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THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 45

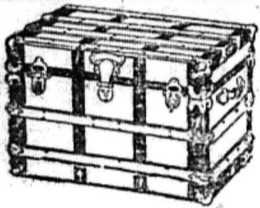
TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

FIFTH YEAR

WANTED

To inform workmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobbing foundry is still **UNFAIR**

Don't forget to call for the union label on stove repairs and castings.



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

Fresh Oysters

CHAS. T. BAKER

Twelfth and Main Streets.

DEMAND THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING A WATCH



IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING.

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 CHEFEBY

IN THE CROWDED, HEARTLESS TOWN

WRITTEN FOR THE TOILER.

Where the sunlight kiss'd the pavement,
On a sun-bright autumn day,
Passing by a crowded tenement,
Heard I thus a sweet voice say:

"Mamma! mamma! see the birdies!
Let me go out there and play."
But the mother, at the window,
Shook her head so sadly, nay.

"Horses' feet would catch the baby,
Heavy wheels would run her down."
Oh! she fate of little children
In the crowded, heartless town.

Then I mark'd the mother's features,
Saw her cheek, so pain'd and pale;
Is she not one of His children?
Shall His love His children fail?

Yet I knew her child more happy,
Than the children in the room,
That may never boast a window,
Damp and dark—a living tomb.

Here, I shudder'd at the picture,
Hast'ning swiftly on my way,
But that voice doth haunt my footsteps
And I hear it, night and day.

Oh! that thin face at the window,
And those smiling, baby eyes
Looking out upon the birdies;
Oh! those chirping, pleading cries!

How I pity these poor children!
Growing up midst seeds of crime,
Shall we marvel at the criminal
When there comes a harvest time?

How I yearn to see them playing
Where the sunlight wraps the hill,
Leaving noisome rooms and casements,
Leaving shop and mart and mill.

Romping there among the flowers,
Naught of pain and want to know,
Might we not expect their natures
Like a full-blown rose to grow?

M. WAITE LAUTERMISCH.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE STAR'S Washington correspondent recently published in full several of Senator Beveridge's letters declining railroad passes, introducing the subject with a preliminary statement that while Beveridge made it a rule to accept no passes, his extreme modesty inhibited him from ever making any mention of it lest some undue credit come to him for simply performing a plain duty in preserving the jewel of senatorial consistency. It is too laughable! How did the press get the letters? Did the correspondent use a corkscrew on the modest senator? The fact is that Beveridge's term expires in March, 1905, and he will have lots of opposition, and this is simply the launching of his boom for reelection, and the modest senator is himself back of the scenes preparing the copy and slipping it through to the hand in waiting.

The "pass write-up" terminated with the statement that a prominent railroad official had said that the railroads greatly admired Beveridge for his honesty and modesty, and that such a man could safely be intrusted with the presidency of the country. Betcherboots! Notice particularly with what a low bow and fulsome thanks and gratitude the modest senator declines the passes as he winks the other eye, while he has his press agent tell about his honesty. Get on to Beveridge's MODESTY, ye suckers, and make that your shouting issue in the next campaign.

Then, again, Beveridge's appreciation of "the kind and thoughtful motive that actuated the railroads" should not be overlooked. He is a grateful as well as a modest soul. Long live the modest senator!

The worker should especially whoop it up for his modest highness. He was boomed for the senate because of his peculiar and well known "friendship for labor." The Central Labor Union of Indianapolis endorsed him, the pure and simple unions marched for him and called him Moses—instead of Dennis—the Indianapolis Union, official organ of the C. L. U., published his portrait and called him "our deliverer." When the modest senator, the refuser of passes, the friend of labor, he who told the assembled bankers in convention at South Bend, the other day, that the whole fabric of civilization rested on their shoulders,—when he got to the senate he voted against the eight-hour bill; he voted against the anti-injunction law and against every other law the labor unions were interested in. Good enough! Another example of whooping it up for "the best man." As long as the unions have got to have a capitalist politician, a shyster lawyer,

to represent them, let them get it where the girl wears her beads.

Beveridge is a cheap capitalist politician of the jimcrack variety, who looms up simply because of the ignorance of the workers whom he uses as steps and foot-mats to the doors of the senate chamber.

How does the C. L. U. of Indianapolis like the senator's record? And will Brother Gould of the Union publish his portrait in each issue during the present campaign for re-election? And what does Brother Gompers think of the senator his unions boomed with his hearty endorsement? And Brother Mitchell, whose headquarters are in the home city of the modest senator, and whose coal digging constituents have been basely betrayed at every turn?

THE Waterloo (Iowa) Courier is frightened at the "red spectre" of Socialism, and, like all good capitalist journals, assumes the position of an intellectual mentor for the working class of its locality. From the issue of December 18 we clip the following from its editorial columns:

"In his diatribes Debs asserted that it was not a good sign when a leader is popular with both sides. In the case of capital and labor it is a most admirable sign, indicating co-operation and recognition of mutual rights. That both Gompers and Mitchell should be respected by employers as well as by the organizations which they represent in an official capacity is much to their credit and also to the advantage of the cause which they represent."

Less than a year ago the press dispatches announced the shooting of several "traitors" in the Philippine Islands who recognized the "mutual rights" of the invaders and the "rebels." These "traitors" were workmen, men together with others of their class, were engaged in winning a market in which to dump the products they produce but do not get. This performance by ignorant workers is "a most admirable sign," though it can not be shown that a successful termination of the conquest bestowed on them anything more than mutilated bodies and tropical diseases—that is, if they were fortunate enough to escape shot and shell. When some were "respected" by the enemy, it was not looked upon by the class that desired the market "as an advantage to the cause they represent," but, on the contrary, was deemed sufficient cause for their speedy execution. Capitalist interests were at stake in this questionable attitude of the "boys in blue," and they suffered the penalty of betraying them.

But the working class at home are in a struggle to increase, through organization, their share of these surplus products, which meets with the vigorous opposition of the capitalist class, who are not slow to use every agency of government to thwart the workers' aims. So irreconcilable is the struggle and so opposed are the class interests involved that it often assumes the aspect of a civil war. In such struggles there are no "mutual rights" between oppressor and oppressed, and the only guarantee of a successful termination of the struggle or of an honorable defeat, is in having a representative of the workers who is not "popular with both sides." Such "popularity" in the Philippines is recognized by the capitalist class as "treason" to its interests; such "popularity" in a working class struggle is, on the contrary, deemed by that class and its spokesman as an "advantage to the cause (the workers) represent."

