! ha! my fellow toilers, does not this begin to smell fakish? Ah! the saddest words of tongue or pen are that we toilers have believed and supported these infamous fakes, and in sorrow, pain and want toiled our lives away to support these phantoms in the very face of the fact that we have not only done for ourselves but for all others.

Therefore, it becomes obvious in the light of reason that it is not that they fear that we will do for ourselves but that they fear we are going to make them do for themselves and get off our backs and work.

One of the deepest dark died fakes is the army, navy and militia—a combine taken from the very hearthstones of the toilers supported by the toilers for no other use on earth but to shoot the toilers. And yet this institution, conducted under the blackest cloud of fakery that ever darkened the human mind, is actually considered by many of the toilers as a necessity, and it seems that no amount of reasoning can awaken them from this hypnotic state.

They will allow these serpents to come into their homes and schools to take boys that are mere children into the custody of men called officers, whose lives are so vile that nothing low and degrading ever escapes them, and mothers will sign away all claims to those young boys, submitting them absolutely to those institutions of every crime of which the human race is capable. And they believe and repeat the glaring fakery that it is good discipline for the boys; and even schools supposed to be institutions of the best learning are prostituted to this curse and we in silence submit.

Another is that a universal strike must necessarily bring great suffering and bloodshed. This scarecrow, this phantom, this fake, is one of the thinnest and weakest of all the fakes of the fakirs.

Why, already I see a smile on the face of the intellectual as they view the situation since the beginning of strikes and compare the bloodshed of strikes to that of war, the tool of bloodsuckers, which they have never for one moment hesitated to excite the laborers to exercise to their own destruction, taking good care always that they themselves keep far enough away not to get hurt, and seeing that the results of war brings to them and not to the toilers the trophies of their fendish, blood-curdling conflicts of labor against labor for the sole benefit of the fakirs.

A universal strike in which all laborers are united, the army, navy and militia are disbanded, all arms stacked and uniforms put aside, all newspapers and publications used for the circulation of truths, the repudiation of all bonds, mortgages, notes, deeds, etc., all the wealth of the land appropriated to all the people to be used by them according to their needs; all courts and legislatures annulled, and the people left free to decide for themselves what rules and regulations shall direct their actions, one to another. And they are able to do this by direct legislation without any intervening or interfering representation, except the country, state and national papers, in which all matters concerning the wishes of all members of society shall be published for the consideration and education of all whom it may concern or may interest, and for the enlightenment and good of the whole people.

Fellow toilers, why fear the universal strike? Consider our conditions, today, and the appalling rapidity with which it is growing worse. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of our women and children toiling early and late for a mean existence, and thousands of our strong men made tramps and outcasts to wander up and down the face of the earth with no place to rest their weary feet, like dumb, beaten cattle driven from shore to shore and from land to land. Surely we need fear no effort to wipe out of existence the present conditions.

When we shall all absolutely refuse to work longer for the fakirs and declare these the only conditions under which we will ever again go to work, then, and not till then can we be freed from our present slavery.

All freedom has been gained only by a struggle, and if a universal strike will be the most fearful way to settle the present struggle.

Then let all toilers unite for the final conflict that shall set us forever free.

Listen no longer to the voice of the fakir, but arise from your long slumber, O toiler, and awake to the dawn of the morning of a new era in which the equal right of all to have and to enjoy the full product of their labor shall be recognized as justice that must be granted to all alike.

Then shall manhood go forth in the sunlight of truth to a civilization in which all shall rejoice and be glad. Why not?

LUCILE A. MINT.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20.00 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 30 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid American standing. \$200 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced. Position permanent. Address Manager, 65 Wood's Building, Chicago.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

EXCURSIONS

Homeseekers' Excursions One Fare Plus \$2.

To many points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas on Tuesday, December 1 and 15, 1903; January and 19, February 2 and 16, March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST TICKETS AT VERY LOW RATES, on sale same date, and to same points named above.

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 657 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.



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.

Table with 2 columns: Publication Name and Price. Includes 'THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW' at \$1.00 per year, 'WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE' at \$1.00 per year, and 'THE TOILER' at 75c per year.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor GERMANIA HOTEL Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

RIVALRY BETWEEN UNIONS.

Lennon Says Time Will Settle All the Questions of Jurisdiction.

