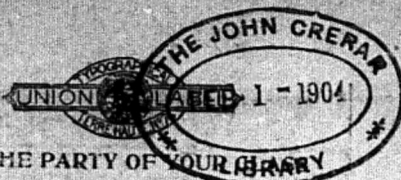




JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

# THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CRAFT

VOL. 5—NO. 49

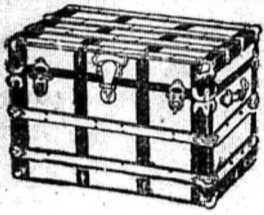
TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1904.

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, \$12, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$70, \$75, \$80, \$85, \$90, \$95, \$100. 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

W.C.E.I.A.O.P.A.

## HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

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

SIXTH AND CHERRY

## LONGFELLOW'S "PSALM OF LIFE."

MODERNIZED BY D. M. ROBBINS.

Tell me not in mournful numbers  
The poor man lives a pleasant dream,  
His nights wrapped in peaceful slumbers  
With days of gladness in between.

Life is real, life is earnest;  
Its cares obscure the workers' goal,  
Who, day by day, to work returneth,  
Ceaseless work, which chills the soul.

No enjoyment, much of sorrow  
Seems his destined end or way,  
Tho' laboring hard, yet each tomorrow  
Finds him poorer than today.

He plods along, his time is fleeting,  
And his heart once strong and brave,  
Now like muffled drum is beating  
A weary march to an early grave.

On the world's broad field of battle  
He lives a half-defeated life,  
Not as well-fed as some cattle,  
No home to shelter from the strife.

He trusts no future, how'er pleasant,  
Leta a dead past bury its dead;  
Does his best in a living present  
With a master's whip above his head.

Lives of poor men oft remind us  
Honest toil don't stand a chance;  
The more we work we have behind us  
Bigger patches on our pants.

Patches; which perhaps a brother,  
Worm with toil, and stained with dust,  
Seeing, says: "There goes another  
Victim of some powerful 'trust'."

Let us, then, be organizing  
With a courage true and brave,  
And some day, if persevering,  
We'll emancipate this slave.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE TRIBUNE, in its issue of January 22, had occasion to indulge in one of those philosophical reveries which strikes it whenever the cause of the workers is under discussion. Commenting on the convention of the United Mine Workers, it gives us the following choice morsel:

"John Mitchell did not hesitate to warn the miners in convention against Socialism. With the wisdom and courage of a good general he opposes turning from the main issue to side issues, to abandon a course which has brought great results, for dreamy theories that never have been put into practice."

This is splendid as a bouquet, but, unfortunately, the sincerity of the paper and its desire to see workingmen achieve "great results," is seriously punctured by its attitude in the local street car strike and the steel workers' strike more than a year ago. Its solicitude for "great results" was confined to the publication of anything that would defeat the "main issue," and we must confess that it contributed considerable aid in that direction.

Whatever may be said of "dreamers," we are confident that this is no dream. It is unfortunate that every reactionary "leader" can only secure the approbation and praise of such journals; for such endorsements place an estimate on the course of such "leaders," the value of which they demonstrate when the workers are engaged in an effort to secure "great results."

When the rank and file awake to the "main issue," they will know that so far as they are concerned the use of injunctions and a rifle diet are not "dreamy theories," but a policy of division at the ballot-box, which certain "leaders" advocate, is responsible for them. They will then take steps to remove those weapons as well as any one who stands for a policy that perpetuates them.

THE press in the good old Jeffersonian state of Florida is looking with envy and anticipation to the progress of a bill in the Virginia state legislature, which provides for the arrest and conviction of "any person without any visible means of support." The Metropolis, of Jacksonville, Fla., in commenting on the bill, that it is interested in "ridging the State of Florida, and Jacksonville in particular, of the horde of vagrants and loafers who infest it, having no visible means of subsistence."

Of course this does not refer to the rich loafers who migrate to that state each winter, but to the poor ones from whom they secure "their means of subsistence." The following are the important sections in the bill pending in the Virginia legislature:

"First—All persons who shall unlawfully return into any county or corporation whence they have been legally removed.

"Second—All persons who, not having wherewith to maintain themselves and families, live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other laborers in the like work in the place where they then are.

"Third—Persons wandering or strolling about in idleness, who are able to work, and have no property to support them.

"Fourth—Persons leading an idle, immoral or profligate life, who have no property to support them, and who are able to work and do not work.

"Fifth—All able-bodied persons found begging for a living, or who quit their houses and leave wives or children without the means of subsistence.

"Sixth—All persons who shall come from any place without this commonwealth to any place within it and shall be found loitering and residing therein and shall follow no labor, trade, occupation or business, and have no visible means of subsistence, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such place.

"Seventh—All persons having a fixed abode, who have no visible property to support them, and who live by stealing or by trading or bartering stolen property.

"Eighth—All persons who are able to work and who do not work, but hire out their minor children and live upon their wages."

It will be seen from the above that the bill is directed against the surplus workers, for whom capitalism has no demand or use, and whose rags and misery, when paraded in public, constitute an annoyance to those whose surplus income is derived from the beggary of these unfortunates. The rulers of the South simply rebel against their own legitimate offspring. The ruling class, having gathered to itself the means of wealth production and economized in every way possible by eliminating its useless labor, now turn upon the latter and incarcerate them in jails or any other place where their misery will not be flaunted in the faces of the masters.

Jeffersonian and Hearstonian democracy seems determined to defend the "common people," even though they are forced to call in the jailor to assist them.

WE ARE glad to note that many of the labor press have taken up our suggestion, made last week, regarding the conditions in Colorado and the manner in which the A. F. of L. can assist in putting an end to the struggle. Many papers have quoted our article in full, while others have commented on it favorably as the proper course to pursue. The situation there is grave, and the A. F. of L. is really on trial and can vindicate its right to the claim as a representative of the working class by taking its stand for the western miners.

In fact we find that the Boston convention instructed the Executive Council to prepare a circular calling attention to the conditions that exist in Colorado, and urging all the support that affiliated organizations can give. The council has not yet met, and we believe that if there is any provision for an emergency meeting, any delay in holding it cannot but assist the western capitalists and officeholders in their work of destruction.

We again repeat, it is time to act!

THE vulgar Rey. (?) Thomas Ewing Sherman, who has distinguished himself by his filthy "lectures," has been heard from in the city of Chicago. His latest utterance is as follows:

"The threats of unionism in Chicago and elsewhere throughout the country today are a greater menace to liberty and the foundations of the government than the Southern Confederacy ever was. There is grave danger around us today."

This is the disciple of the meek and lowly Jesus that has been combating Socialism, and all in the interests of the dear workingman. True to the capitalist interests, of which he is a consistent exponent and in whose interests he has prostituted his calling, he lands in the camp of Parryized capitalism with all

## OBSERVATIONS.

By JOHN A. MORRIS.