In short, anything that tends to promote capitalist interests is an "admirable sign" to the Courier, while anything that endangers them meets with its anathemas.

We venture the assertion that the Courier, which has displayed so much solicitude for leaders that are "popular with both sides," has never been conspicuous by its defense of any struggle that the workers have been engaged in. This also is "an admirable sign" which indicates a "co-operation and recognition" of capitalist interests and their interests alone.

This is the season of the year when the county relief agents and charity bureaus are delegated to attend to the filling of the fool dinner pail.—Erie People.

THAT SOLUTION AGAIN.

WE HAVE received a long letter from Mr. A. J. Bailey, the author of the prize plan for preventing strikes, which we criticized in our issue of Dec. 4. The letter is too long for publication in full, but we reproduce the exceptions he takes to the objections we made against the plan. Following is his reply:

"An appeal for better wages or better conditions is not a voluntary surrender of the job, even though that appeal be carried to the extreme of a strike, if there is no better way to secure for it a fair consideration. For this reason it is to be required that, when the case is decided, the strikers shall ALL be restored to the positions occupied by them before the strike, unless the employer can show cause for some other decision.

"Pending the investigation of a strike, or any differences which might lead to a strike, the employers shall not be allowed to employ strike breakers. If the public welfare requires the continuation of labor, the court may employ laborers. And the strikers shall have the first opportunity to take the places themselves, and, in such case, shall be assured that their cause shall not be prejudiced in any way by such court.

"As modern industries must have modern machinery, it is reasonable to require them to have modern laborers. And the wages of modern laborers, so says the plan, should be such as to enable them to live in a fair way as persons who labor. This is not a suggestion that the laborer should be expected to accept of a mere existence as the product of his labor. In an article by the same author, not yet in print, the writer says of wages that the minimum should be such as to enable laborers to live as the state and the community require men and their families to live. He cites the requirements of school and sanitary laws to show that, as the state requires the children of laborers to pass the same examinations as other children, and, as all sanitary laws require certain attentions of the laboring man to the health of himself and family, the logical conclusion is that the state expects laboring men to live as their employers live; hence the minimum fair wage is such as to enable the laboring man to live so that neither he nor his family shall compare unfavorably with the men and the families with whom they must come in comparison. The maximum fair wage is the full value of the product of the labor of each laborer.

"The plan aims at impartial justice for the laborer and his employer and the general public as well. Courts are fallible. But we have a right to hope that courts may be impartial—they ought not to be partisan, and we have a right to assume that they will not be partisan.

"The government ought to protect employers in doing business in a fair way. It ought to prevent them from doing business in an unfair way.

"To be impartial, the government must protect laborers who are not members of unions equally with those who are not members. But, in helping every laborer to secure fair treatment, whether a union man or not, the government has done all that can be done to secure impartial justice.

"It seeks the welfare of all on equal terms, and under the judicious protection of law and good government."

As we stated before, we believe the proposition utopian, for the reason that "impartial justice" is impossible of being administered between two classes whose interests clash. Not only that, but, should the courts be established, this conflict of interests would express itself in efforts on the part of the capitalists and laborers to secure control of them, and, as the latter would fail, it would direct their attention to the conquest of political power to abolish the struggle.

Mr. Bailey's whole position seems to rest on the assumption that there exists a vast group in society, which he calls the "public," who have no other interest in these struggles than to promote a continual production of commodities. They have no interest in either side of the struggle, and can pass impartial judg-

ment on the issues involved in any given struggle. This great "public" he also hopes to see control the courts, so that decisions will be impartial. It is a false view and a vain hope. Every individual in society, either through class affiliation or class dependence, are involved in these struggles, and their interests are advanced or retarded according as the one or the other class wins or is defeated. The only impartial man is the hermit who has withdrawn from society, or, in other words, one who has withdrawn from the struggle. And, by the way, this impartial man would be the least capable of being an arbitrator in any given struggle because of his ignorance which comes of his non participation in it.

How are the sentiments of this alleged "public" formed? By the great daily press and other agencies of transmitting news and intelligence. Who writes the editorials and serves the dispatches in the manner in which they reach the "public?" Men who are dependent on the capitalist owners, and who, for that reason, dare not write against the interests of the class that employs them. This is how the "public opinion" of that alleged group in society, which Mr. Bailey thinks competent to pass impartial judgment is formed. It comes from the class that rules in social life, and the same thing is true of all other "public" institutions, whatever character or form they may assume.

Mr. Bailey refers to the school system and its requirements to prove the impartiality of the State, which "expects laboring men to live as their employers live." It is well known that rich men's children often go to the public schools, and of course sanitary precautions there bear on poor and rich alike, but that does not warrant his conclusion, which we quote above. In the factories, where the rich man's children do not go, sanitary laws are notoriously violated and disregarded, for the reason that the violation does not subject the rich man or his child to the effects which must follow.

His statement that the maximum wage would be the full product of labor is no wage at all; for it can only be secured by the abolition of the wage system which gives rise to the struggles which he desires impartially to adjust. The full product of labor cannot be secured without abolishing profits and the class that take them.

We may "have the right to assume the courts will be impartial" by ignoring the facts of contemporary life. The courts now tell us the black-list is legal and the boycott illegal; that to place pickets, receive relief funds, circulate "unfair" lists or in fact any of the ordinary methods of trades unions are illegal, while at this very moment in Colorado, if workmen refuse to take the places of strikers, they are locked up in the "bull pen" as vagrants.

We can assume anything, providing we are willing to ignore facts that conflict with preconceived opinions. We can assume impartial judgments coming from courts dominated by a "public" that only exists in the "realm of philosophical phantasy."

Mr. Bailey states that "if the public welfare requires the continuation of labor, the court may employ laborers." If this be done under any case, it is **TAILOR** impartial in any sense for the reason that the power that a strike gives is in the main determined by its efficacy in cutting off the profits of the master. It is this that compels capitulation. If their places are supplied it takes from the strike its sting and is in favor of the capitalist and against the workers. If the factory remains vacant while a strike is on, it favors the workers and is against the capitalists. The court that steps in to fill their places in the name of a mythical "public" takes a stand in favor of the employing class that is far from being "impartial."

