



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOLLER

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5-NO. 50

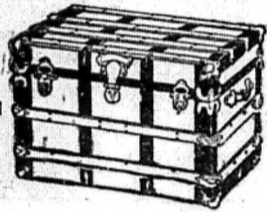
TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1904.

FIFTH YEAR

WANTED

To inform work- ingmen in general that A. H. Spring- er's stove and job- ing 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... ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25.

PETER MILLER, No. 22 South Sixth Street. Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

Citizens Phone 218

Fresh Oysters

CHAS. T. BAKER

Twelfth and Main Streets.

Advertisement for W.C.E.I.A.O.P.A. watch engraving, featuring a watch illustration and text about demand for labels.

HUNT R 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.

SIXTH AND CHERRY.

NOBODY CARES FOR JIM.

On the busiest street of a city. With its human tides a-flow. So few are there to pity. Aye, few there who know.

And the summer-times pass'd till seven. When the mother sicken'd and died. And there on the foot-steps wander'd The wail sat down and cried.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

The editor has been associated with The Toller since last March, during which time the paper has met with many "ups and downs," but at all times we have succeeded in holding aloft the colors of the working class.

The Labor Compendium of St. Louis, an alleged labor paper, takes us to task for quoting from the Wall Street Journal with approval, and states that this paper is the personal organ of Eugene V. Debs.

FOR WHY IT BE?

People won his State did want. Eight hours a day mit work a-one. Aitreyt yet, de judge said: "No."

In the present advanced state of our industrial development, arbitration, be it voluntary or compulsory, must inevitably condemn itself.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The Indianapolis branch of the Citizens Industrial Alliance of America has been launched upon the troubled waters of capitalism.

SOCIALIST SPEAKING.

Fred G. Strickland Will Appear at Germania Hall Soon.

FATAL FIGHT.

Ogg Isbell received injuries from which he will die at the hands of Claude Land, Monday night, in the engine room of the Little Giant mine.

CLERKS ISSUE STORE CARDS.

Several new members were admitted to membership Tuesday night at the meeting of Retail Clerks' Protective Union, No. 933, in the Central Labor Union hall.

DEBS ON ARBITRATION.

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COLORADO MINER HERE.

D. F. Shea, Representing Striking Metal Miners of Colorado, in the City.

COLORADO MINER HERE.

D. F. Shea, who represents the Western Federation of Miners, is in the city in the interests of the smelting men, mill men and metal miners.

PROGRESSIVE UNIONISM

To the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees: You are having, and will continue to have, for some time, an uphill work, but this is the kind of work men undertake and the kind that develops their best qualities.

MAILLY'S LETTER.

Weekly Socialist Bulletin of National Secretary. The organized fund has reached a total of \$2,600.24.

MAGAZINES.

The story of the conquest of the highly civilized Inca empire of South America by Pizarro and his little band of cutthroats and adventurers forms one of the most romantic episodes in all history.

FREDERICK G. SRICKLAND

OF IOWA WILL SPEAK ON "Socialism and Labor."

AT GERMANIA HALL,

SUNDAY, FEB. 7, at 2 pm.

Mr. Strickland is one of the most popular and interesting speakers on the platform today, and is known from Maine to California. Admission free. Everybody welcome.

BRYAN ON UNIONISM.

HE REPELS AN ATTACK MADE BY A TRUST ATTORNEY.

"A Man Who is Fit to Die For His Country Ought to Be Permitted to Live For It"—Mr. Beck Mistakes Impudence For Competency.

The Holland society held a banquet recently at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. William J. Bryan was the guest of honor. The toast to which Mr. Bryan responded was "Peace," in that case signifying amicable international relations. Another speaker at the banquet was James M. Beck, a Wall street lawyer. Mr. Beck's speech came before Mr. Bryan's. In concluding his remarks Mr. Beck turned toward Mr. Bryan, his attitude and manner carrying the idea of a challenge, and said:

The distinguished speaker of the evening is to speak to you on "Peace." I assume that that refers to peace between the nations. We are so sure of immunity from interference from outside nations that we are apt to be unjust.

Peace which we all desire, internal peace, must be fought out at home unless all our institutions are to fall—peace between employer and employee, the basis of which must be that the workman shall work for whom he pleases, on what condition he pleases.

Man was brought into the world to work. It is not only his burden; it is his right, and any form of social tyranny which contravenes this right is infinitely mischievous.

In vain are written constitutions, with their paper guarantee of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, if the right of the humblest citizen to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow is thus denied.

The tyranny of the boycott in its attempt to curb the free labor of our land into slavish submission to a labor oligarchy has been strongly illustrated within a few months in the city of Chicago.

Mr. Bryan listened attentively to Mr. Beck. When he arose to speak he took up the subject assigned to him and for twenty minutes talked of peace between the nations of the world. Then he turned calmly to Mr. Beck and said:

When the gentleman here speaks of dangers we are to meet I feel like suggesting another danger which we are to meet which is greater than the danger from workmen who earn their living by the sweat of their brow, and that danger is the corporations that plunder the stockholders and the public and defy the law.