Rebellion to tyranny is a duty we owe to humanity.

Of slavery we may say: Some people are born slaves, some have slavehood thrust upon them, and some achieve slavery. The workingman with the capitalist mind is an embracer of wage-slavery and more of a hindrance to Socialism than the capitalist himself. Did he but know it he but hugs the chains which bind him to the earth.

Hundreds of men are walking the streets of San Francisco, Seattle and Los Angeles hunting for work which cannot be found. This item sounds kind of familiar, doesn't it?

Thomas Edison, the "wizard" of Menlo Park, N. J., has come out and declared himself most emphatically an enemy to labor organizations. He has "fired" every union man in his laboratory; and even went so far as to go through the Edison Storage Battery Company, a shop not implicated in the present strike, and discharged every man that admitted he was a member of the union. The International Association of Machinists wish this matter given the widest possible publicity.

Let us now go to London town and we will see a pitiful sight. Reports tell us that destitution and distress in London, this winter, is greater than for years, owing to the industrial depression. The first month of winter produced a cry of distress from the East End, and authorities declare that the destitution will exceed that of last year, when thousands of jobless, homeless and starving men hopelessly paraded the streets. The Salvation Army reports the number of unemployed to be double that of 1902. Nightly between 3,000 and 4,000 persons are being turned away from the Army shelters to sleep in the streets and parks. Owing to the trade depression factories are closing or reducing the number of employes daily. Every bench along the embankment is filled with homeless and hungry men. The police, despite orders, are not heartless enough to disturb them, since their search for employment has been in vain. An advertisement for an elevator attendant produced 163 applicants; for a night watchman, 200; stoker, 120; gardner, 330; carpenter, 110; truck driver, 190; porter, 320. The advertised wage for a porter is one guinea a week. The police are compelled to force the applicants into line. Eight men in the line wore frock coats and silk hats. There are now 150,000 confessed paupers on the rolls of the poorhouses of the various parishes of London, and the number is increasing weekly.

A preacher from Indiana has proved himself a most successful organizer of a branch of Parry's Citizens' Alliance in Racine, Wisconsin, in which some of the most conscienceless labor skimmers on earth are members.

his colors, dirty though they be—flying.

Yes, Tommy; you are right in saying "there is grave danger around us today for all the forms of industrial parasitism is included in that "US" which you defend, are gathering their forces against the despised proletariat that is organizing to abolish exploitation. The "liberty" which the latter menace is the liberty of your class to buy them as raw material from which to squeeze profits and other forms of surplus income that represent unpaid labor. The government, whose foundations you rightly perceive they will eventually control and abolish, is simply the instrument through which you and those whose official watch-dog you are, have preserved the interests of your class. There is certainly "grave danger" ahead, but not for the workers or you would have welcomed it with glee, but for the class on whose interests your fortune depend. Your note of alarm would never have been sounded were it otherwise.

The following evidence of a class struggle is from the City of Brotherly Love: Twenty-four men and five girls employed at the Municipal Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., are on strike for pure nourishing food. The force at the hospital is crippled, and physicians are acting as ambulance drivers. The strikers include waitresses, laundry girls, ward maids, yard men, gatemen and drivers. They state that Emma Gilman, the matron, gives them tainted meat unfit to eat, half-cooked sausages and hard potatoes.

A recent number of the New York Evening Journal says: "Within the past year 800 Chinese coolies have been bro't into Cuba, and it is just a starter. It is safe to say that that number will swell to 8,000."

Now, let us go to sweet Japan and we will find that although the little yellow men have made wonderful strides in progressive civilization, especially in warlike disposition, the wages there are below what we call the civilized level. Ninety cents a day is the highest paid any workingman there, and the average pay is less than half of that amount. Little girls work eleven hours a day in the weaving mills for 34 cents a day. Mechanics get from 35 to 50 cents a day, longshoremen 20 cents, laborers 17 cents, and sailors 15 cents a day.

Miss Mattie Burgess, a missionary recently returned from India, among other things says:

"Native servants can be engaged for \$3 a month and provide their own homes and food."

Query—Will the independent(?) American wage-worker come down to these wages of Japan and India?

Here is something from the A. L. U. Journal good enough to quote:

"The capitalists own all the jobs. They loan them to the workers on shares, and the workers have mighty little to say about what the share shall be—let all the workers own all the jobs."

A war wave is coming that I think will sweep away the approaching financial panic. The Republican party remedy for capitalistic panics is war, when we can go out and capture foreign markets for our "benevolent assimilation" trust magnates and the idle unemployed be put to work as soldiers.

Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, recently introduced a joint resolution instructing our strenuous "Teddy the Great" to annex Santo Domingo and Hayti. Sure! Ain't we benevolent annexation schemers? At our present rate of progress the time ought to come when we can call ourselves the United States of All-Out-of-Doors, when all Canada and the countries of South America will be sister states in our grand and glorious Imperialistic Republic.

You may yet, "in the name of morality and Christianity," have the Christian pleasure of attempting to avoid this "danger" through means of grape and cannister—a diet which you have recommended for workingmen on a number of occasions. And all this, too, in the name of one who brought glad tidings of "peace on earth and good will to men."

We are informed the February number of the National Magazine will contain a special article from the pen of Senator Hanna, chairman of the national republican committee, on the significance of the Socialist movement in national politics.

Coming from such a source, it is practically a recognition on the part of the ruling class of this country that they can no longer place their head in the sand, but must recognize the "red specter" as a fighting force henceforth.

Socialism is a scientific recognition of economic determinism and evolution.



LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Man Who's Goin' to... The hull world's full of theorists with undeveloped schemes.

He's got an undeveloped plan to bring him in the gold. And make him put on all the airs that Croesus did of old.

He's almost finishin' a book which when it is in print, will, as a money-maker prove to be a first-class mint.

He's fixin' up a lecture that will be so full of mirth. It's mighty sure to more than pack the biggest hall on earth.

And furthermore, he's jest plumb sure he's goin' to invent a wondrous patent right that's worth a million, if a cent.

He's got a score of dead sure ways to win a fortune great. He's goin' to write a little book on "Riches While You Wait."

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

A new three-year scale, giving the 600 brewery employes of Pittsburg an average advance of 10 per cent, has been signed.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has reduced the wages of its employes in the steel works an average of 15 per cent.

A reduction from ten to nine hours a day in manufacturing establishments has benefited over 50,000 men and women in Chicago during the year.

President Shaffer announces that nearly 3,000 tube sheet workers will return to work on the resumption of numerous mills under the revised scale.

The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company's furnaces at Middlesboro, Ky., are banked and will be out of operation ninety days. Two hundred men are idle.