The class antagonism cannot be bridged or hidden. It can only be abolished. It will be abolished, not by any impossible plan to harmonize that which cannot be harmonized, but by being carried into the political arena by the laborers whose vast numbers will enable them to abolish the system from which it springs.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

United States Consul Baker at Sydney, Australia, in a special report on labor in New South Wales, says that the length of the day's work has been fixed at eight hours and a minimum wage at \$1.70 per day for common laborers with half holidays at the employer's expense, and the state and banks and factories give preference to union men.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths at its convention in St. Louis elected officers as follows: President, John Slocum, Moline; vice-presidents, P. H. Cummins, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. W. Cline, Kansas City, Kan.; James J. McDade, San Francisco; Charles N. Glover, Chicago; John Stanley, St. Louis; secretary treasurer, Robert B. Kerr, Moline, Ill.

There is little change in the Colorado strike situation, miners' officials denying knowledge of any negotiations for a settlement. Several departments of the Colorado Fuel and Iron plant at Pueblo will close on account of the shortage of coal. The gold field fire department at Cripple Creek has declared the miners unfair and will not furnish fire protection.

Congressman C. D. Van Duzer of Nevada, will co-operate with President Campers of the American Federation of Labor this winter in bringing the labor measures indorsed by labor unions before the proper committees of Congress, and having them enacted into laws. The eight-hour bill and the anti-injunction bill are the principle measures to be advanced in the coming session of Congress.

The Pittsburgh Builders' Exchange league locked out all crafts affiliated with the Building Trades' council, throwing 8,000 men out of employment. With the 2,000 men on sympathetic strike 10,000 are now idle. Officers of the league say there can be no settlement until the sympathetic strikes are called off, and if this is not done the number of men in the lock-out will be increased to 20,000.

The late anthracite strike, commission received a blow at the hands of Judge Auten at Sunbury, Pa., recently. He ruled in favor of the Llewellyn Mining Company in a madamam proceedings against Justice Lloyd, before whom the Royal Oak miners obtained judgment for back pay. The company appealed, and this decision of Judge Auten indicates that the commission's findings are not binding on either party.

A pall of sadness has been cast over the American Federation of Labor throughout the country by the death of Frank Pickett, labor editor of the Boston Herald. Frank Pickett was the last of a trio of notable characters in the labor movement, three men known to trade unionists throughout the country as labor news writers and correspondents who made many friends at workingmen's national conventions in the years gone by.

One of the best tributes ever paid the American labor organizer was that of Industrial Commissioner Jackson of the Erie railroad at a dinner the other night. He said that twenty labor organizers whom he could name could organize the people of Russia within a year so that they would be fit for self-government. It was not alone a compliment to the organizing abilities of the labor leaders, but also a recognition of the educational nature of the work they are performing.

The Central Labor Union of Washington, D. C., recently adopted an amendment to its constitution, which provides: "When any firm or individual is declared unfair by this body all affiliated organizations are required to indorse the same within thirty days from date of such action by the central body, and no grievance submitted by any organization, failing to do so will be considered by the Central Labor Union until the requirement stated is complied with."

Statistics in the trade union journals of Germany show a continued increase in membership in the unions of that country, and this despite the economic depression which has prevailed there during the past few years. In 1902 the total membership of all organizations in Germany that may be classed as trade unions was 1,092,642. The total income for the year was 12,800,449 marks (1 mark being twenty-five cents). The balance in cash on hand was 14,075,942 marks.

Glenn Cairns, secretary of the Colorado board of arbitration, who went to Trinidad to offer the services of the board as a mediator in the miners' strike has reported that while the strikers were willing to confer with their employers with the idea of arranging for arbitration, the corporations declared they had nothing to arbitrate. The miners in the northern part of the state are likely to accept the proposition made by the operators, but no progress toward a settlement has been made in the southern part of the state.

The general reduction of 10 per cent in the wages of 25,000 textile operatives in Fall River has been met by the other cotton manufacturers of southern New England. Wages in this section next month will then be on a footing with those paid prior to April, 1902. A cut-down in Lowell, Lawrence and the mill towns of Maine and New Hampshire is not expected at this time, as mills in the northern section did not make an advance last year. The reduction in Fall River goes into effect Nov. 23, that in Rhode Island and in Massachusetts mill villages on Nov. 30, and in New Bedford, Dec. 7. The reduction will affect 75,000 operatives.

Does Your Husband Go Out Nights?

Get him an Easy Chair or a Couch for Christmas and he won't!

But of course it must come from.....

FOSTER'S BIG FURNITURE STORE.

The Illinois Steel company has reinstated the 1,200 skilled men who were laid off at its South Chicago mills last month. The open hearth, the plate and slab mills, and the shops reopened Nov. 9, and the men resumed their former positions. All will receive pay by the ton, and the company has told them they must cut down their schedules or be laid off again, as the mills are turning out too much finished goods.

"I know the sweatshops of Hester street, New York; I am familiar with the vice, depravity, and degradation of the Whitechapel district in London; I have visited the Ghetto in Venice; I know the lot of the coal miner of Pennsylvania, and I know somewhat of Siberian atrocities, but for misery, woe and helplessness suffering I have never seen anything to equal the cotton mill slavery of South Carolina." —Elbert Hubbard in The Philistine.

The United Mine Workers of America, for the first time in the history of their organization, have called a strike of the coal miners in the far West. An order was issued by President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers ordering 30,000 miners in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico to strike to-morrow morning to emphasize their demands for shorter hours of labor and "no scrip"—for the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States.

An agreement on the question of jurisdiction and tentative plans for an ultimate amalgamation has been reached between the Journeymen Tailors of America and the United Garment Workers of America. The men and women employed in making suits which are sold under \$25 in the United States and \$18 in Canada are to be under the jurisdiction of the United Garment Workers, while those making suits sold above that price must be members of the Journeymen Tailors' union.

The strike in the slate quarries at Port Penrhyn, North Wales, which has been maintained for three years, and was then but the renewal of a similar strike settled in 1898, collapsed, the men voting to return to work, without having obtained a single concession from Lord Penrhyn. The strike has been a subject of national interest, and was brought up at the last session of parliament in the hope that a settlement might be effected. The labor leaders organized a co-operative quarry company some months ago, which will now probably be abandoned.

The Gibson Circuit Court in Indianapolis has decided that a union is responsible for any loss which an employer suffers through a boycott. The decision was rendered against the local union of carpenters, which was sued for a large sum by a contractor whom the carpenters had boycotted. The case is being taken to the higher courts by the national organization of carpenters. The decision that lack of incorporation does not prevent the union from being responsible for the result of their boycotts is a very important one to all labor organizations, as a dozen or more are now being sued in different states.

