



Join the Union of Your Craft

THE TOILER.



Join the Party of Your Class

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FIFTH YEAR

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE FOR US TODAY

Labor is Prior to and Independent of Capital ---The Laborer Should Have the Whole Product of His Labor.

Today is the anniversary of America's greatest man, her bravest apostle of Freedom, her wisest prophet. We may well consider his solemn, prophetic, warning words. No man dare ignore them. They sound startlingly sharp and clear against the threatening conditions of today, which he so forcibly foretold, and point to THE ONLY POSSIBLE SOLUTION of the gravest problem that ever confronted a nation of liberty lovers. We can quote only a few striking extracts from his many words on this momentous subject:

A Crisis Approaching.

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me, and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As a result of war, CORPORATIONS HAVE BEEN ENTHRONED, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign BY WORKING UPON THE PREJUDICES OF THE PEOPLE until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and THE REPUBLIC IS DESTROYED. I feel at this moment more anxiety for the safety of our country than ever before, even in the midst of war. God grant that my suspicions may be groundless."

"Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against the approach of returning despotism."

Labor is Superior to Capital.

"I need not here argue in favor of popular institutions; but there is one point, with its connections not so hackneyed as most others, to which I ask brief attention. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital; that nobody labors unless somebody else owning capital, somehow by the use of it, induces him to labor. LABOR IS PRIOR TO AND INDEPENDENT OF CAPITAL. CAPITAL IS ONLY THE FRUIT OF LABOR, and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. LABOR IS THE SUPERIOR OF CAPITAL, and deserves much higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering a power which they possess, and which if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they, and fix new disabilities and burdens upon them until all of liberty shall be lost."

To Labor Belongs its Whole Product.

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of our race, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' and since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing has been or can be enjoyed by us without first having cost labor. And inasmuch as MOST GOOD THINGS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED BY LABOR, it follows that ALL SUCH THINGS OF RIGHT BELONG TO THOSE WHOSE LABOR HAS PRODUCED THEM. But it has so happened, in all ages of the world, that some have labored, and others have, without labor, enjoyed a portion of the fruits. THIS IS WRONG and should not continue. To secure each laborer THE WHOLE PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR, as nearly as possible, is a worthy object of any government."

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask a just God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces."

"THE COUNTRY WITH ITS INSTITUTIONS BELONGS TO THE PEOPLE WHO INHABIT IT."

Lincoln was no alarmist, and if he spoke like a 20th century socialist it was because he profoundly felt the utmost need of it. In the name of God and Lincoln, men, awake to realize that ALREADY the wealth of the nation is in "few hands." Rockefeller alone has more power than any king who lives, or ever did live. Already the mass of people are helpless wage-slaves, the "Era of Corruption in high places" has already come, the republic is already destroyed, except in form. The Constitution is daily set at naught. Corporate wealth and its purchased political minions rule for greed alone regardless of the lives, prosperity or liberty of the masses either at home or abroad. It is high time for the people to arouse themselves from their strange sleep and take full possession of "The Country," which, "with its institutions," rightfully "belongs to THE PEOPLE who inhabit it"—not to the few who robbed the people of their hard earned wealth and usurped authority by "working upon the people's prejudice."

BE NO LONGER DECEIVED. STRIKE FOR LIBERTY.

HIS TRIPLE CROWN

Remarkable Editorial in Commercial-News, Danville, Ill.

This remarkable editorial from the Commercial-News is well thought and well expressed. But what is there in Brother Jewell's political program to remedy such a gigantic, over-shadowing evil?

HIS TRIPLE CROWN.

The Standard Oil Co. now controls the copper supply and the copper market of the world.

The Standard Oil Co. controls the United States Steel Co., railroads, iron mines and lake transportation, which makes it supreme in the iron and steel business.

The Standard Oil Co. for many years has controlled the oil market of this country, if not the world.

The Standard Oil Co. is John D. Rockefeller.

Of steel, copper, oil—three great necessities of civilization—John D. Rockefeller is king.