In a speech at St. Louis before representative citizens from every line of trade and commerce in the city, David M. Parry spoke in favor of suppressing union leaders.

With the single exception of a 10 per cent cut in wages, affecting 5,000 employes of the steel trust in Philadelphia, no important reductions have been announced for 1904.

The labor temple committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor recommended that a \$3,000,000 building be erected by \$10 contributions from the 300,000 members of labor unions in the city.

Reduction of wages, actual and threatened, has aroused some of the labor leaders in the country, and wherever the workers are organized, a determined effort will be made to resist any cut.

One thousand workmen of various trades in the plant of the American Car and Foundry Company at Huntington, W. Va., are on strike because the company made a reduction of 10 per cent in wages.

The reduction of wages at the Homestead Steel Mills is causing dissatisfaction. The men have asked for a readjustment and representatives of 1,800 employes had a lengthy conference with A. R. Hunt, the manager.

President Gompers has sent a letter to the Rochester Clothing Exchange tendering the offices of the Federation of Labor toward conciliation for the great eight-hour strike in that city being conducted by the United Garment Workers, who have agreed to a joint peace conference.

Announcement has been made by a member of the Chicago Typothetae that with the expiration of the present agreements between that association of employers and the printing trades unions, no further agreements would be made unless they contained clauses permitting the "open shop."

The advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinplate Workers announced the vote of thirty-three lodges of sheet workers as being in favor of accepting the 10 per cent reduction voted at the special conference some time ago, when the turn limit was also increased from 135 to 150 tons a turn, or 450 tons a day.

The volume of immigration to the port of New York continues to swell beyond the record-breaking figures of last year. In July, August and September 129,809 steerage passengers landed in New York, as against 108,800 in the same months of 1902. More than two fifths of the immigrants announced their destination as New York.

The Bureau of Statistics of New York State reports that in the six months ended September 30 last 225 new unions, with 38,624 members were formed in that state, bringing the total to 2,587, with a total membership of 395,736. The gain was distributed mainly as follows: New York City, 24,361; Buffalo, 4,395; Rochester, 828; Syracuse, 697; Albany, 201; Schenectady, 187.

The Drug Clerks' Association of Chicago is making plans for the 1904 campaign for the sixty-four-hour week, with ten hours to constitute a day's work, and expect to secure that they have been battling for during the

last three years. Unions in all sections of the city declare that these drug clerks are among the hardest worked and the poorest paid union men in the entire city.

The wages of 13,000 coal miners and outside mine laborers at Birmingham, Ala., have been reduced from 12 to 15 per cent by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company and smaller mining corporations. Several enterprises also have suspended operations. Total number of men affected by suspensions, 2,770.

The greatest sufferers in wage reduction for 1904 seem to be the employes of the steel trust and its allied branches. Next to these come cotton workers of New England, many employes being laid off on account of the high price of cotton, which has resulted in the decrease in production of the mills. Generally speaking, organized labor has succeeded in maintaining prices for work up to the standard of 1903.

A unique act of benevolence for a trade union was that done by the Window Glass Workers, which sent a check for \$10 to each unemployed member for a Christmas gift, requiring an appropriation of \$40,000 from the general treasury. It was also voted by this union—L. A. 300, K. of L.—to assess every working member 25 per cent of his wages toward a fund for the continued relief of those in temporary idleness.

Appeals have been made by the Illinois State Board of Arbitration by the 600 locked-out girl employes of the Kabo Corset Company at Aurora to seek an adjustment of the trouble. The factory has been shut down since November 19 and the union has remained solid, keeping up the fight with limited resources. A number of Chicago trades unions have given the girls assistance and they have held several entertainments and raised money in that way.

The fight between the various citizens' alliances and the unions in the West is getting warmer as it progresses. The Montana State Federation of Labor, which held its convention recently in Missoula, adopted resolutions declaring that any union man who would vote for a member of a citizens' alliance for any office should not be considered a good unionist. The resolution also declared against purchasing goods from any merchant connected with an alliance, and affixed a list of names of merchants in Helena who were commonly supposed to be members.

The recent western visit of President Theodore Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has brought a more harmonious feeling between the association and the unions at South Chicago and the Joliet mills, which have been independent of all affiliation for several years. While investigating the Mills President Shaffer visited the independent workers, and it is now reported that plans are being made to reissue the charters of these unions, which were revoked during the time of the great steel strikes, when the western workers failed to walk out.

In a recent speech, made in one of the largest halls in London, England, John Burns, M. P., declared that poverty is a social disease and ought to be scientifically studied and cured just as if it were a matter of drainage or water supply. "You cannot cure poverty by dealing with individuals," he said. "Poverty is a social thing just as much as consumption is a social thing, and cannot be cured by giving treatment to individuals. The duty of the city government is to do for the individual what he cannot do for himself, nothing more than this and nothing less. In every large and wealthy city poverty is a disgrace."

The jurisdiction wrangle between the United Brewery Workmen and the engineers and firemen employed in breweries has been taken into the law courts once more. At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor the brewers were ordered to surrender all firemen and engineers under their jurisdiction to their respective unions. Judge Spiegel of Cincinnati has granted a temporary injunction restraining the American Federation of Labor from putting its mandate in force or compelling the firemen and engineers to leave the United Brewery Workmen and join the respective unions of their craft. The injunction was asked for on behalf of Firemen's Union No. 223 of Indianapolis, which is affiliated with the United Brewery Workmen.

A decision of interest to unionists has just been handed down by Justice Leventritt of the Supreme court of New York. Louis Quanchi and Charles Bailes, formerly members of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, of New York, asked for a permanent injunction restraining the union from interfering with their employment on the New York Herald, and also seeking to restrain the members of the union from refraining to work on the Herald because of the employment of the two men named. One of the men was foreman and the other assistant foreman in the stereotyping department of the paper, and a stereotyper who had been discharged made complaint against them in the union, with the result that they were both expelled. After their expulsion the union demanded that they should be discharged, and threatened that unless this was done the other union stereotypers in the department would be called out on strike. The management of the paper refused to discharge them, but suspended them until the matter could be settled in court. The judge held that the two men were amenable to the laws of the organization and that it had a right to expel them in accordance with its laws, and that the court had no right to interfere.

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 machinists shops of

A Song of the Race. It's a gallop, my hearty, the life-race to win. But—what does it mean when the racers are in? Through the night and the blast we rode far and rode fast, But what means the race to the racers at last? The rider is weary— The Dark whispers "Rest!" Silence and dreams, And a rose for his breast.

It's a gallop, my hearty—the life-race that seems An echo of phantoms that race through wild dreams! And the racers that ride O'er the track dim and wide, Behold not the pale phantom-hosts at their side!

The hosts that, grown weary, Heard Night whisper "Rest!" And reaped from the race But a rose for his breast!