A typographical union in North Carolina has found a practical way to help a few of the child workers in that state. It has instructed its secretary to select some of the little girls who are working in the cotton mills and send them to school, paying them their salary from the treasury of the union. The first child selected was nine years old—the only support of a sick mother and a baby brother. She was getting \$1.20 a week in the mill, but the union voted to raise her wages. This kindly act has created a great deal of attention from all classes of people in the South. One southern labor leader proposes that all the children who are working in the cotton mills be sent to school and have their wages paid by the state.

The fight against the Iron League and the Building Trades Employers' Association, at New York, which was precipitated by the Housewives and Bridgemen's Union, Local No. 2, of which "Sam" Parks was walking delegate, has begun in earnest, and every iron worker employed by any member of either of the two employing associations throughout the United States is on strike. The Iron League is made up of some of the largest individual iron contractors in the country and employ about 10,000 iron workmen all told. So long as the other workmen in the iron trade are not called out they will provide the money with which to carry on the fight against the iron combine. In the event, however, of a general strike being ordered the strikers hope by force of numbers and through the starvation of the building industry in general to compel the combine to succumb.

TO UNION WORKERS.

ADDRESS ISSUED BY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Colorado Officials, Truckling to Mine Owners, Employ Bayonets to Destroy Liberty and Defeat the Will of the People.

An address "to the officers and members of organized labor" has been issued by the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners. It will be remembered that in the election of 1902 the voters of Colorado declared by a majority of 40,000 for a constitutional amendment providing for an eight hour work day in the mines of the state. The legislature ignored the mandate of the people and refused to enact the necessary laws to make the constitutional amendment operative. The miners endeavored to get the mine owners to voluntarily concede the shorter work day, but were met by refusal. A strike was then called, solely to secure what a large majority of the citizens had declared was right and proper. The governor and the political bosses of the state joined hands with the mine owners to defeat the miners, and there has been a fierce contest in Colorado over the matter for several months. Further particulars are given in the address of the federation, the greater part of which is here reproduced:

"We have reviewed the industrial situation in Colorado. We realize that the great conflict that is now being waged against the Western Federation of Miners in this state is a battle to a finish. The Mine Owners' association, backed by the financial strength of the American Smelting and Refining company, supported by the groveling sympathy of commercial interests that have resolved themselves into citizens' alliances, has openly declared that the organization which the miners of the west have built upon the bedrock of justice shall be torn from its foundations and shattered into fragments.

"The will of the people that demanded of a legislative body the passage of an eight hour law has been overthrown. Forty thousand of a majority of the citizens of the state failed to arrest corruption and debauchery that made the sworn servants of the people forget their honor and sacrifice their fidelity to the people to serve the interests of corporate masters. The price of treason was paid, and the eight hour law became a corpse, strangled to death and consigned to the morgue by the legislative assassins who repudiated pledges and trampled underfoot the greatest issue in the election campaign of 1902.

"When the miners who had waged a peaceable battle for years to place upon the statute books of the state an eight hour law discovered that the men in whom they had placed their political confidence had ignored the mandate of the constitutional amendment, then was it that hope fled and the Western Federation of Miners as well as all the other departments of organized labor in the state realized that corporate infamy and legislative rascality must be met with the power of unflinching unionism.

"Since the Western Federation of Miners has unfurled its flag upon the industrial battlefield in Colorado to establish an eight hour law and uphold the voice of the people as expressed at the ballot box a truckling governor and a brainless adjutant general have resorted to all the machinery of legalized violence to suppress the voice of labor and fasten the shackles of corporate serfdom upon the callous hands of the toiling thousands. The citadel of civil law has been assaulted with bristling bayonets, and the liberty of citizenship has been immolated upon the altar of military might in order that cold blooded monopoly might rule supreme.

"Under the present political administration of the state the military 'bull pen' has been made a bastle, where the independence of citizenship is mocked by the exultant jeers of a military rabble, recruited from the slum and raffra of hoodlum humanity. In the Cripple Creek district the membership of our organization has been held without warrant or process of law and persecuted by a military vengeance that has been fed and inflamed by the official anarchists who tower above law and the constitution. The ball and chain, the relics of barbarism and the dark ages, now fetter the limbs of our membership in Telluride because their proud spirits rebelled against bowing in dishonorable submission to the czarism of the exterminators of organized labor.

"The Western Federation of Miners has at all times been ready and willing to go more than halfway in meeting the mine operators of the state and use every honorable effort to bring to a close this conflict that has left scars upon the welfare and prosperity of every citizen of the state.

"The differences in Telluride between employer and employee would have been settled upon an amicable basis were it not for the mercenary hyenas who have fought unionism for years and who in exchange for their emphy have felt the loss of commercial patronage.

"To the members of the Cripple Creek district, to the brave men of our organization in Telluride who have suffered insult, humiliation and imprisonment, to the soldiers of our dauntless army in Arizona, California, Nevada and in every other locality within the jurisdiction of our organization, where our members are fighting a battle against the mine owners and for the spirit of the people, we say: 'We are with you to the end.'"

session assembled, pledges the moral and financial support of the organization to the end that justice may be crowned with laurels of victory and that haughty, insolent greed under bayonet protection shall fall prostrate and lifeless before the never surrender struggle which demands that manhood shall be liberated from the thralldom of merciless, incorporated brigandage.

"To the coal miners of the state, who have joined in the battle cry for eight hours and more humane conditions, whose loyalty to unionism has been warmed by the thrilling eloquence of a 'Mother' Jones, whom a uniformed ruffian threatened with the 'cowpen,' we pledge the deathless fraternity of our organization, realizing that in their victory we can join in the chorus that will commemorate the triumph of organized labor in the Centennial State. We pledge the membership of our organization that injustice and wrong shall be fought with every legal weapon in our armory, and, if unionism must wear the crown of martyrdom and die at the stake through relentless persecution, then the present generation can quote the heroic sentiment expressed by Paul Kruger 'that the price that will be paid for our annihilation will stagger humanity.'

"The recruiting offices that have been opened by authority of the governor and the adjutant general of the state have merely been employment agencies to furnish strike breakers to enable the Mine Owners' association to resume operations, but this fiendish and unhalloved scheme has been a costly failure, and now the governor of the state has declared martial law in Teller county, notwithstanding that such a declaration is an open and brazen violation of the constitution, which the governor is sworn to uphold. Notwithstanding the fact that there is no insurrection or invasion, notwithstanding the fact that the civil authorities have at no time been shorn of their power except by military lawlessness, Colorado's standard bearer of rotten Republicanism has at last crowned all the infamy of his shameful career of official perjury by proclaiming martial law because the Mine Owners' association with all the armed power of the state, re-enforced by ex-convicts and gun thugs, have failed to break the strike. The executive board can find no words sufficiently strong to denounce this act in the brutal drama of coercion that makes a Russian Siberia a paradise when compared to Colorado.