Fancy, if you can, the revenues of these three kingdoms.

Financial experts say Rockefeller's wealth is all the way between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000. He dominates more than 150 great corporations. His enormous dividends for one year are sufficient to buy the controlling interest of almost any empire of business. He has but to select such successful enterprises as he may choose. There are no boundary lines in the industrial world

that he may not cross. There is no field he may not enter and be monarch. Think of the tremendous power of this king.

He has both brains and money. Jay Gould said Mr. Rockefeller's brain was "the finest organizing brain of this generation." That was a generation ago when John D. was only the ruler of a province. Now he is thrice a king of industry.

What commercial enterprise is beyond the reach of this Croesus-king? Suppose he wishes to control wheat or corn or meat or sugar? He speaks and it is done. Whose investment of money and energy is safe from this king who has unlimited brains and unlimited money? As the barons of the middle ages took by force whatever happened to strike their fancy so this money king is able to take.

Power? Why he can shake a whole continent. He can manipulate the iron and steel trade—well named as the barometer of business—in such a way as to prosper or ruin the nation commercially.

What power save the government is able to restrain this modern Alexander? Is government?

He already wears a triple crown. In a republic he is thrice a king.

"IS GOVERNMENT?"

"What power save the government is able to restrain this modern Alexander? Is government?"

Not on the present plan, Brother Jewell, when government is merely the method by which the capitalists exploit the people. The Co-operative Commonwealth is the only solution to the question you raise. As being forced upon us by modern developments. We must accept socialism or slavery under the money lords worse than slavery under Alexander or Nero.

READ, THINK, ACT.

LINES TO AMERICAN WORKINGMEN

BY W. B. GALLAHER

Labor's curse is ignorance
Of its Right and of its Might;
Weak is Labor's boasted lance
And its triumphs feather light.

When with brain to will and do
It might be the king and lord
Of its own this great land through.
Not by might of fire and sword;

Not by keys of life and death,
As its masters rule this hour,
But by ballots, freedom's breath—
Like the cyclone in its power.

Yes, by ballots, not by blood,
Brain-Shots, not great cannon balls;
Shots to make our country flood
With new life, when "duty" calls;

Not to make it waste and bare,
Soaked with brothers' blood and tears;
But to make it everywhere,
Free from hopeless wants and fears.

Read and think, with purpose hot,
Burning in your hearts and brains;
Until thought in ballots shot,
Like swift lightning breaks your chains.

Only helpless, whipped things lie
Trembling in some master's pen,
Be not such—with courage high,
Act as brave, enlightened men.

THE SITUATION IN COLORADO

The strike in the Cripple Creek district began August 10th, and the end is not yet. On the part of the unions the strike has been conducted in complete and full obedience to the laws. On the part of the Mine Owners' Association and militia there have been constant and repeated acts of violence and lawlessness. The constitution has been trampled upon and the laws violated with impunity. This has all been done in the name of law and order.

In the beginning of the fight it was announced that ore thieves and other criminals would not find it safe to ply their vocations in Teller county. The militia were going to capture and deport all such persons. A few days ago the Mine Owners' Association confessed that ore thieves were more numerous and successful than ever before. There are no union men working for that association, so from the confession of these gentlemen the ore thieves are "scabs" and not union men. It is said that all men working for the association are compelled to join the "Citizens' Alliance" and the inevitable conclusion follows that all ore thieves are at present members of that distinguished organization. If all other criminals can now be induced to join their fellows, the forces of law and order will be complete. We congratulate you, gentlemen, and wish you success in your efforts.

Through the efforts of hundreds of militiamen there have been arrested in six months' time about seven alleged criminals. This is not a bad record for a community in which it was claimed that about one-half of the people were desperate criminals.

It is clear that General Bell and his force of skilled detectives, ore thieves, affidavit men, attorneys and soldiers, are dubs and weaklings or that the statements made about the people of Teller county are wholly and absolutely false.