A greater danger than any labor organization is the debauchery of elections with money, the buying of franchises and the corruption of government. These are dangers far greater than any labor organizations present to this country.

I found in Russia a peasant philosopher who preached the gospel of love. He lives in a land that has nearly a million soldiers. They don't allow his doctrines to be published in that country, and any one entering that country is not allowed to bring his doctrines. Yet while they punish those who circulate his pamphlets they don't touch the hands upon the man himself. It is the power of thought, of a righteous idea.

If you ask me if there is any principle that shall bring peace in this country I answer it is "love thy neighbor as thyself." You can't bring peace by attacking the labor organizations. Look at the results they have wrought.

They helped us get the Australian ballot law, that safeguard for the sacred heritage of every citizen which enables every workman to cast his vote as his conscience dictates and not as his employers direct.

The workman is entitled to a man's chance; to the right to develop his mind and the spirit that is in him. If you drive him from his bed in the morning to his bench and from his bench in the evening to his bed he has no chance.

The audience was cheering at every sentence. Turning again to Mr. Beck, the speaker cried:

These men are American citizens, and a man who is fit to die for his country ought to be permitted to live for it. These are the people who produce the wealth of the country. These are the people who are the help of our great. These are the people who do the toll for the nation.

Why not give them something? Why not permit them to live? Go into the factories and look at the feeble, underfed children working there. We guard our children and care for them and see that they are educated and cared for. These children are the heirs of the name of our children and have rights the same as they.

Referring to the above incident, the New York American contained the following editorial under the caption "The Impudence of a Trust Attorney."

"Whoever else may consider himself entitled to assume a critical attitude toward union labor it surely does not become the trusts or a trust attorney to dispute the right of men to organize for mutual advantage.

Mr. James M. Beck is a trust attorney. He used to find it profitable to belong to the Democratic party and was appointed United States district attorney in Pennsylvania by President Cleveland. When his term expired he went over to that extremely strong political union, the Quay machine, and was rewarded with a place as assistant attorney general by a Republican president. Now he is in private practice and has taken service with unscrupulous capital.

This disinterested publicist and patriot had the taste to seize upon the Holland society dinner as an occasion for making an equally shallow and bitter attack upon trade unions and was properly castigated by Mr. Bryan therefor.

Mr. Beck pretends to feel that the republic will go to ruin should there be any interference with "a man's right" to work for whom he pleases, at whatever rate he pleases and on whatever conditions he pleases.

Coming from a trust attorney, that means simply the right of a workman to deprive himself of the support of his fellows in keeping up wages and to be entirely at the mercy of the employer—just that and nothing more.

Why does a man work? To get money.

Therefore whatever helps him to get more money for his labor than he would be able to command standing alone is a blessing to him.

A trade union is the most effective agency for raising wages that has yet been devised.

That is why such "lovers of liberty" as Mr. Beck, speaking for their masters, declaim against trade unions.

Of what rights does the trade union deprive a man who joins it? The right to work for low wages. The right to be a slave, utterly subject to the will of the employer. The right to starve. There is not only strength, but liberty, in a union.

Every member has behind him the power of all his fellow members to compel fair treatment and exact fair pay.

What would be the use of trade unions if they were not to discriminate against the few members and against those who refuse to join them, but remain on the outside to fight unionism while en-

joying its fruit—a lifted standard of wages?

Unions have both a moral and a legal right to draw a broad line between their own members and traitors to the cause of labor, the wage cutting outsiders who, as Mr. Beck, approving trust attorney, puts it, "work for whom they please, at whatever rate they please and on whatever conditions they please."

To deny to the union the right to discriminate between its members and non-members is to declare that when a union proves useful to those who compose it it forfeits the right to exist.

Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes, now of the United States supreme court, when on the Massachusetts bench disposed of that imbecile contention in these words: "It must be true that when combined they (the workmen) have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by arguments, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control."

Why do business men combine? In order to reduce competition and raise profits.

That which precisely is the reason why workmen combine.

When union men resort to violence to accomplish their end they break the law.

Are trusts slow to break the law in order to accomplish their purposes? The lawlessness of the trusts is, of course, no excuse for any lawlessness of which trade unions may have been guilty, but it does estop the trusts from virtuously lecturing organized labor on the duty of respecting the law at all cost.

Mr. James M. Beck, former officeholding Democrat, former officeholding Republican and present trust attorney, if we should say, hardly better qualified than his one time superior, Attorney General Knox himself, to hold forth to labor on its duties, legal and moral.

Mr. Beck mistakes impudence for competency.

A Labor Clearing House.

In these days, when we are compelled to hear so much about the organization of workmen and the counter organization of employers to resist what each side thinks are the aggressions and exactions of the other, it is pleasant, says the New York Times, to learn of the planning of a "clearing house for agricultural labor," the sole object of which is to bring work and workers together where they are respectively needed.