"We know no surrender, and justice will arise from the staggering blows administered by a soulless executive, and the future will record the political revenge of an oppressed people, who are awakening from their lethargy to smite unbridled tyranny a blow that will end in its eternal death."

Grip

Brought On Sciatic Rheumatism.

Nervous Prostration Followed.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Back Health.

"I was laid up during the winter of 94-95 with sciatic rheumatism and nervous prostration brought on by a severe attack of La-Grippe. The rheumatic pains were so severe at times that it was impossible for me to turn in bed. I was unable to sleep. I had two of our best physicians in attendance, took all the advertised remedies for troubles of this kind but got no help whatever until I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Six bottles restored me to health; I am better than for years; in fact am entirely restored. I can say with clear conscience that it was Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine that restored me to health. When the pains of sciatica and rheumatism were most severe I secured almost immediate relief by the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I have recommended Dr. Miles' Remedies to many people."—Fred Myers, Redfield, S. D.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Arrangements are being made to have Clinton Simonton speak an entire week in Indianapolis during January.

Evansville will take the Wentworths for two meetings, and they intend to make a big affair of it. Carey will also be taken for a date.

Eugene V. Debs has been home for the holidays, but will leave January 4th, when he will speak before the Wisconsin State Normal School. He will then proceed to Kansas, where he will be gone a month.

Boonville, the active farmers' local in the southern part of the state, demands dates for the Wentworths and Carey. The secretary states "the casual reader would think that only wage workers can understand Socialism. I hold that a horse can appreciate hay as well as a jack-ass."

Circulars are being sent to all locals regarding the Italian and German organizers, and any who desire these speakers should make application as soon as possible, so the national secretary can place them in the field at an early date.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mally's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,482.11.

At the recent municipal elections in Massachusetts the Socialists made a decided gain in Chicopee, where John Kelly has been serving for the past year as a Socialist alderman from Ward 6. This year Kelly ran for alderman-at-large and was elected by 300 majority over his Republican opponent. Kelly distinguished himself while ward alderman for his exposure of corruption in the city government, his order introduced into the city council for an investigation into actions of the mayor and other officials resulting in a scandal which is not yet ended, the corrupt officials being under charges in the courts. Kelly fought his order through in spite of great opposition, fighting alone against the Republican and Democratic members. Comrade Grafes was elected to fill Kelly's place as alderman from Ward 6, so that there are now two Socialist members of the city council. Chicopee has 18,000 inhabitants and is a manufacturing center.

Edward Gardiner, 26 Pruden Building, Dayton, is now acting secretary of Ohio. The election of national committeemen just held resulted as follows:—H. H. Caldwell, 406; Robert Bandlow, 395; Fred Steuener, 9.

The annual convention of the Socialist Party of Oklahoma will be held at Enid, December 29, 1903, at ten o'clock a. m. Territorial officers for the ensuing year will be elected and preparations made for aggressive work during the approaching campaign. It is expected that a large gathering will be present.

Joseph H. Roesh, reported to have been the oldest Socialist in Milwaukee in point of service, died in that city December 12th. He was 86 years old and had been converted to Socialism in Germany forty years. He was a patternmaker by trade. He pall-bearers at the funeral were National Committeeman Victor L. Berger, Frederick Heath, A. Roehrdanz, John Doerfler, Jr., H. W. Bistorius and A. Newman.

State Secretary Oneal, of Indiana, suggests to the national secretary that the following regarding Calvin C. Ross be reported in the weekly bulletin:

"Ross turned up at Evansville and 'borrowed' a sum of money from a comrade in that city, which amount is still unpaid. Comrades should be careful of Ross and not allow him to collect loans from them."

RESOLUTIONS OF STATE COMMITTEE OF INDIANA.

"Whereas, Order and discipline in the Socialist Party is absolutely necessary to its preservation and growth, and

"Whereas, A number of party speakers in Nebraska ignored the regular party organization and officers by speaking under the auspices of a 'Socialist Propaganda Club' of Omaha, said club having as members individuals who were convicted of being paid tools of capitalist parties, and

"Whereas, If this is allowed to continue and the same methods are pursued in other states the result must be to make them superior to the rank and file and disrupt state organizations. Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the state committee of the Socialist Party of Indiana, will in no case consent to such speakers working in this state, and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the national secretary for publication in the party's press."

JAMES ONEAL, State Secretary.

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CUT IN BITUMINOUS.

Indications That There is Trouble Brewing For Soft Coal Miners.

Operators in the bituminous coal fields of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are planning to demand that the United Mine Workers compel members to consent to a 20 per cent decrease in wages. If the proposition is not accepted thousands of men will be laid off.

The action of the operators is expected to be the climax of the present wave of retrenchment that is sweeping over the country. It has been induced by the rapid fall in the price of coal and the general lack of orders due to the manufacturers' inability to keep their plants running double time, as was the case last winter.

The decrease in wages if accepted by the men will mean a reduction in the aggregate pay of the 91,853 mine workers in the four states that will approximate \$10,000,000 a year. The large sum at issue and privations its loss will cause have stirred up the officials of the Mine Workers' union, and preparations are being made to resist the cut.

The plans of the employers will come to a focus when the interstate joint conference holds its session at Indianapolis. There will be gathered representatives of the union and of the operators of the four states concerned. The proposition of reduction will be considered in secret gatherings which will continue until agreement on the point is reached.

At the last joint conference, held in January of this year, the operators consented to increase wages. Machine mining now brings the workers in western Pennsylvania and in the Hocking valley district of Ohio 10 cents more a ton than formerly. In the block district of Indiana 8 cents and in the Danville district of Illinois 6 cents more. These are the points from which the competitive scales of the various states are framed.

The present rate of pay has been considered abnormally high by the operators and far from satisfactory by the mine workers. How the two parties to the matter will be able to reach an agreement is puzzling the operators, but they expect to win their case. Men like F. S. Robbins of Pittsburg, who employs more miners than any other bituminous operator, are ready to take drastic means to enforce their demands.

Grafting Foremen.