In November Victor Pool was arrested by the militia. He is a strong, healthy, good natured young man. The fact that he belonged to a union was crime enough for General Bell and Governor Peabody. The District Court decided that Pool should be released. The court was defied and its judgment ignored. The Supreme Court was appealed to for relief. Gen. Bell claimed that the militia were all-powerful and that they were holding Pool because the various proclamations of the governor gave them the right to do so in spite of the courts. Some one gave the bellicose general a tip that the Supreme Court did not share his peculiar view of the law. The ridiculous haste shown by the military authorities in their search for a justice of the peace to help them let go of Pool convinced the public of the absurdity and iniquity of their claims. They did not dare to face a final adjudication of their rights. Pool was charged with an assault to murder but when the case was called these law and order saints could not and did not produce a single witness against him. After spending about two months in custody Pool is now at liberty. He is at work and even the militia let him alone. No excuse has been offered for the outrageous and criminal treatment of Pool.

Sherman Parker, one of the leaders of the strike, was taken in custody on November 17, 1903. The Viadictor affair came off on the 21st, while Parker was in the bull pen. Notwithstanding this fact, when he brought a habeas corpus suit, he was charged with murder in connection with that matter. On January 14th, he gave a bond of \$19,000.00 for his appearance in the District Court and was released. He was immediately rearrested by the militia. When an application in his behalf was made in the United States Court a complaint against him was filed before a justice of the peace. On January 20th he was brought before the justice and released on giving \$1,500.00 bond. The war god became frantic because he was at liberty. However, Mr. Parker evaded the sleuths and militia and went to the Denver office of Sheriff Armstrong. General Bell appeared and demanded that he be manacled and confined in a dungeon. Sheriff Armstrong responded to Bell's demands by giving Parker his liberty and informing Bell that the law prevailed in Denver and that no attention would be paid to military moonshine. The next day another complaint was filed before a justice of the peace. Parker volunteered to return home at once to meet this new charge but the military authorities insisted that he be taken in custody and treated as a felon. When Parker's cases were called the military powers were not ready and had no evidence. There is every reason to believe that no evidence will be offered against Parker but that he will be arrested by the militia on some specious pretense. This is surely despotism and persecution.

A new fashion has been set by Temple and Crump of the Mine Owners Association. The affidavit for continuance was sworn to by Mr. Crump in the Pool case. He swore that sometime and somewhere he fondly hoped and believed that he might find some person who could be persuaded to testify against Mr. Pool. The first complaint against Parker was sworn to by Mr. Temple and the second one by Mr. Crump. This enterprising firm is indeed very useful to the Mine Owners' Association. We wonder if these services are included in the terms of their employment. Should the practice of these gentlemen become universal, litigants and witnesses would soon be useless. The lawyer would be the whole thing.

Ore shipments are falling off in Cripple Creek. Less ore is mined now than in October. The mine owners say that they have all the men they want. New and valuable ore shoots are being discovered every day. This seems to be a paradox. The fact is that the union men are standing pat and the mine owners cannot get sufficient competent help. No more union men are wanted here now. We have the strike well in hand and in a short time will win a glorious battle for liberty and unionism. The mine owners are in a desperate condition. Their strenuous attempts to subvert the law and destroy liberty are proving abortive and when the true inwardness of the crimes alleged to have been committed here becomes public they will go into voluntary bankruptcy and retire defeated from the field.

HANNA ON "SOCIALISM AND LABOR UNIONS"

Says Labor and Capital is Paramount Issue of Today. Basis of Right Success is Fairness and Justice.

Senator Mark Hanna contributes an article to the National Magazine on "Socialism and Labor Unions" which is being widely read and quoted. He expresses the belief that "education will solve these problems," and declares that "the basis of right success is fairness and justice." Then he gets off a whopper by saying:

"Until within a comparatively few years, big capitalists, or the employing interests, have had the advantage because there were more workmen than there was work. But conditions have changed, and FOR EVERY WORKMAN, on an average, THERE ARE TWO JOBS NOW, in the day of our prosperity, and it is expecting too much of human nature to suppose that workmen shall not desire a larger share of the profits."