This plan is being seriously studied out for the great grain states of the west and northwest. In this region it has been found during the last few years that there might be a great lack of farm workmen in one portion and an excess in another, while there has been on the whole a good deal of trouble in getting enough workmen at the proper season throughout the region.

By an association which will have agents in every part of the region as well as in the east it is expected that detailed information can be obtained of the supply and demand at every important point and arrangements be made for the best distribution of such labor as can be secured.

As the season varies considerably for the same crops in different parts of the region and for different crops in the same parts, a system of this sort is calculated to make farm labor a steadier occupation and to advance agriculture still farther toward the level of a highly organized and efficiently administered industry. It has made immense strides in this direction within the last generation, but much remains to be done.

Part of the War on Unions.

In a few months three labor bureaus will be established in Chicago by associations of employers, says a dispatch. Complete records of all men working for members of the organizations will be kept in these offices, and most of the hiring will be done through them. It is expected that the system will aid in restoring industrial peace there.

This announcement was made by Robert Wuest of Cincinnati, secretary of the Metal Trades association. Most of the organizations, he said, would cooperate in the movement. Mr. Wuest says similar bureaus are successful in Cincinnati, Detroit, Cleveland, St. Louis and Worcester, Mass. They have been of great value to employer and workman, and both look favorably upon them. He said they are supplanting the unions in the matter of supplying men with work.

It is All Right, But—

The improvement in all workshop conditions should be and must be the result of demands made by the laborers themselves. That is the only way that the demand can be made effective. It is the function of the trade unions—that is what they are organized for. It is their duty to use every legitimate economic and social means to accomplish these results. They may properly enlist the sympathy and aid of the consumers to support their demands, but it is uneconomic and wholly unreasonable to ask or expect the consumers individually to become economic inquisitors regarding every purchase.—Gunter's Magazine.

The People's Million Dollar Palace.

A number of improvements have been added to the People's palace in London. This mammoth institution of recreation and instruction, which was started seventeen years ago, has altogether cost much more than \$1,000,000.

The People's palace comprises rooms for games, a \$50,000 swimming bath, a large library, a \$75,000 winter garden, concert hall and outdoor recreation grounds. But in addition to furnishing amusement to thousands of London's wage-workers the palace contains technical schools of all sorts, which give free information to a great number of pupils.

An Eight Hour Monument.

The first monument to trades unionism was erected recently in Melbourne, Australia. It is called the "Eight Hour monument," as it is in commemoration of the eight hour system, which was begun in Australia forty-eight years ago. The monument is a tall marble pillar, surmounted by an oblong block holding a globe and torch. The word "Prosperity" is written on the globe, and three large figure 8's are engraved on the block.



Be Friendly on the Way.

I have journeyed on life's highway till I have learned some useful lessons on the way: I have proved them o'er and o'er, and I prize them more and more. And I think you can depend on what I say. You may hold yourself aloof, and may think it is a proof That you're made of some superior sort of clay; But you'll always find it pays in many different ways. To be friendly to the people on the way.

If the day is dark and dreary, and the way is rough and steep, And some weary brother falters on the road, You will never feel the weight, be the burden small or great, If you turn about and ease him of his load. And you'll often see the time when a dollar or a dime Will be a friendly offering most meet— When to give a little sum some mishap to overcome, Will keep some needy fellow on his feet.

I have learned that shabby garments often clothe a noble soul, And a misfortune lies in wait for great and small; Better help a friend to-day who is stranded by the way— For who knows but that to-morrow we may fall? Then speak out before the crowd, let your voice ring clear and loud, And put your heart in every word you say. For a friendly word, you know, or a handshake and "hello," Will help the other fellow on the way. —Lizzie C. Hardy in Pittsburg Methodist Recorder.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The number of women employed in Massachusetts factories is 133,000.

The Boston hack drivers won their strike for \$14 a week after being out for eleven days.

The United States supreme court has declared the Kansas eight-hour law constitutional.

The new plant of the Silgo Iron and Steel company at Connellsville, Pa., has been put into operation.

The boot and shoe workers' union has increased its membership by 12,000 members during the past year.

A reduction in wages averaging 17 per cent, and affecting 30,000 men in the Connellsville coke regions was announced.

Instead of closing entirely the W. Dewees Wood plant at McKeesport, Pa., will keep open at least three of its mills.

The national association of Master Plumbers has been organized. Edward Hornbrooke of Kansas City, is the president.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has added about 10,000 members in eight months, making an aggregate of 65,000 on its rolls.

The strength of the American Labor Union is about 130,000, taking the figures of its own officers, which are not likely to be an under-estimate.

The Philadelphia book and job printers have secured an increase of \$1 a week beginning Jan 1 and on Oct. 1 another \$1 is to be given them.

The journeyman tailors' strike at Cleveland, Ohio, was declared off by the men and all those remaining unemployed will go to work as individuals.

Barney Cohen, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, has been named general organizer of the American Federation of Labor for the state of Illinois.

The Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has decided to establish a general office at Indianapolis. The printers, carpenters, miners and team drivers have headquarters in that city.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Council of Chicago, has adopted resolutions calling upon the 5,000 members of affiliated unions to refuse to purchase in drug stores where nonunion clerks are employed.

Orders have been issued to run the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona full ten hours a day, with overtime when necessary. Between 1,000 and 3,000 additional men will be given employment.

Politics has butte the city central labor body of Butte, Mont., and the trade unions have seceded. A new central body under the banner of the American Federation of Labor is considered probable.

The Wikesbarre and Wyoming Valley Traction Company has increased the wages of its employes five cents a day, and the men will not strike. The employes demanded an increase of twenty-five cents a day.

About 1,600 miners employed in the Meyersdale, Pa., coal region, quit work owing to the proposed reduction of ten cents a ton for mining soft coal. There are about 2,500 miners employed in the region.

District President Flynn of the United Mine Workers says the strikes in Alabama are costing the union \$1,700 a month, and that during the last six months the national body has been called on for \$10,000.

The furnaces of the Struthers Furnace company and the Youngstown Steel company went out of blast, throwing about 400 men out of employment. Twenty furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys are idle.

Commercial telegraph operators are organizing rapidly and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union is now said to embrace 150,000 members. It is intended to work for a general eight-hour day and a minimum wage of \$75 per month.

Labor is now supreme in New South Wales. No employer or employe is allowed to appear in court in a labor case unless he belongs to a registered industrial union. If a litigant employe has labor who is not a member of a union...

Cigarmakers' unions, which send all members to boarding houses when they are in a strange town, and guarantee the bills, have decided to henceforth levy a fine on any member who leaves any board bills unpaid under these circumstances.

The charter of the Illinois Hoisting Engineers has been revoked by the American Federation of Labor. This is a victory for the United Mineworkers of America, who have been seeking for several years to compel the engineers to affiliate with them.

The Mineworkers' Journal, official organ of the United Mine Workers of America, says there is a prearranged scheme of certain operators to reduce wages, the Myersdale, Pa., reduction of ten cents a ton being the third reduction within a short time.

A new international union is to be formed by the carpet workers' union in large cities, to be composed of carpet layers, cutters, measurers and sewers. At present locals are established in many large cities and smaller towns, with a combined membership of 1,500.

The Chicago Employers' Association, according to the secretary, is fighting labor unions in the Fox River Valley district and at the stock yards. Union organizers from Batavia report that the entire city is with the unions, and that an attempt to form a Citizens and Employers' Alliance was a fiasco.

Five thousand three hundred men, comprising more than one-third of the laboring complement of South Chicago, Ill., of 75,000 souls, and 21,200 women and children are directly affected by the latest order of the Illinois Steel Company to lay off its men on the excuse or explanation given that the plant is in need of "repairs."

The silk and velvet mill of Sydney Blumenthal & Co. of Shelton, Conn., has been shut down for an indefinite period. On account of the dullness of trade the employers announced that in order to run the mill the operatives would have to submit to a reduction in wages of 5 to 12 1/2 per cent. The operatives declined to accept the cut and the shutdown followed.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, the Hatters and some locals of the International Typographical Union have adopted the income tax. The Bottle Blowers pay 2 per cent on all earnings, half of which is to go into the reserve fund until that amounts to \$100,000, when the dues will be reduced to 1 per cent. Members of the printers' locals pay 1 per cent on wages received.

Few new international unions have grown more rapidly than the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union of America, which was organized less than a year ago. A report by H. A. Stemburg, the general secretary-treasurer, says: "We have lessened the working hours of our members, increased their wages and secured them their just rights by the arbitration of disputes between employer and employe."

By winning the strike just ended union coopers in the Chicago stock yards won the greatest victory they have secured in twenty-one years. The agreement reached provides that all men involved in the strike are to be reinstated, an increase of 15 cents a day for coopers receiving less than \$3 a day and no reduction for men receiving over that amount; no indiscriminate against strikers or those who quit in sympathy; no boys to be permitted to work.

According to James O'Grady of London, England, fraternal delegates to the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, the curse of American trades unions is the jurisdictional fights. Mr. O'Grady said he believes this is the most serious phase of the labor movement in this country, as the whole basis of society is that there shall be no fights within the ranks. The jurisdictional fights, Mr. O'Grady said, are just what D. M. Parry and all alleged enemies of organized labor watch with greatest interest.

The four manufacturing concerns of Batavia, Ill., that locked out 1,000 men, will now endeavor to break up the different trade unions in that city. Circulars will be sent to each of the locked out men in which there is a list of questions to be answered. Among them is one asking if the workman is a member of any church, society, or fraternal organization. All who answer that they are members of a union will be placed on a blacklist. The union men are collecting evidence and will proceed against the concerns in the courts.