The International Iron Molders' union has begun proceedings to put a stop to the system of extortion, which, it is claimed, is practiced by foremen of foundries all over the country, of making men pay for their positions. It is asserted also that the foremen, not satisfied with receiving money for giving a man a place, demand further payments from employees who wish more profitable piece work.

At the recent convention of the Federation of Labor this question was discussed, and President Valentine of the International Iron Molders' association and his associates agreed to relieve local unions of the expense of the proposed crusade against extortion in foundries.

The first move in the campaign is the filing of a bill in equity in the United States circuit court for the district of Massachusetts. This will be the test case. In the bill which has been brought in Boston the union proceeds against two foremen in the foundry of the General Electric company at Lynn, and the suit is brought by a party of foreigners who have been employed under them.

To Organize Philadelphia.

"On to Philadelphia" is the latest mandate of the American Federation of Labor. It is proposed to empty nearly 200 labor union organizers into that city shortly and to make of the poorest organized city in the country one of the biggest strongholds of unionism. Word was received in Pittsburg the other day to this effect, coming with an appeal by the big central body. Every international and national labor union affiliated with the federation is asked to supply one organizer for a concentrated move for organization purposes.

For years the City of Brotherly Love has resisted the labor agitator. There are some unions there, many not half representative of their respective bodies and others experiencing a precarious existence. Where workmen of other cities have jumped at the opportunity to organize the Philadelphians have resisted. Organizers have said the natural conditions are against them, and to this is added the hostility of employers.

Pittsburg has been a productive ground for labor unions, while the sister city has repulsed them. Pittsburg will now have what satisfaction there may be in sending about a dozen of the trained espousers of unionism to convert the inhabitants of the Pennsylvania metropolis.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

English Weavers For Canada.

A large number of weavers, mostly young women from the southeast of Lancashire, England, are emigrating to Canada. The women agents acting in behalf of the mill owners at Valleyfield and other manufacturing localities in Canada have been scouring Lancashire and Yorkshire in search of women weavers willing to emigrate to the Dominion.

Knox and the Union.

Following the strike of 150 of its employees, members of the United Hatters' Union of North America, the Knox Hat company of Brooklyn has retaliated by declaring in printed resolutions that never again will it employ a member of the Hatters' union and that henceforth its factory will be conducted independent of union jurisdiction.

Judge Jackson Again.

Judge Jackson, notorious as the father of government by injunction, has delivered another of his extraordinary decisions.

Sitting on the bench of the United States circuit court, he freed two men indicted as murderers by the West Virginia courts.

The decision liberating John Laing and Stewart Hurt, who as special United States deputy marshals fired on and slew John Harless, a striking miner, who, they asserted, was fleeing from arrest, has created intense indignation here, says a Charleston (W. Va.) dispatch. It is denounced by citizens as a blow at state rights and as a grave reflection upon the justice and fairness of the West Virginia courts. The proceeding was on a writ of habeas corpus.

Laing and Hurt were to have had a full and fair trial in open court. Their indictment was in regular form, and there was evidence to show that the man they killed was an inoffensive citizen in spite of their claim that he was carrying a pistol when fleeing from them.

Stay Away From the Coast.

Labor unions of the Pacific coast are again sending circular letters to the different unions east of the Rocky mountains warning them against the circular which is being mailed by the thousands inviting working people to come to Los Angeles, where, it is stated, wages are abnormally high and opportunities for advancement are greater than in any other section of the country. The circular of California labor unions concludes with this paragraph:

"The surplus of mechanics in southern California is greater this winter than ever before, and the people who have been lured to Los Angeles and vicinity by these circulars emanating from the Employers' association have had reason to regret their action. The sole purpose of flooding this section with mechanics and unskilled laborers is to create an oversupply of wage earners, thus reducing wages and attempting to disorganize the unions."

Wave of Retrenchment Spreads.

The wave of retrenchment in operating expenses, which started with the steel mills several weeks ago, is spreading rapidly. The Reading Railway company has laid off 250 track repairmen, and because of a 10 per cent reduction 200 employees of the North Reading plant of the Reading Foundry company quit work. Another reduction of 10 per cent at the Sharon plant of the American Steel Foundries company went into force, affecting about 600 men.

Officials as well as workmen are hit by a cut of 10 per cent at the Passaic Steel company. The Chicago and Alton railroad reduced section hands from \$1.40 to \$1.25 a day. The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic road made the working day nine hours, with proportionate pay in the shops, and at the plant of the Lake Shore Engine works at Marquette, Mich., a 10 per cent cut was posted. And this isn't one-half of the story.

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

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422 OHIO STREET

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Two weeks ago we made the mistake of announcing a paper to be read by S. M. Reynolds before the Terre Haute Literary Club the following Monday night.

O. P. Smith, district organizer of the A. F. of L., will return to the city, the first of the year, for a stay of one month.

Eugene V. Debs has been spending the holidays at home. He will open his next season of lectures the second week in January before the State Normal School of Wisconsin.

The Butchers and Meat Cutters met Wednesday night and several new members were taken in. They now have a membership of nearly 100.

John Nelson, one of the best known composers in the city and a printer on the Morning Star, is confined to his home by sickness.

The Terre Haute Brewing company distributed nearly \$8,000 among its employes as Christmas presents. Several members of the office force received a present equal to ten per cent of their salary for the year.

Barbers Elected Officers.

The Barbers' Union, Monday night, elected the following officers for the new year:

- President—Harry Freers;
Vice-President—Albert Hosglund;
Treasurer—Frank Turner;
Financial Secretary—F. B. Hayes;
Recording Secretary—Herman Moody;
Guard—Clem Singer;
Guide—Perry Arthur;
Auditing Committee—Jas. Wall, Frank Hooper and Arthur Clark.

At the meeting, Monday night, it was decided to give a dance in Germania Hall, January 18. Extensive preparations for the event will be made, and it is the intention to have a number of barbers present from outside towns.

After January 1, a new scale of prices will go into effect. A short time ago it was decided to charge an additional price of five cents for a neck shave, and this rule will go into effect after Friday.

Horseshoers Elect Officers.

The Horseshoers met in C. L. U. Hall Tuesday night and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

- President—Louis Hall;
Vice-President—C. Emmons;
Treasurer—George Evans;
Corresponding Secretary—Joseph McKeen;
Financial Secretary—Anton J. Bomberg.

Master-at-Arms—Charles Meissel;
Trustees—Messrs. Mattox, Adams and Deming.