This "two jobs for every workman" saying makes one fairly gasp. Your uncle Mark certainly does not lack audacity. Isn't it strange that with two jobs for every workman wages are everywhere being cut, and that when a strike occurs there are thousands of men willing to scab for a job?

Strokes Union Fur the Right Way.

The following neat compliment to organized labor will make many a man feel as comfortable as a fat cat before the fire when his fur is gently stroked the right way, and will doubtless convince thousands that Marcus is interested only in the welfare of the dear working people:

"No one who is acquainted with union labor for the past five years can fail to recognize the wonderful advancement that has been made by the conservative, cool-headed and thoroughly practical management of these matters by the working men themselves."

Unions Not Always Wrong.

But the astute politician evidently tripped himself up and spilled his oily compliments on the sand when he said:

"Labor organizations may be open to sharp criticism at times, but it cannot be fairly stated that they are always wrong. If every man is treated as a man and an appeal made to his heart as well as to his reason, it will establish a bond of confidence as a secure foundation to build upon. While labor unions may have been a curse to England, I believe they will prove a boon to our own country when a proper basis of confidence and respect is established."

It is very kind of him to admit that LABOR ORGANIZATIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS WRONG, and that it is possible that they may SOMETIME prove beneficial to our country. (Presumably after they allow him and his Civic Federation to control them in the interest of Capitalism and the Capitalist party!)

The Paramount Issue Today.

There is no more engrossing question than that of the relations between labor and capital, which seems the paramount issue today. The instinct of workmen to band together to protect themselves is no more to be wondered at than the same instinct on the part of capital. Now, my plan is to have organized union labor Americanized in the best sense, and thoroughly educated to an understanding of its responsibilities, and in this way to make it the ally of the capitalist rather than a foe with which to grapple."

There can be no doubt in the mind of any thoughtful person that the question of Capital and Labor is "the paramount issue today." Hanna's foresight in declaring, as early as three years ago, that socialism in some form would be the issue of 1904 does him great credit as a man of keen perception. And we may safely suppose that the large amount of free advertising which socialism receives at the hands of Hanna, Parry, Gompers and the rest, is not intended to bring the subject forward, but is a recognition of the fact that it is already looming big upon the horizon and can not be blown back with a breath. But if Hanna and his helpers ever get the labor union "Americanized" according to their notions until they become a servile "Ally of the Capitalist" (that is, his helpless victim) there will be no further dread of unionism. Then the capitalist may sleep in his downy bed without fear while the laborer toils to keep him in luxury.

Devoted to the Civic Federation.

"I took some time to consider the work of the Civic Federation, and am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life. I fully appreciate that it is a long struggle, but the progress already made under the motto of the Civic Federation—the golden rule—has surpassed even my most sanguine expectations, and I am sure the American people will sustain a policy based upon the highest moral and social impulse which will eliminate the passionate prejudices that now exist between capital and labor."

Mark Hanna knows well enough that the idea of applying the Golden Rule to competitive business is "an iridescent dream." The Golden Rule will utterly destroy the Rule of Gold and end Capitalism forever.

The Red Specter Haunts Him.

"The menace of today, as I view it, is the spread of a spirit of socialism, one of those things which is only half understood and is more or less used to inflame the popular mind against all individual initiative and personal energy, which have been the very essence of American progress."

"There is a spirit of co-operation, or community of interests, which some people may confound with Socialism, that is making headway with us; but when any one attempts, for political or financial reasons, to advocate the whole program of European Socialism he will find little prospect of the seeds taking root in American soil. This, I think, was demonstrated very conclusively in the Ohio campaign, where higher socialism was brought forth as an issue."