It's a gallop, my hearty—break bolts-shatter bars. On the track where we trample the dust of dead stars! Ho! Night comes apace— Take the rose for the race, And the shadows fall soft on each still dreaming face.

The rider is weary— Keen thorns at his breast! God's stars light him home Where the Silence sings "Rest!" —Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Work has been resumed at the Pennsylvania Car Wheel Company's works in Lower Allegheny, giving employment to about 500 men.

The official organ of the American Federation of Musicians is advocating a uniform style and color of parade dress for all members of that international union.

Skilled workmen are being added daily to the force of employes of the Pullman Company at Pullman, Ill., and there are now nearly 6,000 at work at the plant.

The wages of all employes of the Oliver Mining Company, at Houghton, Mich., the iron ore end of the steel trust, were reduced Jan. 1 from 10 to 17 per cent, being the least on the lowest paid labor.

A recent government report states that there are six flourishing industrial schools for young white people in the Southern States. The total number of pupils now in these schools is 1,600 and the total number of teachers is 122.

Commencing with the new year all the employes of the steel corporation of the Lake Superior mining field receive 5 to 15 per cent less wages. This affects several thousand men. Independent companies, it is stated, will take a similar action.

The chief topic of conversation among all sailors who work on steam schooners is the neglect of the comfort of the sailors in the building of new ships. They claim that the forecastles are smaller and the general conditions are worse than they were on the ships of twenty years ago.

The Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers, the charter of which was revoked last week by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, will submit gracefully to the decision and become a part of the United Mine Workers of America. Another step toward industrialism.

Fearing to put itself in a position where its property might be seized on a fine contempt or a judgment growing out of strike difficulties, Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 abandoned its plan for buying ground in Chicago and erecting a temple from which its business could be conducted. The Cincinnati Building Trades Council and the Plumbers' Union have been temporarily enjoined from interfering with employes of the Contractors' Association by way of discipline. Another suit was filed against the same defendants for damages by the Thomas Gibson Company, who allege that they have been injured in the sum of \$2,600.

The Russian government has sanctioned a law providing compensation for accidents to work people. Factories, mines and smelting works come under the new enactment, but it does not apply to government industries nor to workshops and other enterprises connected with private railway or steam navigation companies, nor to agricultural industries.

Few international unions expended more money for strikes during the present year than the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League. The semi-annual report just issued shows that as a result expenses for the period from May 1 to October 31 were \$4,734.22 above the income. But in spite of this the national treasury showed a balance of \$26,376.98 on October 31.

George Perkins, president of the Cigar-makers' International union, reports an unusually prosperous year for that organization. On Nov. 1 the union had 475 locals, a gain of 33 local unions since Jan. 1, 1903. It had a membership on Nov. 1 last of 44,419, being a gain of over 3,000 for the preceding ten months. Over 130 unions and 10,000 members have secured an increase in wages. The union has a fund of a little over \$500,000 in its treasury.

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 machinists shops of

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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."

The largest trade in the country is that of the unskilled day laborer. There are so many of these men that if they were organized they could hold the balance of power in all national contests. A large proportion of them are employed on the 6,000,000 farms of the country and recently a labor organizer named John Deams has been getting these men together into a "harvest hands' union." He has succeeded in raising the rate of wages from \$30 to \$40 a month, and in starting a system of eight month contracts.

Looking backward over the local labor movement for the past year, there appears nothing but tremendous gains for labor in increased wages, better conditions, more leisure for the workers, increased number of unions, larger memberships, more conservative action and a more friendly feeling between the employer who desires to be fair and his employes, and a general desire to arbitrate whatever differences which have arisen. The most favorable balance sheet ever stricken off by labor is presented to us to-day.

An employer of labor writing in the Western Laborer gives some good advice which might be carried out both by employers and unions with profit to all concerned. He winds up his letter as follows: "A little hard house sense and a vast deal less dreaming and newspaper ragchewing is the crying need of the hour in the labor situation. Let us all, employers and laboring men alike, cease our bickerings and fighting and get together and drive the old cow Depression out of our joint business cabbage patch."

The United Mine Workers' Journal says: "A member of the Colorado militia was also a member of a labor union. A union card was found on his person and he was immediately locked up on a charge of treason. What are we to understand from this? That by joining a labor union you become a traitor to your country? Yet members of trades unions who claim that it is wrong to join the militia are termed "unpatriotic." You are a traitor with the union card, unpatriotic if you do not join the militia. It is a very perplexing situation, to say the least."

Last year there were 85,276 accidents to working people in Austria, 915 being fatal. Under the insurance system of Austria 6,300 of these received titles to yearly pensions, and the others were paid various sums in proportion to their injuries. Accident insurance is made compulsory. The insurance fund is managed by the government and is raised by compulsory contributions from the employers and workers both. The employers are required to pay nine-tenths of the amount needed. Over 2,500,000 workers are protected in this way, at a cost of \$1,000,000 a year.

The Minnesota Supreme Court decided the electrical workers' strike case at St. Paul. The famous Cray injunction is revised and modified. It is upheld on two points, but on the third point the Supreme Court holds that Judge Cray went too far. The opinion by Judge Brown is an instructive treatise on the conduct of strikes, and will be read by contractors and union workmen with great interest. The unions win on the point they fought for hardest. Members cannot be restrained by an order of the court from going on the premises where contractors are at work for the purpose of ordering, directing or notifying men belonging to the various unions to stop work because the contractors complained of are employed there.

The striking Chicago pressfeeders stole a march on the Chicago Typothetae, the association of employers, by dissolving their union, known as "Franklin union No. 4." The pressfeeders were incorporated under that name, and the corporation was thus liable to sue and be sued under the law. Judge Holdom recently fined the union \$1,500, and damage suits are now pending for many times this amount on account of the strike. If the employers could have secured judgment against the corporation they would have been able to seize the \$40,000 in its treasury, or a goodly part of it, under the Taft-Vale decision in England, which holds incorporated unions liable for strike damage. As a voluntary association the pressfeeders believe they are safe from damage suits, except as individuals.

It is not by means of lockouts alone that the associations of employers are making war against the unions. All over the country the courts are being resorted to and it is becoming more evident every day that future disputes are to be fought out in court. The end is not in sight either in this direction, for daily some court goes a step further than any other has gone, and thus establishes a precedent that will become law when a similar case arises. In New York a judge has granted an injunction restraining an employer from signing an agreement to employ only union men, and also restraining the employes from striking to compel him to do so. The matter is of small moment in that particular shop whether it is to be an "open shop" or otherwise, but it has an important bearing on the whole labor question. If a court can enjoin a union from striking to secure a union shop it can also enjoin it from striking for shorter hours, increased wages, better sanitary conditions, or any of the other causes for which strikes are called. When they have gone that far as one writer says, "they will have laid the foundation for regulating everybody's life by the ready method of injunction orders and contempt proceedings."