The English wage-workers increased their own wages by \$48,000,000 last year, without getting a cent more from their employers. This seemingly impossible feat was accomplished by means of co-operation. There are 1,669 co-operative societies in England among the working people. The total amount of business done by them last year was \$428,000,000 worth, with profits of \$48,000,000. There are no factories, dairies, cheese factories, etc., which produced commodities that sold for over \$125,000,000. This is a self-help method of raising wages that has seldom been tried in this country.

Properties of the Camellia. The camellia is a native of the Pacific islands and the name is derived from the fact that the berries are so full of oil that when dried they are stuck on roads and used as camels. The people of Hawaii, after having roasted these nuts and removed the shells, reduce the kernels to a powder which is favored with pepper and is said to be a most delicious dish. The bark of the tree has medicinal value, while the leaves of the tree are used as a stimulant in cases of indigestion.

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VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION. ED BODIER.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

"Boy, Take Off Yer Collar." Father raised up us boys kinder mild-like an' easy...

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources. Secretary Bramwood of the International Typographical Union announces that the Cummings memorial fund now amounts to \$3,112.

Members of Unions Can Do What Unions Should Not Undertake. In answer to a question from the editor of the New York Journal the following communications were received and published with others:

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Members of Unions Can Do What Unions Should Not Undertake. In answer to a question from the editor of the New York Journal the following communications were received and published with others:

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Advertisement for Terre Haute Brewing Co. featuring a logo and text about distributing wages to union workers.

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The Industrial Real Estate and Investment Co. will help you do it WITHOUT INTEREST. Address

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Carpenters' Dance.

The fifth anniversary celebration of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union, No. 205, of Terre Haute, given Wednesday night, in Germania hall, was a grand success, so socially and otherwise, and a large crowd was present.

The first part of the program consisted of speeches by prominent labor men. The first speaker of the evening was Frank Duffy of Indianapolis, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who spoke for twenty minutes and was listened to with marked attention throughout, and given a good encore at the close of his address. O. P. Smith also spoke briefly.

After the speech making, supper was served and dancing was enjoyed by the large crowd.

STATE SECRETARY ONEAL

Leaves for Omaha to Be Assistant National Secretary.

James Oneal, who has served as State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Indiana for three years, leaves this week for Omaha, Neb., to accept a position in the National office as assistant to the National Secretary.

It is understood that he will take the management of the organizing work, which is confined in the main to unorganized states. It is not probable that he will be in Omaha very long, as the National Committee is now voting for the selection of either Chicago or Indianapolis for national headquarters, and headquarters will be removed in two months.

Mr. Oneal took the State Secretaryship when but twenty-four cities were organized and but twelve paying dues. The last quarterly report to the National Secretary shows forty-four localities paying dues for the quarter ending December, 1903, while about eighty cities have been issued charters since he assumed the office. The number of localities paying dues during the winter months is always smaller than in summer.

Mr. Oneal has also been editor of The Toiler since last March when he returned from a short trip to Colorado.

He is succeeded as State Secretary by Wm. Bowen of Indianapolis, to which city State Headquarters has been transferred. The address of the new secretary is 1523 Sheldon street, Indianapolis, where all official correspondence should be addressed.

TREASURER ARRESTED.

Hon. T. P. Lewis Charged With Embezzling Funds of Brazil Union.

T. P. Lewis, republican joint representative from Clay and Owen counties, was Monday bound over to the Circuit court on a charge of embezzling funds of Brazil Local No. 244, United Mine Workers of America, of which he was treasurer. The alleged shortage is said to be \$670.43. Lewis admitted that he had spent the money, and it is believed that most of it was lost at gambling tables and in politics.

The case against John O. Mann, who was recently arrested charged with defalcation by Fontaine local, has been dismissed. It is said the shortage was made good by his bondsmen.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Nominations of international officers for the typographical union will be made at the regular February meeting on Sunday afternoon. The election will be held on the third Wednesday in May. The officers to be nominated are: president, vice-president, first vice-president, secretary-treasurer, four delegates to the American Federation of Labor, three trustees to the printers' home and an agent for the home. The election of local officers will be held at this meeting, and a large attendance is expected.

James Adams, an employe of the Root glass factory met with a painful accident Monday afternoon. He was working about a buzz saw at the glass plant, when in some manner his hand was caught and frightfully lacerated.

J. Gilbert Devol, a non-union plumber, was fined five dollars and costs by Judge Pley as special judge in the Superior court for violating the plumbers' ordinance.

RUSKIN College

Literary Department of Ruskin College, Chicago, Illinois, has received a large number of copies of the new book, 'The Story of the American People'...

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Voice of Love.

It was Love who called me, a morning in the meadow, sweetheart! come out, sweetheart, the spring is in the land! All the world is wonderful with dappled sun and shadow.

Here I wait with happiness held close in either hand.

Oh, I brake my spinning off, Eager to be free, Duty frowned beside the wheel, 'Do thy work' quoth she.

It was Love who called me, at noontide in the greenwood, 'Come out, sweetheart! come out, sweetheart, and in the silence rest. Take thy ease beneath the leaves, as softly as a queen should.