That socialism is less than "half understood" by the American people cannot be doubted by any one who fully understands it. If it were even "half understood" nothing could prevent the people from adopting it. When Hanna refers to Tom Johnson's single tax and public ownership campaign in Ohio as socialism he convicts himself of misrepresentation. Czar Nicholas, Emperor William and King Edward are all in favor of that kind of "Socialism" which is not socialism at all. The chairman of the republican national committee thus tries to brand the Hearst movement with the prejudice of socialism for immediate political advantage. But all true socialists will deny that the Hearst or Johnson movement is socialism at all; so will these two noted democrats. Hanna will find that such a trick will not work when the people learn the truth for themselves. And he will find that "the whole program of European socialism" has not only "taken root" in America, but has attained third place among national parties and will soon have first place. That is why this good politician is so greatly worried over this matter.

Monumental Impudence.

"Fairness and prejudice will never agree to the confiscation of the products of one man's toil in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless. No 'ism' is wanted by the American people that will take from any citizen the just and equitable reward of his labor. Both capital and labor must yield in time to the great law of fair dealing, man to man."

There is more audacity and falsehood in the semblance of truth in the above than can be found in any other equal number of lines. It is "the confiscation of the product of one man's toil in order to insure comfort to the idle and worthless" which constitutes the curse of the capitalist system, and against which socialists rebel with all their might. CAPITALISM does, always has and always will "take from the mass of citizens the just and equitable reward of their labor" and bestow it upon those who did not produce it and do not deserve it. It is CAPITALISM, not socialism, that CONFISCATES the products of toil and misappropriates it to "the idle and worthless." Hanna knows

Continued on Page Four

Special Sale of Sample Skirts

Monday, February 15th. About two hundred skirts in the lot, bought at HALF PRICE from one of the best skirt houses in New York.

- LOT 1, worth up to \$6, choice **\$2.98**
 LOT 2, worth up to \$7.50, choice **\$3.98**
 LOT 3, worth up to \$10, choice **\$4.98**

See samples of some of these values in east window.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

O. P. Smith, the labor organizer, left Tuesday morning to take a trip through the north part of the state.

Barbers, Lathers, Plumbers and Tailors held regular meetings at the C. L. U. Monday evening.

Stationary Firemen transacted regular business Tuesday evening.

While the "killing of the unions" is going on it should be remembered that the Terre Haute Gazette is for sale.—South Bend Labor Journal.

James E. Hegarty attended a meeting of the executive board of the Indiana Federation of Labor at Indianapolis Tuesday.

Undoubtedly the "confidential" letter of the Terre Haute Gazette company will be interesting reading to Apostle Parry and his "side partners." Can it be possible that the well organized city of Terre Haute has been neglected by the Alliance?—South Bend Labor Journal.

In its "confidential" circular the Terre Haute Gazette company admits that it will be necessary for the purchaser to unionize the office in order to make it self-sustaining. After all the bluster and brag about its circulation and business during the years that witnessed its gradual decline it is certainly a very humiliating confession.—South Bend Labor Journal.

ABOUT MINES AND MINERS.

Condensed News of the Indiana Coal Fields.

Elmer Powell, a machine operator in the Dickerson mine at Linton, was seriously hurt Friday morning. The machine had been reversed the night before and when Powell started to work, his hand was caught in the chain.

The Susquehanna Coal company has announced that the company soon would begin the work of sinking a shaft and opening a mine. The company has a lease on 4,000 acres of land near Wheatland, in the Linton field.

Carroll Phillips was fatally hurt by a fall down the shaft of the Northwestern mine near Jasonville last week. The cage had been lowered and Phillips walked into the open shaft, which is fifty feet deep.

Robert Nichols sustained a badly crushed leg while at work in the Collins Coal company's mine at Billtown last Thursday.

William C. Thompson of Knightville, one of the delegates from the block coal district to the miners' national convention, fell on the icy pavement at Indianapolis last week, breaking his left forearm.

President George Haugrove went to Sullivan Tuesday to settle some local trouble. Secretary Kennedy is unable to be at his office, after a brief illness.

Bannice Farmer, aged 33, a miner employed in the mine of the Home Coal company at Billtown, was seriously hurt last Saturday afternoon by the premature explosion of a shot. Farmer was tamping down a charge preparatory to firing his shot and leaving the mine for the day. The fuse was ignited and before he could get away the shot exploded. His chin was almost torn off and his right arm and breast torn by the force of the shot.