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Fred G. Strickland will have the following dates in this state during February: Indianapolis 4, Washington 5, Sullivan 6, Terre Haute 7, Frankfort 8, Marion 9, Ft. Wayne 11 and 12. He will then go into Illinois.

Eugene Debs spoke before the miners in Indianapolis Tuesday, January 20th, to a large crowd. The meeting was arranged by the local and the Socialist delegate at the convention.

The state committee will decide the time and place of holding the state convention next month. Two motions are before the committee one for Indianapolis and the other for Terre Haute and both for July 2 and 4.

Locals desiring a German organizer should apply to the state secretary. The Germans are easily organized into the party and the expenses of an organizer will be well spent.

Locals in the northern part of the state desiring dates for Comrade Simonon should apply at once. He will probably leave for Maine next month and this will be the last opportunity to secure his services for some time.

The Socialists of Ft. Wayne intend to make the two lectures of Comrade Strickland the opening of a campaign for organization that will not stop till the polls close in November.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Mally's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,914.09.

The report of the organizing and lecture work being carried by the national headquarters should stimulate every comrade to renewed activity for the organizing fund. The amount and extent of necessary work performed by the national office will depend upon the comrades in all parts of the country.

State Secretary Martin, of Colorado, reports the election of National Committee members for 1904 as follows: A. H. Floaten, 592; J. Monroe Stewart, 26; A. H. Floaten was therefore declared re-elected.

The election of National Committee members for Alabama for 1904 resulted in B. Andrus of Patton being elected.

The election of National Committee members for Michigan is reported by State Secretary Holman as follows: Thomas Lucas, 395; W. A. Brattland, 22; C. C. Talbot, 2; J. E. Nash, 5; S. M. Holman, 35. Comrade Holman was declared elected.

The Michigan state convention of the Socialist Party has been called to meet in Lansing, February, 25. The call issued by State Secretary Menton specifies that the convention will hold two sessions, the first to consider the constitution propaganda, choose headquarters for the party, and such other business as may properly come before it. At the next session nominations will be made for candidate for presidential electors and state officers.

The report of the National Secretary for the year 1903 will be ready within the next two weeks. The report will contain among other things complete data as to the condition of the party organization throughout the country, receipts and expenditures of the national office, and tables showing the work of the national organizers and lecturers, with receipts, expenditures, number of meetings addressed, cities and towns visited, locals organized, etc. The standing of the different state organizations towards the national office of January 1st, 1904, will also be shown, with total amount received from each state for dues and supplies during the year the work of preparing this report has been delayed, but when issued the party members will be made fully acquainted with all the details relating to the affairs of the national organization.

The lecture tour of James F. Carey under direction of the national headquarters has so far been remarkably successful. The meetings at Cleveland, Toledo, Akron, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Covington, Ky., are reported among the best ever held at those places. In Cincinnati the hall was filled and the doors had to be closed to prevent overcrowding. The Akron comrades made application for a return date. While in Colorado in February Comrade Carey will spend a week in the southern coal mining district among the miners at the expense of the national office.

Dates are being arranged by the national secretary for A. M. and May Wood Simons for their eastern tour to begin March 20 instead of March 24th, as previously announced. The tour will probably extend for four weeks.

The following list of speakers has been engaged for a week each by the national headquarters for the municipal campaigns in Wisconsin, especially in Milwaukee: February 1st, John M. Work, February

RUSKIN College. Literary Department of Ruskin University, Chicago, Ill. Board and lodging \$20.00. Industrial Education \$10.00 per week. Tuition \$10.00 per term. Total \$40.00 per term. For more information write to the college, 1212 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

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7th, E. E. Seeds; February 14th, James H. Brower; February 21st, Max S. Hayes; February 28th, Fred G. Strickland; March 6th, A. M. Simons; March 13th, J. W. Slayton; March 20th, J. Mahou Barnes; March 27th, James F. Carey, Charles Pergler, Bohemian organizer, and Silvio Origo, Italian organizer, will also spend a few days each in Milwaukee. George D. Herron will address a special meeting and the Wisconsin comrades are making arrangements direct for the services of Eugene V. Debs, Seymour Steidman, B. Berlin and Thomas J. Morgan.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS.

John M. Ritz has been working in the northern part of Wisconsin during January, but owing to a change of plans on the part of the Wisconsin comrades he will spend February in Michigan and return to Wisconsin later.

John R. Chase has begun work in New Hampshire and will continue there for some time.

The German and Bohemian organizers, Comrades Saltiel and Pergler respectively will take the field early in February, and Italian organizer Origo will begin in March.

Winfield R. Gaylord has completed his Southern tour and makes a most interesting report which will be sent out next week.

THE COLORADO STRIKE.

How "Timid" Capital Becomes Bold and Bloodthirsty in Quest of Profits.

TRINIDAD, COLO., January 14, 1904. Engle, some three miles from Trinidad and farther up the mountains, is typical of the mining camps owned by the Colorado Field and Iron Co., or the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company, or whatever company it may please Rockefeller to christen his slave-driving industry of southern Colorado.

The Engle mines employ annually, when working, about 300 men. Almost all of these men live in the company's houses, on the company's land. For these miserable shacks which contain each two or three tiny rooms, the kitchen so low that a man cannot stand upright in it, the men pay from \$1 to \$12 per month. The houses have been built, most of them, 20 years, and have never received a dollar's worth of repair from the company. In a few cases men have leased land from the company and have built themselves more comfortable homes. They are now learning the fatal mistake of being prosperous enough to build houses, for now they are standing fast to their union, quitting the camp and these bosses, with no probability of being allowed to return to them.

The camp, a large group of the company's red shacks, the long red male stables, the furnaces, the tipples, and wretched dove huts where the Mexicans live, lies in a peaceful hollow of the hills in front and near to the entrances of the mine-workers.

As you approach this camp today, you notice men walking to and fro and you do not need to go very close to see that each man is armed with a Winchester rifle. You see these men in many places, on the road to the postoffice, down in the hollows, yonder two surly Mexicans standing close to a little black-house, on the tipples, and even up above on the heights, they walk back and forth, men who are ashamed and a disgrace to their kind, for they can be hired to shoot down fellow workers, men of their own class. There are 30 serving in two shafts, with it is said, seven more added yesterday. These deputies receive \$5 a day. With between 30 and 40 at this one camp and not a load of coal turning the tipples since the strike was called, the company is not profiting much.

The line marking the beat of these deputy sheriffs shows the edge of the company's land, the famous and very real "dead-line." Just in front of them, at intervals, are ping sticks set up, and nailed on a cross piece this sign:

NOTICE. "This is Private Property, and all Persons are Forbidden to Trespass Thereon or Interfere With the Workmen Employed at the Mine."