Both thy arms about thee, and thy head upon my breast."

Oh, I raised my weary hand, Longing, wistfully, Duty set the wheel astrir, 'Do thy work,' quoth she.

Through the gloom of twilight, the nesting birds were calling— O sick at heart, I turned the wheel, whom none might summon more. When, like touch of rain in May, came sound of swift feet falling.

And love stood beside me there where Duty was before.

"Since thou canst not at my call, Sweet, I came to thee, I am here to turn thy wheel, And aid thy task," quoth he, —Theodore Garrison in the Smart Set.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The average cost of labor in the production and preparation of coffee is 4.7 cents a pound.

The United Mine Workers' Executive Board has a list of 100 of Pennsylvania mines and their pay for their support.

Four hundred additional coke ovens of the H. C. Frick Coke Company will be lighted this week as a result of improved conditions in the industry.

Chicago chandelier manufacturers, having failed to secure non-union men to take the places of their striking employes, will close down their plants indefinitely.

The works of the American Car and Foundry Company at Terre Haute, Ind., are being closed down, probably permanently, throwing 1,000 men out of employment.

The latest state report shows that the average wages for union men in New York state last year was \$2.43 a day, while the average wages for union women was \$1.44 a day.

The quarterly report of J. F. Morris secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1903, shows a balance of \$63.98 in the treasury on that date.

The union lathers of Cleveland have reduced the length of the working day to seven hours because work is slack, and they believe through this method more men can secure employment.

The Black Diamond mills of the Crucible Steel Company resumed work in nearly all departments after a shut down of several days. Resumption will start work to 1,000 men.

A permanent labor temple and home for the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's Union, to cost \$30,000, will be built at once on a large square, 120x120 feet, on Van Buren and Aberdeen streets, Chicago.

An amalgamation of the International Association of Allied Mechanics with the International Association of Machinists has been agreed upon as a result of the recent conference between the executive officers of both organizations.

The Deering Division of the International Harvester Company at Chicago has placed the workshops on the nine-hour basis. This was in the requirements of an agreement signed with the metal trades' union after the big strike last spring.

The next session of the American Federation's Executive Council will be at Denver in April, immediately after President Goepers' return from Porto Rico, where he will go in March to investigate the condition of wage-workers on that island.

The 1,500 employes of the Bellaire plants of the National Steel Company have had their wages cut 10 per cent for the laborers and about 50 per cent for the tonnage men. Some of the latter who heretofore received \$5.50 a day now make \$2.50.

The 450 employes of the Silver Brook colliery of J. S. Wentz & Co., Hazleton, Pa., who struck because of alleged non-compliance by the company with the decisions of the strike have returned to work pending a settlement of their grievances.

Vestmakers' local, No. 16, United Garment Workers of America, announces that the strike of seventy-five members for recognition by a large firm of New York contractors has been won after eight weeks' battling and the expenditure of \$1,000.

W. H. Mullen and Sidney Cates, labor union leaders, have been sent to jail for three months in default of payment of a fine of \$250 each, for printing an alleged libel on Supt. Buchanan during the strike on Frank J. Gould's street car line at Richmond, Va.

Chicago typefounders refused to call off their strike as ordered by the international officials. The union appointed a committee to wait upon the Chicago concerns affected and inform them work would not be resumed under the conditions existing before the strike.

"The Y. W. C. A. is going to organize a league of 5,000 Seattle women whose purpose shall be to help business firms. If they do not cease to employ men, the members of the league will withdraw their patronage," says the Seattle Union Record.

The Paterson, N. J., Association of Master Builders locked out 1,500 men and the whole building trade is at a standstill.

standstill The master painters and master plumbers have agreed to support the builders. The trouble is due to a strike of masons because non-union men were employed on a big office building.

The Lawrence and Shenango glass factories of the American Window Glass Company and the Greer and Shenango tin plants of the American Window Glass Company and the Greer and Shenango tin plants of the American Tin Plate Company have resumed operations, giving employment to nearly 6,000 men.

D. W. Richmond, president of the Railway Clerks' International Union, has issued a circular to all railway clerks in relation to the discharge of 18,000 men by the railway companies. He states that the reduction in the forces has given an impetus to the union, as those remaining must work overtime without extra pay.

Four officials of the Carpenters' union in Rochester, N. Y., have been indicted by the grand jury for conspiring to raise their wages. The charge is made that they were not satisfied with the wages paid them, and that they "did conspire, confederate, agree and connive among themselves, intending then and there to unjustly and oppressively increase and advance the rate of wages usually paid them for their work." What next?

It is reported that nearly 200 labor organizers are soon to enter Philadelphia and try to make it a stronghold of unionism. Calls have been sent from the Washington headquarters to the affiliated labor bodies. The unfair conditions under which many Philadelphia employes work, and the unjust way in which wage-workers have recently been treated by some employers make it necessary to carry on a campaign of education and organization.