Delegates to the C. L. U.—L. Hall, C. Emmons and A. Bomberg.

President Hargrove's Statement.

President Hargrove states that the miners would only accept a reduction of ten per cent and that a long strike would ensue before they would consider it. "A reduction," said Mr. Hargrove "would not help the operators any, as they would have to decrease the price of coal. The only complaint they can make for a reduction is that of competition on the part of others and while there may be a little of it here and there it is not general enough to warrant them demanding a reduction in the wage scale on account of it."

Hodcarriers Elect Officers and Delegates.

The Hodcarriers have elected the following officers for the coming year:

- President—George Powell;
Vice-President—John B. Hill;
Corresponding Secretary—Andrew D. Williams;
Sergeant-at-Arms—Berry Taylor;
Alderman—John Howard;

John Howard and John B. Raney were elected as delegates to the national convention which will meet in St. Louis, February 2, 1904.

A Brave Effort.

The Toiler, Terre Haute's Union Labor and Socialist paper, did itself proud with a special Christmas edition with covers printed in two colors. Success to The Toiler—to all toilers, especially to Brother Evinger and his noble wife who are giving their very bodies and souls to the cause over there. Such holy self-sacrifice will surely find its reward—Danville (Ill.) Free Citizen.

Miner Seriously Hurt.

H. A. Skelton, a miner of Linton, was seriously injured in the Island Coal Co.'s mine at Linton Tuesday. He was caught under a mass of coal and terribly crushed. The bones in his legs were broken so that they protruded through the flesh.

Miner's Foot Broken.

Dave Satton, a miner of Carbonis, was injured by a broken foot and severe injuries in a fall at the mine in Zeller's No. 3.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

IN GOTHAM IT FINDS SUPPORTERS ONLY UPON THE EAST SIDE.

Meeting in Cooper Union to Protest Against Deportation of John Turner and Comments of Metropolitan Papers Thereon.

John Turner, an English labor organizer and social reformer, while addressing a meeting in New York city Oct. 23, was arrested by federal officers upon a warrant issued by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou and taken immediately to Ellis Island.

Turner's case has been taken up by a number of Liberty loving citizens of New York, who have organized the "Free Speech League." An appeal will be taken to the supreme court of the United States by the league, Clarence S. Darrow being chosen as chief counsel to present the matter.

"One of the speakers at the Cooper Union meeting on Thursday night said he feared that Americans have forgotten what liberty means. He called attention to the significant absence from the meeting of the clergy, leading merchants, judges, the mayor, the patriotic sons and daughters of this, that and t'other—the representatives of that element of society which calls itself 'better' and claims a monopoly of virtue and patriotism—and he charged them all with being recreant to the faith of their fathers."

"The indictment was severe, but it was a true bill. Except a few earnest men and women on the platform, there was hardly a sprinkling of old fashioned Americans in the hall. As one of the morning papers said, with half a sneer, the audience 'was recruited mainly from the lower east side.' Perhaps that is why most of them deemed it safe to report the meeting falsely and to assert in stupid headlines that it was a demonstration in defense, favor and support of anarchists and anarchy."

"It was such a meeting as might have been held in New York more than a century ago to protest against the alien and sedition laws, or in Boston before that to denounce the tyranny of an English king. It was called in defense of the fundamental rights of the American citizen, the rights of free thought, free speech and public trial by judge and jury under the forms and safeguards of the common law."

"It was a meeting called to protest against and demand the repeal of a law so invasive of those American rights as to wring from the indignant John De Witt Warner this startling challenge to authority: 'We will resist to the death our government, or any other government that attempts to penalize free thought and free speech by enforcing such a law as this.'"

"The meeting was not attended by the people who go to the opera and the horse show, nor even by those who make up the audiences at municipal 'reform' soirees and political plank teas. It was reported inadequately by most papers, stupidly by several, falsely and malignantly by one and timidly by the biggest braggart of the lot. It was so treated by the press because the American press has reason to know that the American people have chloroformed their national conscience and do not care a rap for the ideas to which their forefathers pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

"The audience was recruited mainly from the lower east side, and in that fact may be found hope for the future of the republic. It was an earnest, alert, intelligent audience, of much quicker, keener intelligence than could have been found that night in any other place of public gathering in all New York. It knew what ideas such names as Guizot, Reclus, Thoreau, Emerson and Spencer stand for and quickly appreciated the slightest allusions to them."

"To the man or woman of Europe who comes to America as to the home of freedom, the land of equal opportunity, the word 'liberty' is full of vital meaning, and the Declaration of Independence is not an obsolete farrago of fine phrases. It is the victim of oppressive government who knows best what John Hay meant when he wrote, long ago, it is true, 'Forever in thine eyes, O Liberty, shines that high light whereby the world is saved, and, where thou slay us, will we trust in thee.'"

"Americans have forgotten what tyranny is, and they do not realize that any rights are being taken from them. They are too busy just now to take thought of such a trifle as freedom of speech, conscious perhaps of being able to recover anything of which they may be robbed whenever they find it convenient or necessary to do so. But it is well that the 'lower east side' does not forget its reality."

COST OF LIVING.

Great Increase in Recent Years Shown by Bureau Statistics.

The eighteenth annual report of the bureau of labor, the report for the year 1903, which has just been completed, presents the results of an extended investigation into the cost of living of workmen's families and the retail prices of the principal staple articles of food used by such families.

The figures of income and expenditure furnished in detail by 2,567 families in thirty-three states, representing the leading industrial centers of the country, formed the material for the detailed study of the cost of living. Certain data which do not enter so much into detail were collected in regard to the cost of living in 25,440 families, and the results are extensively summarized in the report. One table shows that the 2,567 families consisted on an average of 5.31 persons, 0.7 persons above the average of private families in the whole country as shown by the census of 1900.

The relative prices of food in the various years were thoroughly investigated, and it was found that there has been a great increase in recent years.

According to the statistics gathered, the average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to \$296.76 and in 1902 reached the highest point of the period, being \$344.61, an increase, as has been already stated, of 16.1 per cent over 1890, or of 10.9 per cent when compared with the average for the ten year period of 1890 to 1899. The increase in the cost of living as shown by the results of this investigation relates to food alone, representing 42.54 per cent of all family expenditures in the 2,567 families furnishing information.