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN IRON & COAL CO. This line is drawn closely each day. Men get in and they don't get out unless they escape as from a prison. If they get out, they don't get back. Last week men were allowed to come out to get provisions for their families at the local commissary of the Union. Now it is with difficulty that little children sent out for food, can get back.

In some mines passes for egress and ingress are granted by the superintendent. The following one is copied from originals possessed by the United Mine Workers of America, and issued at the mine of Rigby, not far from here.

The Primrose Coal Co., Dec. 26, 1903. Allow Bearer to go out. P. BRENNAN, Superintendent. The Primrose Coal Co., Dec. 26, 1903. Let Bearer come in. P. BRENNAN, Superintendent.

Does a state of war exist or not? For the past two days these passes have been absolutely refused in Engle. The

miners in all this part of Colorado have never organized until this strike. A large part of them were Italians and Mexicans. Now at the meetings of the locals all business has to be carried on through Italian and Mexican interpreters as well as in English. Mother Jones spoke on the hillside here two nights before the strike was called. Another body of men called her "Labiases Madare." Spanish for "The White Mother" and on the morning of November 9th, not a man went into the mines.

Today the company is making desperate efforts to get men into Engle and at work. A press dispatch of January 13th stated that the Engle mine was opened on that date with a small force. The following is the truth as told by one of three coal miners who escaped through the "dead line" of armed deputies:

"There was a carload of 30 of us brought from Virginia. Only four of us knew anything about coal mining. They swore to us there was no strike on. When we got to El Horo and saw a man guarding the train with a gun, we knew something was wrong and sent a telegram back to the second lot not to come. When we crossed the line of armed men at Engle, I knew there was a strike and I was ashamed to lift my eyes. We did not go into the mines and that night three of us came out. There is only one man in there that ever mined any coal. Fourteen more want to come out, but are afraid."

The mines at Engle are particularly dangerous because of gas and if the inexperienced men go into them, they will surely be killed. And not a ton of coal is coming out of Engle. It is said one man is getting but enough to keep the furnaces going.

The women who is not boarding these three escaped men just outside the camp, a slender girl in black, said to us: "If the company obeyed the laws as well as our boys, I'd not be a widow today. The law says you can't have more than ten pounds of dynamite stored in one place, and they had hundreds and hundreds of pounds where my poor Jack was blown to pieces."

The demands of the Union in the present strike are as follows:

- 1. Eight hours to constitute a day's work.
2. All wages to be paid every two weeks. (Now they are paid monthly,) in United States money; all scrip systems to be abolished. Also, an increase of 20 per cent on all contract and tonnage wages.
3. Two thousand pounds to constitute a ton.
4. All men working around or in the mines to receive just as much for the eight hour day as for nine, ten or twelve hour day.
5. For preservation of health and life, to be insured of pure air supply.

Let me close with a word of an incident which occurred two weeks ago at Engle. It will serve as a sample of the treatment that the free citizens of Governor Peotony's preserve are receiving. Several speakers went out to Trinidad to hold a meeting. The miners got together somehow from within and without the camp. The meeting broke up finally and the men crowded the bridge just this side of the dead line in a body to go back into camp to their families. The deputies met them on the line, and refused to admit them. The speakers came and expostulated. "Bob" Lee, head deputy, an excuse for a man who boasts of his descent from Confederate General Lee and "Light Horse Harry," seated himself on a rock just across the line, got his gun easily into position and said:

"Now, yez, cross that line if you want to."

The sheriff of the county of Trinidad was telephoned for. He was busy in a saloon in Trinidad, and answering that the men could take care of themselves, and that he had not time to come, hung up the receiver. Two union men drove over in a buggy for him and forced him to come under the reminder that he was responsible for the lives of the men. He came, got the superintendent out, who identified the men as "Tom, House, No. 12," "Tony, House, No. 29," etc., and admitted them.

And yet the citizens of Colorado are free and the miners have no grievances. But the men of Colorado are awakening to a sense of their wrongs and they are fighting a splendid fight that should bring them the encouragement and assistance of every workingman and woman in the United States that has sympathy to give. BERTHA HOWELL MALLY.

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Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 863.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.

NO. 1307. State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1903. Abraham Goldstein vs. Julia A. Goldstein. Be it known that on the 5th day of January, 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, Julia A. Goldstein, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein; and the object of said action is divorce said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against her and that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said defendant appears and answer or demurrer to said complaint is filed on or before said date, the same will be taken and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1904. DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk.

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Hurt So Badly Was Nearly Crazy.

Had no Sleep—Could Hardly Lie Down.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Permanently Cured Me.

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We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put things back where they used to be? Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are? Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change things so that those who do the work will own what they produce? But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Party. Then send four cents in stamps, and receive by return mail three books, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

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422 OHIO STREET

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Bill Ball of the Gazette, is down for an address before the Democratic Editorial Association for a speech entitled "Retrospect and Prospect." We presume that the retrospect will include the fight against the Printers and the prospect will be its failure.

The tickets for the lot to be raffied by the Central Labor Union are going fast and all the unions are being canvassed to interest them in the fair which will be held the first week in March.

The Master Plumbers will hold a state convention here, the opening session being March 22nd. The hall has not been selected yet.

The Barbers have extended a vote of thanks to the unions that contributed so much to the success of their ball. Three new members were admitted at the meeting Monday night and reports showed that but three shops attempted to do business Sunday. Prosecutions of those who violate the law will be continued.

The clerks met Tuesday night and arrangements were made for issuing cards to all the stores that are organized. Four new members were accepted and several applications were received. For the first time the organization bears the earmarks of a permanent organization.

All the ushers at the Grand Opera House were discharged by the manager Tuesday night. Manager Barhydt states that he had learned that the ushers decided to strike next Monday which is the first night for the appearance of the Ben Hur company which will be here week. The boys had been receiving nothing but were given the house one night each year for a benefit performance. The manager has secured another force in their place.

Mother Jones in the City.

Mother Jones stopped over in the city Wednesday night on her way from Colorado to Indianapolis. S. M. Reynolds and wife together with James and Judson Oneal spent an interesting evening with her at the Filbeck hotel where she related her experiences in the Colorado strike.

Mother Jones recently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia contracted while in that state and still bears traces of her illness. She will have a conference with John Mitchell and probably return to the West.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Central Labor Union held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting last Thursday night. O. P. Smith state organizer of the A. F. of L., made a report on the progress he has made in Terre Haute. The industrial fair committee reported that it was having fairly good success in planning the week's carnival. Bills amounting to \$10.27 were allowed.

Nominations for officers were closed. They are as follows:

President—Fred Wilder and Carl Ekmark.
Vice-President—George Hampe and Ed Branning.