Mr. D. F. O'Shea of Cripple Creek, Colo., miners, who has been in the city working among the various locals, is now visiting in the interest of the striking metal miners of Colorado.

President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America will deliver the Fourth of July address at Hymera, when a monument dedicated to the memory of Nathan Blunk, a revolutionary soldier, who is buried at Hymera, will be unveiled.

James Winn, employed at No. 9 mine at Diamond, was seriously injured in a peculiar way last Thursday night. He stepped on the cage when it was going up, and, after reaching a certain point, he climbed out to do some repair work. He was kneeling down, with his feet hanging over the side, when the cage came down and caught his heels, throwing him back on the cage and badly bruising his hip. His spinal column was also seriously injured.

New Idea Magazine.

Of special interest to the readers of this progressive periodical will prove the first of a series of "Brief Business Talks for Women," by Katherine Louise Smith, in the March number. Her hints to her fellow-women for a better knowledge in the care of money will prove of exceeding value to

TYPOS ELECT OFFICERS.

Typographical union No. 76 held a record-breaking meeting Sunday afternoon, nearly the entire membership being in attendance.

The semi-annual election of local officers resulted in the following:
 President—John S. Edmunds.
 Vice President—George C. Fischer.
 Secretary—Thomas Crowley of Cincinnati and Mr. Nichols of Baltimore were nominated for trustees of the union printers' home.

Chairman Evinger of the eight-hour committee submitted a full report of the proceedings of a conference held at Indianapolis on January 13, in which several unions in this territory were represented.

The scale committee submitted a report, which calls for a slight increase in the wages in all branches, and provides for an eight-hour day for the book and job branches. Action on the report was postponed until next Sunday, when a special meeting will be held.

Relations of Capital and Labor.

The committee on relations between employer and employee appointed by Governor Bates of Massachusetts last June at the direction of the legislature, consisting of Carroll D. Wright, Henry Stirling, Royal Robbins, William N. Osgood and Davis R. Dewey, has reported. It comments adversely on profit sharing under compulsion, on voluntary sharing under state supervision and on compulsory arbitration. It expresses the opinion that all legislation that has had any positive relation to the establishment either of rates of wages or of prices has worked to the injury of the public. It urges a law determining employers' liability and prescribing the compensation for death or injury while at work. The use of the boycott and of blanket injunctions is condemned, and the retention of the common law principle of conspiracy as applied to trade disputes is advised.

Auxiliaries in Indiana.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says: Organized labor in Indiana is about to make a new departure by gathering all the wives and daughters of union men into unions, the object being to increase the influence of organized labor in this way. The leaders in the movement say that the wives of workingmen do nearly all the buying for the families and that if formed into unions they would insist that everything they purchased be union made, and thus the cause would be greatly strengthened.

It is also argued that the unions composed of wives and daughters would be a very material aid in all labor difficulties, as they would act in concert with the men and assist in molding public sympathy in favor of the unions.

Edgar A. Perkins, president of the State Federation of Labor, is at the head of the movement.

Money.

Did the love of gain ever make a hero or a martyr?

Did it ever win a battle?

Will a man do most for love or for money, for honor or for money, for duty or for money?

Having no money, does a genius become a fool?

Having much money, does a fool become a genius?

Did any nation loving money become great or gaining riches and luxury ever remain great?—Robert Blatchford, Editor of Clarion.

Traitors and Patriots.

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? Yes, members of trades unions who claim that it is wrong to join the militia are termed 'unpatriotic.'"

Doctor

Pronounced My Case Incurable, Said I Would Die Of Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Brought Good Health.