One question in particular has been forced strikingly upon my attention during the past year in connection with our trades union movement. The subject is the one involving jurisdiction of different organizations and the claims made by different unions for jurisdiction over the same people. For several years a jurisdictional difference has existed between the United Garment Workers and the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, but no trades unionist on this continent can point to a single instance where either of the organizations named has brought this contest into the trades union movement or where it has been a disturbing factor in the progress of any organization. When the question of jurisdiction involved between us was passed upon by the convention of the American Federation of Labor both organizations acquiesced absolutely until the matter could be brought before succeeding conventions.

I point this out because I believe it to be the only safe policy for any of our international unions to pursue. Time, which settles all questions, will settle this one of jurisdiction, and the workers of our continent will in time discover where their interests will be best served, and they will decide finally to what jurisdiction they belong, and as they are the parties who are really at interest it is only right that when their decision is eventually given it shall be the rule to govern all organizations at interest. There is probably not a trades unionist who is at all familiar with my name and standing in the movement but what knows that I believe thoroughly in strict craft organization, and I feel confident from my knowledge of the past and observation of the present that time will demonstrate to the workers of our continent that it is in their own craft organization that they can receive the best protection and secure the best conditions of labor.—John B. Lennon.

Socialism in Germany.

In view of the unrest of labor in England and its determination to be represented in parliament by men who understand its needs and aspirations it is interesting to study the result of the last general election in Germany, an election which would have attracted only passing attention had it not been for the surprising gains made by the socialists, as it was a campaign involving no great issues except the one issue, whether the socialists were to hold their own or to be engulfed by the forces of reactionary conservatism. The German socialist does not regard it as an insult to be called a socialist. The name is not considered by him a term of reproach, although it is used in that sense by his opponents. When the Reichstag was dissolved the socialists had fifty-eight seats. They now control eighty-one, backed by nearly 3,200,000 voters, over a quarter of the entire electorate of the empire. Their strength, however, is really greater than the figures would indicate. If there were a fair and proper reapportionment the socialists today would have 120 seats out of a total of 397.

Naturally nothing is more galling to the German emperor than this success of the socialists, because he has done everything in his power to crush out socialism. Yet the emperor himself is one of the strongest forces making for socialism in Germany. As a recent writer in an English magazine remarks, "A prominent socialist leader once said that every speech made by the emperor costs the parties of order one seat."—A. Maurice Low in Forum.

SOUTH AMERICA

SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL

BY FRANK C. CARPENTER

A splendid octavo volume of more than 600 pages, with scores of illustrations and maps. Rich Paper! Strong Binding! Styles and Prices—Cloth Binding \$3.00 Half Morocco Binding \$4.00 Full Morocco Binding \$5.00

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THE COMRADE

An Illustrated Monthly of Life, Labor and Literature. \$1.00 a Year, 10 Cents a Copy. "I have every Socialist magazine and paper in America that I know of, but The Comrade leads them all," writes a comrade of Toronto, Can. You will find the truth of this statement after having seen and read The Comrade. Special Offer: 50¢ a copy 25¢ for four different copies of The Comrade, containing more than 100 large pages of excellent reading matter on Socialism, and about 100 beautiful illustrations, fine half-tone portraits and cartoons, some of which are of full page size, and printed in colors. If you subscribe now for a year you will get FREE any of the following large pictures, for wall-decoration: The Race of the Nations Towards Socialism; Triumph of Labor, by Walter Crane; Karl Marx; Wm. Morris; Mother Jones; William Liebknecht; Fed. Lassalle; August Bebel. Please mention this paper. THE COMRADE, 11 Cooper Sq., New York.



Special Homeseekers' Excursion TO Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Arkansas

Tuesday, December 8th \$20 round trip to many points in Texas also to Southern States.

On December 15th tickets will be sold to Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Trinidad for \$34.65. Additional dates of sale, January 5th and 15th.

One-Way Colonists' Rates to Western and Southern States, December 15th, January 5th and 19th, Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, \$18.00.

For full particulars call at Big Four city ticket office—215 North La Salle street, E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE TONIGHT

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Saturday Matinee and Night THE WIZARD OF OZ.

THE TOILER.

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PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET

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



LOCAL NEWS NOTES

The bartenders will give a ball at Germania hall, Wednesday, Dec. 9th.

Painters and Decorators' ball at Germania hall, Wednesday night, was a big success a large crowd being present.

District President Hargrove of the Mine Workers went to Oakland City, the first of the week, to settle a grievance, while Vice-President Boyle was called to Sullivan, Monday, for the same purpose.

Bert Viquesney and Francis Pfrank, formerly of Moore & Langen Publishing Company, will soon start a job printing office and bindery.

The Iron Molders met, Tuesday night, at C. L. U. hall, and William Flagin was initiated into membership.