Secretary—Lou S. Coombs.
Treasurer—James E. Hagerty.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Hoffman.

Trustees—J. S. Edmunds, James Logan, George C. Fischer, M. J. O'Connell and Thomas P. Conaulty.

The election of officers will be held at the next meeting, which will be held February 4th.

The following delegates were seated: J. H. O'Haran, of the Musicians; George Smith, of the stationary firemen; William Cates, of the Steam Engineers; Walter Daldorf, of the beer bottlers; E. L. Brown and John Kolsen, of the Bartenders; H. Weinberg, of the Machinists; Chris Wirth, of the Cigarmakers; George S. Zimmermann, of the Sheet Metal Workers; David Rosenbaum, of the Tailors; Anton Bomborg, of the Horseshoers; Ed Steep, Claud Phillips and Sherman Jenkins, of the B. and I. P. orors, and Louis Kunz, of the Barbers

Unionists Will Not Testify.

The trades unions in Great Britain have notified the royal commission on trade disputes and trade combinations that their officials will not give evidence before the commission. The unions point out that the organized workers have been entirely ignored in the appointments to the commission, and as the members of that body are unacquainted with the inner workings of trades unions and have already expressed biased opinions it is therefore almost impossible for an impartial decision to be arrived at.

Union to Vote on Consolidation.

President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and President John Mulholland of the International Association of Allied Metal Mechanics have held several consultations in connection with the proposed consolidation of the two organizations. The two officials are framing an agreement to be submitted to a referendum vote of each organization.

D. M. ROBINS' ADDRESS

Before the Central Labor Union of Jeffersonville.

The following is a synopsis of an able address delivered before the Central Labor Union of Jeffersonville Monday evening, January 18, by D. M. Robins of that city: The speaker saw the old "slave pen" and its "auction block" in a Southern city. I paused to look upon this spot, preserved by the city, with all its accessories. Here back in the last when "ownership" and "force" were only issues of the "race problem" the South were so astute the highest bidder. As I look about this "slave market" and upon this "auction-block" the horrors of a decade of woe and pollution, of blood and toll and brute force and subjection, pass my mind in endless caravan. And again I see the same old "slave-market" thronged with Southern plantation owners, who have come here to sell some "chattel" which has developed an unruly disposition, or to buy some other "chattel" which might suit their fancy or their purse. And I see again in these crowded stalls along either side the helpless, hopeless, homeless "blacks" gather here from the southern areas of a "free" country, some from the Red River or Mobile Bay or the "reserves" of the Tallahassee. Here they are; human beings in the image of the infinite, driven, lashed, confined, branded, sold, by other human beings, upon the auction-block of degrad-



D. M. ROBINS.

ed brutality, to the highest bidder for revenue only. And I look, and moralize: Is it possible that all this horror, all this insensibility to human sentiment and conscience once swept this Southernland with the withering breezes of a commercial hell. I listen. I hear again the "shot" on "Sumpter" which echoed round the world. I hear its dying vibrations blend into the blasts of hostile conflict, at Gettysburg at Stone River, at Winchester, at Lookout Mountain. The flag of the Republic floats above the captured rifles of Vicksburg; o'er shadows and slaughter of Antietam and blazes the highway to freedom from Atlanta to the sea. It finally displaces the flag of truce at Appomattox, and down yonder, on the sun-kissed heights of Gettysburg, where the unending waters of the Chicamagua flow, and where Shiloh holds the silent record of a memorable conflict, floats the flag of holy reunion above the intermingled dust of the blue and the gray. And they tell us with fervent patriotism in the utterance that all the citizens of all the nation are forever free. They tell us that this "slave-market" where I stand today, and this "auction-block" upon which I gaze with unspoken emotion, are the nameless and forgotten horrors of a decade forever gone.

But wait a moment, friend. I saw another "slave-pen" in this same Southern city. Let me tell you about it. I went in there about 9 o'clock one Monday morning. It is a small dining room on a side street, and here I found that all the "chattels" lined up and exposed for sale were "white men." White men and citizens of a free Republic. The auction block here is in the form of a desk, behind which is seated the "auctioneer" making out "descriptions" and "bills of sale." We call this an "employment agency," an institution, a "slave-market" which could never exist under just government. The room is crowded with "workless" of the city who come here voluntarily to offer themselves upon the auction-block of human greed to the highest bidder who needs their service, and how eagerly they display their muscles, or talents or education, but most often their ignorance, in their frantic endeavor to sell themselves to some "slave-driver" on the "plantations" of modern manufacture. They bid against each other for the privilege of obtaining employment. The "descriptions" are made out, the fees are paid (for the job must be purchased) the papers signed. Sold, sold! upon the auction-block of human necessity, for the simple inherent, God-given right to live. And the new found master leads away the purchased slave to some foul cellar or reeking sweat-shop, where he is compelled to labor hard and long for very little in return. And is this liberty? To you and I, my fellow countrymen, whose only capital is our ability to serve; to our class this great social deformity appeals for solution. It puts upon us an awful responsibility and a splendid destiny to transform a world into a "Golden Rule" society, to change a socialism based on clashing interests and eternal discord into a socialism based on mutual aid and union, and to marshal the scattered forces of those who work into a world-congregation in which organization count less than fellowship, a perpetual communion as wide as human life, as high as human aspiration and as deep as human need. Emerson's oft-quoted line "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow," means that the future of the toiler is the pliable clay in his own hands to be molded at his will. Press on ye workers; already the glowing splendors of a surely advancing dawn are gilding the mountain pinnacles of the East. Then

Strike, till the last man...

Strike for your rights...

Strike, o'er the green...

And that's about the only kind of a "strike" I believe in.

Chattel slavery of black men is no more but slave-markets are open in every

city of the land for the sale and purchase of the white man who must work. Little children are herded together in these modern slave-pens, sold and crowded on into the sweat-shops, at a time their lives should know its brightest sunshine. And men call this liberty? God of Nations, can this be liberty? Rise again ye dust of Lincoln; assemble the atoms of the tomb, and from the Mausoleum of Springfield, let the spirit of emancipation again hurl its declarations against the conscience-hardened, slave-holding civilization of a country, which thy heroism long ago declared to be forever free. Swing out on the four winds, ye breath of incarnate God to sweep the continents and thrill the nations with the holy inspirations of an hour when slavery shall cease to be. Speak again to man. O, thou majestic spirit of the infinite, that with an expanded vision he may see that liberty is love and love is law. Press on ye slave-driven workers, who toil and live in the under-currents of civilization primarily intended to lift you on its wings. Work on ye trust-shackled victim, knowing that in the successive repetitions of history the day will come when the "Goddess of Liberty" shall usurp the god of gold. Work on ye toiler knowing that the inevitable inauguration of a Socialistic commonwealth will give you liberty for your thralldom, freedom for your subjection, and make emancipation your destiny. Vote on ye sacrificial victim of a dominating plutocracy, vote on till in the dawning Socialistic era, every slave-pen is banished, till every liberty killing trust is abolished, till every "corporate" monarch is dethroned, till every monopolistic shackle is broken, till every co-operative system is shattered, till every commercial fetter falls, till every industrial slave is free.