Of the remaining articles, constituting 57.46 per cent of the family expenditure, certain ones are from their nature affected only indirectly and in very slight degree by any rise or fall in prices. Such are payments on account of principal and interest of mortgage, taxes, property and life insurance, labor and other organization fees, amusements and vacations, intoxicating liquors and sickness and death. These together constituted 14.51 per cent of the family expenditure in 1901 of the 2,567 families investigated. Miscellaneous purposes not reported, for which from their very character no prices are obtainable, made up 5.87 per cent, and rent, for which also no prices for the several years are available, made up 12.95 per cent.

The remaining classes of family expenditure, 24.13 per cent of all, consist of clothing, 14.04 per cent; fuel and lighting, 5.25 per cent; furniture and utensils, 3.42 per cent, and tobacco, 1.42 per cent. For these no retail prices covering a series of years are available, but accepting as true of wholesale and retail prices here what this investigation has found true in the case of food—namely, that retail prices rise and fall more slowly and in smaller degree than wholesale prices—an examination of the relative wholesale prices of these classes of articles, giving them their proper weight according to family consumption, leads to the conclusion that the retail prices of these articles as a whole in 1902 could have been but little, if at all, above the level indicated by food.

It is apparently a safe and conservative conclusion, therefore, says the report, that the increase in the cost of living as a whole in 1902, when compared with the year of lowest prices, was not over 16.1 per cent, the figure given above as the increase in the cost of food as shown by this investigation. This assumes of course always the purchase of the same articles and the same quantities in years of low prices, low wages and more or less irregular employment and in years of higher prices, higher wages and steady employment.

Need of Unity.

The onslaught being made upon trades unionism from one end of the nation to the other is entirely without moral if it does not teach workmen that the time has come when they must stand firmly together, shoulder to shoulder, in the battle for better conditions or they and their magnificent organizations are lost.

It is evident, in the first place, that the unions have nearly reached the point where they can enforce their demands and thus secure for their members the things that are and always have been labor's just share in production. Heretofore they could only plan; they were scarcely ever able to execute. They might and did render themselves more or less obnoxious by spasmodically refusing at inopportune times to stand for a lower standard of living for their members, but it generally resulted in their defeat.

The real battle will not begin until the workmen themselves awaken to the facts and the significance of it all. But battle it will be then, and, although wise men and scholars have seen it coming for years and have foretold it many times, it is doubtful if even a small minority of those most actively concerned on either side have realized it before now do they in its fullness.

FROM OLD VINCENNES

The mass meeting of laboring men, held at the court house, Monday night, was the largest since Labor Day. The new city band (all union) assembled in front of the Grand hotel at 7:30, and played several selections, after the speakers were escorted in carriages followed by at least 1,000 laboring men on foot.

The two principle addresses of the evening were made by Mr. Frank Duffy and W. D. Huber, General Secretary and President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Local speakers were introduced after the band struck up, and then followed the speakers of the evening. There never were made better speeches in relation to civilization, government, country and the American home. Mr. Duffy was preceded by President Huber, and he received close attention for at least thirty minutes.

Bro. Duffy dealt with the battle of combinations, and showed where laboring men were taught to organize by trusts and corporations. He recited that the labor union has been, and is, the uplifting of human conditions and makes possible contented and happy homes.

VANDALIA LINE PLANS.

Facilities and Conveniences For World's Fair Traffic.

Preliminary matters for the satisfactory transportation of World's Fair visitors to St. Louis within a few months and new passenger conveniences were arranged at the recent conference of General Passenger Agent E. A. Ford, with officials of the Passeng and Operating Departments of the Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines.

In time for the holiday traffic before the close of the year and four months in advance of the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, the increased track facilities of the Vandalia-Pennsylvania Lines will be completed.

In addition to arranging the most satisfactory train service, the Vandalia-Pennsylvania officials decided upon innovations looking to the still greater convenience of the traveling public.

The standard vestibuled coaches of the Pennsylvania System, which are in such great favor with the traveling public, are now in service on express trains Nos. 7 and 14 between St. Louis and New York.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that Local Union No. 941, U. M. W. of A., of Burnett, Ind., will elect three trustees on January 31, 1904.

W. I. ROBERTS, Recording Secretary.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county) required to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$20.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References, inclose self-addressed envelope, Colonial, 432 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLE man or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$18.00, paid by check each Monday with all expenses, direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Enclose self-addressed envelope. Manager, 300 Cass ton building, Chicago.

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, 36 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Roots On Account Of Missing Two Friday Remnant and Bargain Sales, By Celebrating Christmas and New Year's, will throw the bargains of these two days into one Great Bargain Sale! Saturday, January 2. No one can afford to overlook this remarkable Sale, beginning at 8 a. m. WHAT WE ADVERTISE IS SO

A Week of Shirt Selling at PIXLEY'S Here's an opportunity to stock up on Shirts. We are going to close out about one-half our stock at less than half price. All sizes, all colors, all good materials, regular stock, good fitters, all our regular makes, the same good brands you have always found here. "Peerless," "Famous" and other good brands. One Dollar Shirts for 25 Cents. You need these shirts. We don't. We can use the money; you can't to better advantage. We Won't Sell to Dealers. No more than six to any one customer. Not on sale after Saturday, January 2, 1904. Pixley & Co.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00. To many points in Ala., Ark., Kansas, Colorado, Florida, Ind., Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas on Tuesday, January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16. Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 654 Washab avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

SPECIAL COAT SALE The Greatest Coat Values Ever Offered in Terre Haute. \$25.00 Tan Coats Reduced to \$12.50 20.00 Tan Coats Reduced to \$10.00 15.00 Tan Coats Reduced to \$7.50 25.00 Black or Castor Coats Reduced to \$15.00 20.00 Black or Castor Coats Reduced to \$12.50 15.00 Black or Castor Coats Reduced to \$10.00 10.00 Black or Castor Coats Reduced to \$6.00 20.00 Black Zibeline Coats Reduced to \$13.50 15.00 Black Zibeline Coats Reduced to \$11.00 Guaranteed Near Seals Reduced: Former Prices... \$75.00 \$60.00 \$50.00 \$40.00 Reduced to... \$45.00 \$37.50 \$33.50 \$33.00

HAYS & GREELY The Suit and Cloak House. TWO FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE BOTH THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, per year \$1.00 THE TOILER, per year \$1.00 WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, monthly, per year \$1.00 THE TOILER, per year \$1.00 THE COMMUNIST, the great illustrated socialist monthly, 6 months \$1.00 THE TOILER, one year \$1.00 Any two of the above for \$1, or all three for \$1.25. THE TOILER, Terre Haute, Ind.