W. H. Albrecht was fined, Tuesday, for employing children under 14 years of age. This item escaped all the reporters in the city. Do you know why?

District President Hargrove, Vice-President Boyle and Secretary Kennedy of the Mine Workers have been nominated by a number of locals in the state for delegates to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis next month.

According to the daily papers, O. P. Smith is to be placed in charge of the Indiana district as organizer of the A. F. of L.

The police have been asked to look for C. C. Sanders, a coal miner of Seeleyville, who has been missing for a week.

Central Labor Union.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union, Friday night, was well attended, with President Wilders in the chair.

John Dwyer, Frank Ewald, Joseph Neary, and Frank Springton, representing the Glass-blowers, and Harry Taylor, of the Iron and Steel Workers, presented credentials and were seated as delegates.

Bills to the amount of \$85.55 were allowed. The reports of delegates showed that work in the city was satisfactory with the exception of the Iron and Steel Workers, who reported that the slump in the iron and steel market had effected the local mill.

It was reported that bogus labels were in circulation in this section, and it was decided to notify the various international unions of the fact. Ex-President Michael Kelly, of the Iron and Steel Workers, was president and delivered a short address. The next meeting will be held Dec. 10.

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MISUSE OF FIGURES.

CORRECT WAY TO MEASURE THE STRENGTH OF TRADES UNIONS.

An Enlightening Analysis of the Claim That Eighty Per Cent of the Workers Are Unorganized—Examination of Official Figures.

Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the United States department of labor, discusses in the Chicago News the subject of the actual strength of the trades unions of this country. He makes several good points in the article, which follows:

It is very difficult to get exact figures on trades union membership. The records kept by the national or international unions at their respective headquarters have to do only with paid membership—that is to say, the national secretaries can only tell you how many members the various locals are paying the per capita dues upon. The locals pay dues into the general or national only of the members who had paid their local dues at a certain time, notwithstanding the delinquents are "good for it" and are really members in good standing. It has been asserted in a not too confidential voice by some secretaries that local unions are frequently deliberate "tax dodgers" and pay into the general treasury not on actual membership, but what they believe to be "about their share." It is painful to think that any trades union would dodge its taxes, as some of the capitalists and capitalistic corporations in some cities in Mexico are said to do.

The careful statistician of trades union membership must therefore take fully into account this element of tax dodging. The more serious element, however, is the rapid changes in membership. Regardless of how close to the facts any set of figures may be, they will be wrong before they can be got into the hands of the printer. In some respects, however, the popular idea and even the figures of enormous growth in the last two years are misleading if not erroneous. For instance, in Chicago the schoolteachers were organized into a federation, which was not considered a labor organization in any sense until it joined the Chicago Federation of Labor. Here was a large accession of members without any change that could in any way affect industrial conditions. The Letter Carriers' association has been agitating the question of uniting with the American Federation of Labor. This would be another accession of mere numbers. It would of course have social significance, but not industrial importance.

In a sense this is true of bartenders and even of barbers' unions, all of which are rapidly increasing—that is to say, not all of the increase in trades union membership has been in directions that vitally affect the manufacture and transportation of commodities. The American Federation of Labor reported in September, 1903, 2,000,000 taxpaying members. To get at the proportion of taxpaying members to actual membership in the unions let the records of two or three organizations suffice. The Garment Workers' records show 24,300 paying the per capita and 35,000 in good standing in 1902 and 53,000 in good standing in 1903. The paying membership of the Iron Molders' union was 25,900 in 1902, whereas in January, 1902, there were 54,251 in good standing and in June, 1902, 70,416, and these figures are exclusive of 4,306 in arrears for dues to their own locals.

The United Mine Workers pay a per capita on 185,400 members, whereas the actual membership in 1902 was 232,000 and in 1903 264,430. It will be seen from this that any list secured from the American Federation of Labor will be largely under the facts as to membership. A conservative estimate would add 20 per cent—that is, raise the number to 2,400,000. It must be remembered that none of the railroad organizations is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. These have a combined membership of about 285,000.

The bricklayers are not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Then there is the American Labor union, a strong central organization which is beginning to be to the west what the American Federation of Labor is to the country at large. Affiliated with the American Labor union is the Western Miners' federation, the richest labor organization, measured by actual cash in its treasury, in the world. There are also a large number of lesser bodies affiliated with the American Labor union. Its combined membership is about 240,000. These large outside bodies, together with the bricklayers, Knights of Labor and other smaller organizations that have no national connection, make it difficult to put the number of union men in the United States at less than 3,000,000. This would include of course a considerable number of Canadian members of international unions.