BOOK REVIEW.

Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History by Antonio Labriola, Professor in the University of Rome. Translated by Chas. H. Kerr. Cloth \$1.00. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

It is a fact worthy of note that three of the most scholarly and scientific works on Socialism in recent years have come from Italian authors. These have not only been of exceptional merit but are characterized by an originality in thought and expression that is a relief and a pleasure after reading so many that follow rigidly the Marxian formulas and expressions. Not that these works depart from the Marxian concept of history or capitalism but that they possess the merit of popularization without sacrificing it.

In Achille Loria's "Economic Foundations of Society" is contained what we believe to be the best and most popular application of economic determinism to all the institutions of society, both ancient and modern. The author tears to shreds the old ideological and theological determinism which has dominated historical writers for ages.

In Enrico Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science," another Italian author has given us the best summary of the work of the three intellectual giants of the Nineteenth Century, Darwin, Spencer and Marx.

Labriola's "Essays" is a fit and necessary companion to the works just mentioned and has already been ranked as the most important work since Marx' "Das Kapital" by European Socialists.

We are so accustomed to hearing one explain economic determinism as meaning that social institutions and historic events are derived from the economic basis of society, but how many, armed with this philosophical truism, can apply it to historical events to say nothing of the historical causes that evolved the doctrine itself.

In the first place part of the "Essays" entitled "In Memory of the Communist Manifesto," the author traces the cause that led to the discovery and publication by Marx of his famous historical concept. A mastery of the "Manifesto" is essential to an appreciation of this part which is a preparation for the second part which elaborates the theory in detail.

Not only in the application of the theory in detail but in clearing the ground of some misconceptions and exaggerations by Socialists themselves, does the author show himself as a master of the scientific method in historical and social science. Some there are who would claim the economic factors as the only one that determines all the rest, still others who would deprive the "great man" of his share in the causes that shape society and mold human events. These exaggerations are dealt with together with others and shown to be the product of the ardent yet imprudent disciple rather than the careful investigator.

Our space is not sufficient to give the work the notice that it merits but it is enough to say that it is the most important Socialist work published in years and no Socialist can consider his library complete till it rests on his shelf.

One typographical error we note in the Second word of the tenth line of page 138 which certainly should be "phases" instead of "phases" as it now reads.

THE RIGHT TO WORK

HOW IT APPLIES TO THE UNIONIST AND THE NONUNIONIST.

The Most Precious Product of Civilization—The Difference Between Legal Rights and Moral Duties—The Strike Breakers.

Has the nonunionist the moral right to work "how, when and where he pleases?" is the leading article in the January Federationist, the official organ of the American Federation of Labor. It is by Frank K. Foster of Boston, a writer of labor literature, a printer by trade and author of three books on the labor question.

Mr. Foster takes the direct argument, speaking on the negative of the proposition. He writes:

"The right to individual freedom of action in the greatest number of ways is perhaps the most precious product of civilization. In the degree that this freedom is assured and individual initiative permitted social progress is stimulated. In brief, the entire advance of the masses from serfdom and feudal bondage to the sovereign citizenship of our own time has been through the increase of the liberty of the individual in matters political, theological and economic.

"In maintaining the negative proposition in the question under discussion it must not be assumed, therefore, that trade unionists seek to curtail the absolute legal rights of men to work how, when and where they please. Whatsoever unduly coercive measures irresponsible and injudicious men have sometimes resorted to in times of industrial trouble, trade unions are prepared to grant and respect the legality of the acts of nonunionists in breaking that commandment in the labor decalogue which says, 'Thou shalt not steal thy neighbor's job.'

"Indeed the contention of the trade unionist himself is that he has the legal right to sell his labor how, when and where he pleases, for this carries with it the legal right to refuse to sell his labor excepting under conditions approved by him. Thus if it should be assumed that the individual workman has legally no choice in the disposition of his labor an involuntary servitude would be established which would effectively debar the union man from refusing to work with so called unfair men, a point upon which a great deal of public criticism has been expended.

"But the question under discussion is not a legal, but a moral, one—a question not of legal rights, but of moral duties. A man may do many harmful and unjust actions and still be within the law. The Shylock who forecloses a mortgage or evicts a widow and orphans from their little home is within the law; the merchant who bankrupts a smaller competitor by underselling him is within the law; the trust which freezes out the smaller dealer is within the law; the magnate who controls the oil market and raises the price of the poor man's light is within the law. Hundreds of instances are familiar to us all which conclusively prove that legality and justice are by no means synonymous terms; hence it is apparent that an individual wage earner may be acting legally and yet be pursuing a policy which is seriously harmful to the interests of other workmen.

"To say that the nonunionist has the moral right to work how, when and where he pleases is of course the same thing as saying that he has the moral right, if he pleases, entirely apart from extenuating circumstances, to become a strike breaker, an active agent working against his fellow craftsmen, a traitor to his class and kind.

"The Standard Dictionary gives the primary definition of 'moral' as 'pertaining to the practice, conduct and spirit of men toward God, themselves and their fellow men with reference to right and wrong.'

"In simple phrase, then, those acts which are right are moral; those acts which are wrong are immoral. A man can have no moral right to commit a wrong act.

"For all practical purposes in civilized lands we may hold that the test of the Golden Rule furnishes a sufficiently accurate measurement of the morality of any present day code of action. If the code does not meet the test it is not moral, no matter if it be legal.

"How does the act of the strike breaker square with the sublime injunction, 'Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you?' By what tortuous logic can it be asserted that the man who, from selfish personal interest, seeks to profit by the industrial difficulties of his fellow men is acting in accordance with the Golden Rule?

"There are sometimes, but rarely, extenuating circumstances under which the strike breaker acts. He may be driven by want. But this seldom happens, for, at least when labor is organized, those who are in real need are provided with the necessities of life from the union funds. He may sometimes be actuated by a feeling of friendship for an employer. But the strike breaker, pure and simple, the nonunion man who embraces the opportunity of taking jobs which his fellow craftsmen have forsaken on principle, is actuated by no such motive, but by unadulterated selfishness."

Wright's Prediction. "The wage system will pass away. In its stead, I believe, there will come a system which will be composed of the profit sharing and the co-operation ideas. The great labor question means the struggle of humanity for a higher standard of life. The employer must consider his employee, as well as the stockholder, as an investor."

These words were contained in an address upon "The Wage Question," made recently by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, before the Society of Ethical Culture of Philadelphia.

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