"I have every reason to recommend the Dr. Miles' Remedies as the Heart Cure saved my life. I am a large man, considerably over six feet in height, weigh nearly three hundred pounds. Some years ago my heart was so seriously affected that I never expected to get well. Doctors pronounced my case incurable. I noticed your advertisement in some paper, and bought six bottles of the Heart Cure. I felt great relief and improved so I continued until I had taken twelve bottles. My trouble was organic and I never expected to be permanently cured, but thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, I have kept in good health and have been able to follow my profession continuously since first taking the remedies eight years ago. I am a musician, teacher of instrumental and vocal music, musical conductor, etc. I have taught all over the state of Michigan and have recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure to thousands of persons in all parts of the state and have heard nothing but good reports of it. I have induced dozens of persons in my own county to take Dr. Miles' Heart Cure as my word is never doubted by those who know me."—C. H. Smith, Flint, Mich.

"I am a student and have sold and recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Cure for I know what it has done for me, and I wish I could state more clearly the splendid good health I am enjoying now. Your Restorative Nervine gives excellent satisfaction."—Dr. T. H. Watts, Druggist, Hot Springs, S. D.

All druggists sell and guarantee just below the Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for a book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address: Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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ARBITRATION.

Bill Introduced in the Senate to Provide For a National Tribunal.

Considerable attention is being given the bill introduced a few days ago in the United States senate to provide for a national tribunal of arbitration to adjust labor disputes. The bill was prepared by Volney W. Foster of Chicago and was introduced by Senator Cullom.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor is opposed to the bill and has instructed its legislative committee to fight against its enactment into law. At the present time most of the employers throughout the country seem to be opposed to arbitration in any form, so that between the two forces there is but little likelihood of the measure becoming a law.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor thinks if the measure becomes a law that it would prove an entering wedge to bring about compulsory arbitration, which is opposed by practically all the labor unions in the country. That, however, is only one of a number of objections to the bill as introduced.

It provides for the appointment by the president of six men, one of whom shall be the secretary of the department of commerce and labor, at a salary of \$8,000 a year. No provision is made in the bill as to how this tribunal should be constituted. There is nothing in the bill to prevent the appointment, for instance, of five mine owners or five railroad presidents, although they might be required to investigate a strike on a railroad or in coal mines.

Organized labor is entirely ignored in the bill as originally drawn, and this of itself would arouse the antagonism of the labor unions even if they were in sympathy with the spirit of the bill. The bill is not nearly as well drawn up as many of the laws in operation in the various states for dealing with the problem. Thirty-three states now have bureaus of investigation of labor conditions in one form or another, and should the proposed bill become a law it would practically nullify the work of the state boards. Some of these state boards have done good, effective work, while some have been practically useless.

The same reasons why state boards have not been very effective applies in an aggravated form to the proposed national tribunal. In many of the states men have been appointed on arbitration boards as a reward for political activity rather than because they have any qualifications to fill the position. This has in many cases made state boards a farce, as both employers and employees look askance at them and say that they will have nothing to do with a lot of politicians.

The same objection would apply to the national tribunal, so that it is hard to see how the proposed law would be of any benefit.—Luke Grant in Chicago Inter Ocean.

Growth of Unions in New York.

At the end of September, according to a bulletin just issued, the bureau of labor statistics of New York registered 2,587 trades unions in the state, this being an increase of 225 over the number six months previous. The total membership was 395,736, an increase of 38,634, or 11 per cent, in six months. New York city gained 24,361, or 11.3 per cent, in membership; Buffalo, 4,393, or 15.5 per cent; Rochester, 828, or 6.7 per cent; Syracuse, 697, or 9.7 per cent; Albany, 201, or 2.4 per cent; Troy, 238, or 4.9 per cent; Schenectady, 187, or 1.9 per cent.

The principal increases were in the building and transport trades, while the clothing trades lost 4,065 members. The decline in the unions of garment workers explains also the decreased number of women in trades unions, as a majority of the organized workingwomen are garment makers.

Surprising if True.

"The wageworkers in the United States have in the last twenty years lost less time in strikes than they have in celebrating the Fourth of July or any other national holiday," says John Mitchell. "If the total loss by strikes were divided among the wageworkers it would amount to about 3 cents a month."