It is difficult to determine where most of the recent increase in membership comes from geographically. The Minnesota State Federation of Labor reported in August, 1903, an increase of 600 per cent in one year. Wisconsin, however, reports but 35 per cent. The brickmakers get largest gains for the year from Texas, the teamsters from Chicago, the coal miners from Pennsylvania and West Virginia. So the effort to locate the increase at once swamps us.

Comparing the union membership of the United States with that of other countries, we find in Great Britain and Ireland 1,922,780 on Jan. 1, 1902, with no careful figures on recent growth. In January, 1903, Germany reports 1,992,942; France, 1,902,514; Italy, August, 1902, 480,000; Austria, Janu-

ary, 1903, 106,488; Denmark, January, 1902, 101,964; Belgium, 1902, 83,677; Sweden, January, 1902, 60,000; Switzerland, 45,034; Spain, January, 1903, 46,896; Holland, March, 1903, 17,062; Norway, 1902, 14,450; Hungary, 1902, 8,222. These figures for foreign countries are on a basis of per capita taxpaying members. No data are available to estimate the "tax dodging" in foreign countries.

The question of what percentage of the total working population of any country is organized is one that is often asked, usually for the purpose of befogging some issue, such as the "open shop." The total union membership in the United States is to total working population, as self supporting persons considered as a part of the working population, as one to five—that is, 20 per cent are organized, 80 per cent outside of organizations. A large part of this 80 per cent are in fields of activity where no organization is possible or has ever been attempted—agriculture for the most part—and where men are in the trades they are in small towns where there are too few in any occupation to form a union. It is difficult to see what consolation a window glass manufacturer is to get from the statement that 80 per cent of the people are unorganized when he finds that every window glass blower in the United States is in the union. Nor need it frighten the Sanitary Potters' union to tell it that farm hands and railroad section men are unorganized so long as it knows that the name of every sanitary potter is on its list of membership. The foundryman, if he wants to run an open or nonunion foundry, is interested in knowing how many unorganized molders there are for him to draw upon, and the Ironmolders' union is interested in this question too. The number of nonunion negro cotton pickers on southern plantations, however, is not exciting to either party, yet this question of proportion of union to non-union men is generally used to create the impression that the exclusive employment of union men in any industry or locality means the exclusion of four times that number of men skilled in the same trade.

Twice in one week in a gathering of national importance this use was attempted to be made of these figures. One can scarcely refrain from protesting against a use of figures which is not only misleading, but apparently meant to produce an impression which is untrue even though the figures quoted are in the abstract correct.

Immigrant Competition.

Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, says on the immigration question: "In the trade of the garment maker more than in any other branch of skilled labor the immigration question is forced upon the American workman. While it would be absurd for me to say that all the immigrant workmen are a detriment to the trade and an undesirable element in any American community, I do insist that they threaten to take much of the work in this trade away from American workmen.

"The immigrants with whom the workmen in this trade have to compete are for the most part Italians, Poles and Hebrews. They will work for anything they can get, whereas the American workman has to demand certain wages in order to support his family in a manner which is demanded of him in this country of decent homes. He will not permit his little children to work, as will the immigrants. He has finer feelings and a greater amount of self respect than to ask his wife to assist him in the struggle for daily bread, while such is not the case with the immigrant families. How can the American workmen therefore successfully compete with such conditions?"

Gompers on the "Industrial."

There have been numerous attempts to perfect among the workers an "industrial organization." Dwelling on that topic, President Gompers in his report to the American Federation of Labor declares that— "The attempt to force the trade unions into what has been termed industrial organization is pervasive of the history of the labor movement, runs counter to the best conceptions of the toilers' interests now and is sure to lead to the confusion which precedes dissolution and disruption. It is time for the American Federation of Labor to solemnly call a halt; it is time for our fellow unionists entrusted with the grave responsibilities to help stem the tide of expansion madness lest either by their indifference or encouragement their organizations will be drawn into the vortex that will engulf them to their possible dismemberment and destruction."

Attacked Whether or Not.

"Trade unions are attacked by many people and for many reasons," says John Mitchell. "It seems to me that there is nothing they can do or will do in the future that some one does not find cause to attack them. "They have been attacked because they were local; now they are attacked because they are national. They have been attacked for raising wages and for not raising wages. They have been attacked for reducing the hours of labor and for not reducing the hours of labor." They have been attacked for raising and educating the whole human family and for not doing so."