The official journal of the Cigar Makers' International Union says: "This has been an unusually prosperous year for the International union. We have gained 7,507 members since January 1 and have increased the general fund about \$15,000. One hundred and fifty locals with 10,000 members have received increase in wages, and thirty-three new local unions have been formed, bringing the total number up to 475 in various parts of the United States and Canada. We have nearly \$500,000 in our funds."

A number of local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in New York have demanded that the question of withdrawal from the American Federation of Labor be submitted to a referendum vote. The district council of New York has sanctioned the move, and it is said the vote will carry in that city. It is unlikely, however, that it will carry in the country as a whole. The carpenters in their claim for jurisdiction over the woodworkers have received a number of hard jolts from the A. F. of L., but withdrawing is not likely to help them any. It is like a man cutting off his nose to spite his face.—Chicago Labor Opinion.

"Most trade unions are organized like a raft of swallows," says a writer in the January Bricklayer and Mason. "Fifty or seventy-five strong logs are chained together in a circle, and in this way they hold together about a thousand other logs, that float along in the middle. The ideal of unionism should not be a raft, but a steamship, in which every part does its work. Every member should not only pay dues and obey orders and mark ballots. A union should be more than a dues-paying mob. The strongest union of the future will be the one that has the greatest proportion of active members, who co-operate with the officers of the union."

Organization of the women workers of the country into trade unions will be given an impetus by a movement recently started by a number of prominent women philanthropists and settlement workers. An organization known as the Woman's Trade Union League of America was perfected at Boston during the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, and already branches have been established in Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Its constitution provides for annual conferences, to be held, if possible at the same time and place as the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. Literature setting forth the benefits of organization will be distributed among women workers by the league and a complete list of all the unions of women in the country, together with their officers, will be kept. No initiation fee is required to join the league, and the dues are \$1 a year.

Justice Childs of the Erie county Supreme court of New York, has issued an injunction against the United Garment Workers of America that shows the possibilities of the injunction in a new direction. A manufacturer by the name of Francis violated a part of his agreement with the garment workers, and a strike was ordered and the union label taken away from the establishment. He went into court and pleaded that the taking away of the label had reduced his profits and the court issued an order to the local union to restore the label and also to desist in suspending any of the garment workers employed by Francis. Damages of six cents were awarded the manufacturer, and the union, in addition, was ordered to pay the costs, amounting to \$121.72. The union had supposed that the label was its own property, to be supplied only to such employers as it considered fair, but the learned judge now holds that the label is the property of the manufacturer.

Award Results of War. During the last century was passed the death of over 20,000,000 men.

BUSINESS VS. HUMAN LIFE.

Man is Looked Upon as of Less Importance Than a Machine.

I have lately been thinking of the relative importance of a man and a machine in the factories and industries of today, and it has occurred to me that society is yet looking cross-eyed at this subject.

Whenever a crank shaft, a gear, a rack, a pinion or any part of a machine is broken it must be replaced. When a machine is worn out and a new one must take its place the expense of these repairs and replacements of course is charged to the business. That is figured as a part of the cost of carrying on business.

To a very great extent a man has been looked upon as of less importance than a machine. Men by the thousands are annually maimed, crippled, disfigured and killed in the service of the factories, shops, mills and railroads of the United States, with scarcely a thought being given to the subject of making good the injury, and the rule is that the poor man who has lost a finger, a hand, an eye, an arm or a leg, when by reason of these defects he is no longer useful, is turned out to shift for himself, and very often both he and his family are made dependent upon the public charities for a livelihood, or if their self respect does not admit of their accepting public charity under the degrading conditions with which we surround it, they eke out a miserable existence in a way that makes decent citizenship practically impossible.

Now, here is a simple question: If a business must provide margin enough to repair broken machines and renew worn-out ones, why should it not provide for a broken leg, a crushed foot or hand by paying to such an injured person his regular wages during the time of his enforced suffering and idleness?

And when the breadwinner of a family is killed why should not the business that killed him take the place of the breadwinner as far as possible by at least providing for the material wants of the family that was dependent upon him?

I believe that business should provide for such emergencies, and, furthermore, that as we become humanized it will be considered a legitimate part of the necessary expense of carrying on any business.

Poor people will not be driven to submit to the extortions of lawyers and to the whimsical "decisions" of courts and judges who talk about the "contributory negligence" of the injured or killed man and similar evasive nonsense through which society seeks to relieve the individual profit getter of responsibility and saddle it upon the state.

In discussing this matter recently a man said to me, "But what if the business would not stand this sort of expense?" "Then," I replied, "let the business go to destruction, where every business ought to go that depends for its existence upon the destruction of human life."

The only legitimate and proper object for which any business should live is that it might add to human life and happiness rather than take away from it.—Mayor Jones of Toledo.

The Movement and Its Leaders.

Lucile Eaves, chief worker of the San Francisco Social Settlement association, in her annual report of the institution's work writes: "We have had many opportunities to meet some of the prominent labor leaders in the city and have been deeply impressed by their ability, sincerity and unselfish devotion to their cause. In preparing one of our labor lectures we were allowed access to the complete records of one of the oldest unions in the city. As we studied these records of meetings month by month for nearly fifty years we came to a fuller realization of the profound educational and economic significance of this great popular movement."

Poverty a Disease.

In a recent speech made in one of the largest halls in London 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."

Children Deprived of Childhood.

"The laws against child labor are shamelessly and heartlessly violated," said Rabbi Leon Harrison of St. Louis in a recent address on social problems.

"The white faced, puny children in stifling factories are feeding machines all the livelong day. For them poverty but work, work, work, with nothing and squalor at home. 'Child labor, do you call it? It is the blasting of the future of these children. What progeny will they bring forth? What manner of harvest are we preparing for ourselves, O men and women of America?'"

Ever Prosperous Cigarmakers.

The official journal of the Cigarmakers' International union says: "This has been an unusually prosperous year for the International union. We have gained 2,507 members since Jan. 1 and have increased the general fund about \$15,000. One hundred and fifty locals with 10,000 members, have received increase in wages, and thirty-three new local unions have been formed, bringing the total number up to 475 in various parts of the United States and Canada. We have nearly \$500,000 in our funds."

CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Elected Officers for the Ensuing Year Last Night.

The Central Labor union held a largely attended meeting last night and elected officers for the coming year. Fifty-one delegates were present.

The election resulted as follows: President—Fred Wilder, iron worker; Vice President—George Hampe, cigarmaker.

Secretary—Lou S. Combes, typographical; Treasurer—James E. Hagerty, cigarmaker.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Frank Hoffman, plasterer.

Trustees—Byron Martin, cigarmakers; John S. Edmunds, typographical; M. J. O'Connell, iron moulder.

In the election of trustees Edmunds and James E. Logan, of the barbers' union were tied, and Logan threw his votes to Edmunds.

Eleven new delegates presented their credentials and were seated. They were: Ed Phillips, glass blowers; Charles Slusser, Highland iron worker; Charles Brunken and D. J. Bailey, retail clerks; C. R. Powers, steam engineers; A. B. Ellyson, steam engineers; F. S. Hamilton, Jarvis iron workers; Edward Boland, Jarvis iron workers; Thomas P. Conalty, bartenders; Adam Bensingner, stationary firemen; Jacob Carver, stationary fireman.

D. F. O'Shea, representing the Western Federation of Miners, of Cripple Creek, Colo., addressed the delegates on the condition of affairs in Colorado. He spoke feelingly of the suffering brought about by the great strike now on there and of the treatment accorded the miners. The C. L. U. donated \$10 to help the cause of the strikers.

Atlanta Unions in Politics.

The Atlanta trade unions have found a way to go into politics without running any risk of disrupting their organization. Every local union is to make its nominations for city and state offices, and the candidates will then be voted on by all the union men in the city.

The winners will then be presented to the Democratic party. If it refuses to accept these labor candidates, then the Atlanta Federation of Trades will take further action in the matter. The labor men are confident that they will poll such a large vote in selecting their candidates that it will be suicidal for any party managers to refuse them.

Subscribe for The Toiler; only 50c a year.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman

to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 605 Monon Building, Chicago.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

- United Mine Workers—Local 244 Federal Labor Union 1145 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Carpenters' Union Team Drivers' Union Building Laborers' Union Barbers' Union Machinists' Union Steam Engineers Electrical Workers U. M. W. of A., Local 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS

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

MEETINGS

Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners' Hall.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Barbers' Union Carpenters' Union—Terre Haute Carpenters' Union Retail Clerks' Union Musicians' Union Women's Union Label League United Mine Workers Local 42 Local 74 Local 1586 Local 1601

OFFICERS

President—Clarence Lowden, Vice President—J. B. Staats, Secretary—George H. Pascoe, Treasurer—Harry Moore.

MEETINGS

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

SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION

SULLIVAN, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

- Clerks Electrical Workers Bricklayers and Plasterers Carpenters Painters Team Drivers Barbers Miners' Locals 129 and 130 Federal Labor Union, No. 272

OFFICERS

President—T. E. Burns, Vice President—W. G. Nelson, Secretary—O. L. Brock, Treasurer—T. W. Reed.

MEETINGS

Every Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock in Miner's Hall.

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

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

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 330 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house establishments eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$64 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 332 Dearborn St., Chicago.

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SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT, BEN HUR

SEATS NOW ON SALE For each performance of the engagement. Prices—50c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$3.00.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8. BLACK PATTI TROUBADORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 9. The Silver Slipper

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE. NO. 7507.

State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1904. Abraham Goldstine vs. Julia A. Goldstine. Be it known that on the 5th day of January 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in this court showing that the defendant, Julia A. Goldstine, 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 5th day of March, 1904, of said Court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to said complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in her absence. Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 5th day of January, 1904. [SEAL] DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk.

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to many points in the following territory: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, over the

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