Union Liability in New Zealand.

Industrial unions registered under the New Zealand compulsory arbitration act become corporate bodies, and their property and funds are available in satisfaction of any judgment. If these are insufficient the members of the union are personally liable. The aggregate amount of penalty payable under any award shall not exceed \$2,500, and no member of any industrial union shall be liable for more than 250

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE.

The System Which is in Successful Operation in Hungary.

Workmen's insurance in Hungary is obligatory only so far as sickness is concerned. The law of 1891, with reference to insurance against sickness, was followed by the law of 1900, which created a fund for agricultural workmen, although the latter, unlike the one of 1891, is not obligatory. The first of these laws commanded insurance against sickness on the part of workmen in general, leaving the liberty of choice among a series of funds, called district funds, factory funds, construction funds, corporation funds, society funds, etc., while the second law established a relief fund for agricultural workers and specified that this fund was to be fed by the workmen, the employers of the state, the workers being divided into three classes, according to the amounts of their contributions. Of these classes the first only has the right to the full payment, the payment for natural invalidity, for old age and for nonaccidental death being reduced one-half for the workmen of the second class and completely suppressed for those of the third. The employers contribute 120 hellers per workman at the beginning of the year, and the state gives an annual fixed subsidy of 100,000 crowns by the law of 1900 and 150,000 crowns by a law passed in 1902. The later law has further provided for an insurance in case of death ranging from 60 to 200 crowns and an annuity of from 65 to 215 crowns per year, depending on the length of membership.

The statistics for insurance against sickness in Hungary show that the number of insured increased from 635,350 to 637,343 in 1901, the importance of the services rendered by the various funds appearing from the figures of that year, during which time the expenses of the different funds increased to 7,930,000 crowns, of which 3,030,000 were for pecuniary indemnities, 500,000 hospital expenses, 2,190,000 medication and 320,000 funeral expenses. The number of sick days was 2,716,971 and the number of patients treated was 245,627.

The greatest importance is attached to the project recently prepared at the request of parliament by M. Joseph Szterray and presented to the chamber in May, 1903. This project is very far reaching and provides for obligatory insurance in many industries employing a minimum of eleven to twenty. The bill states that employers are to be formed into groups according to industries and these again into an association which shall provide for injured workmen, the association being administered by the employers themselves, with the aid of local commissions and of a board of directors and general assembly. Pensions are also to be granted widows and other dependents of the persons injured, and one-half of the annual salary is given to a person whose carelessness or even intoxication has made the accident possible. The state is to contribute from 500,000 to 600,000 crowns to the fund.—Translated For Public Opinion by Maurice Belloom.

Publicity in Labor Troubles.

Massachusetts comes to the front with a new law which seeks to prevent strikes by publicity. This law, just enacted, gives the board of arbitration of that state power to investigate all strikes and lockouts and to compel employers and employees to appear and lay before the board their respective sides of the case. After hearing both sides the board issues a statement to the public giving an unbiased version of the controversy and containing its recommendations.

"This plan is a step in advance," says E. A. Moffitt, a prominent labor man, who has made an investigation of the new law and its possibilities. He says, further, that when two men are quarreling they are not in the right mood to arbitrate. "It is here that the public becomes interested," continues Mr. Moffitt. "The public is bigger and more important than both labor and capital combined. It has a right to know the facts, because it is inconvenienced whenever a labor trouble occurs. "A labor union seldom makes a demand that won't stand investigation. Any one, whether unionist or employer, who refuses to make his side known to the public deserves to lose his case."

No Machine Politics in Switzerland.

Professor Frank Parsons of Boston has recently returned from a visit to Switzerland. "There are no lobbies in that little country," he says. "There are no jobs, no party machines, no corrupt legislation. "In Switzerland the laws have for years been made directly by the people. The people vote upon every important law as well as for the members of congress.

"I did not find one man who wishes to go back to the old plan of lawmaking as it exists in the United States. Even the legislators approve of the direct legislation system because it frees them from suspicion, adds to their dignity and lifts them into a purer atmosphere of public life."

Union Men and Union Goods.

A Milwaukee professor named J. E. Boyle has written an article for the American Journal of Sociology, in which he says that union men and their wives do not care whether they buy union made goods or not. He visited 205 stores and asked questions about the union label. In only five stores did he find a strong demand for union label goods, although all the stores he visited were kept up by wage workers. In sixty-two stores there was a slight demand, which had resulted in the storekeeper having union goods in stock. The other stores reported complete indifference.

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