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806 NORTH NINTH

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Money-Saving Opportunity

Do you want to benefit yourself by saving money? This chance is offered you in our efforts to close out all of winter goods. We must get rid of them to make room for spring arrivals. Profits are sacrificed. We will not carry over any winter goods if price will sell them.

Men's Suits

Good selection of heavy winter suits in a choice variety of all this season's fabrics, that sold at \$10, \$12.50 and \$15. You can secure a good bargain out of this lot at..... \$7.50, \$8.75 and \$10.91

Overcoats

Hundreds of these garments still to choose from at prices that will pay you to buy for next winter—beavers, kerseys, meltons, friezes,—all colors—that sold for \$6.50, \$8.50, \$10 and \$12.50. Save money and buy one of these at..... \$4, \$5.50, \$7.50 and \$8.50

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Money-saving opportunities in broken sizes of men's, women's and children's shoes.

New Location, Better Facilities.

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WORKING CARDS, WEIGH SHEETS, CATALOGUES AND BY-LAWS.

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Every Item a Trade-Bringer

Every price a money-saver; Every article a good one, and the prices now quoted leave you something for something else.

- Our best brands of Shirts, all our own label, and that's a guarantee for fit and style, \$1.50 and \$2 quality..... 98c
- Fine Stiff Bosom Shirts, good colors, regular \$1.50 values..... 75c
- Men's Flannelette Night Robes—not a bad thing for frosty nights, \$1.25 values..... 85c
- Fine Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear, sanitary and absolutely the finest underwear made, \$2.50 value..... \$1.25
- Good Heavy Fleece and Ribbed Underwear, all regular made goods and good 75c values..... 39c
- Boys' Shirts, stiff and soft bosoms, cuffs to match, 75c and 50c values..... 25c

A Great Pants Sale

Fine Worsted Trousers, regular \$4 and \$4.50 values..... \$2.98
 Big values in custom pants—all wool, well made, good fitters, at..... \$1.75

A Clean-up Sale of Hats

You will find this one of our most generous offers. Broken lots of former \$1.50 and \$2 values..... 98c
 Every price has been trimmed to a point that means cleaning out.

PIXLEY & CO.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Old Red Barn.

Close to the small, brick schoolhouse, where I studied years ago, it was the catcher's backstop in our games of "one-old-cat." It saved him many a weary chase by blocking each wild throw. It bore a thousand imprints made with knife and ball, and bat. Old players went, new players came—the swift years ran their race. Each leaving to the old red barn fresh scars upon its face.

And, O, the fights we used to have! Each night when school was out. The old boys and the rendezvous where the scene of many a slugging match and well-contested bout. Enjoyed by every youngster save the tattling "teacher's pet." Among the schoolboys of to-day there's a little fighting stock—they favor arbitration and are satisfied with talk.

The old red barn has disappeared, and where it used to stand a more pretentious structure meets a busy thoroughfare. No urchins linger near it now—no noisy romping. Where are the rough-and-tumble boys that congregated there? Gone, like the dear old landmark in whose shade they loved to play. Gone, like the crimson sunset of departed yesterday.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature which, if it becomes a law, authorizes any employer to sue a labor union, whether the union is incorporated or not.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will spend the month of March in Porto Rico investigating the conditions of the wage-workers on that island.

The striking Quincy mine trammers at Houghton, Mich., who demanded the restoration of wages to \$60 per month, have rejected a compromise of \$57 offered by the company.

The Shamokin Coal Company has announced that its colliers, near Green Ridge, employing 700 men and boys, would resume operations, after being idle three months.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to hold a meeting in Denver in April, after President Gompers has returned from his trip to Porto Rico.

The report of Henry White, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, for the year 1903 shows that 34,000,000 garments were made which bore the union label.

It was decided at the Indianapolis session of the United Mineworkers of America to provide a defense fund for the strikers in the southern Colorado field. The sum will exceed \$500,000.

Thirty members of the Type Founders' union, who went on strike several months ago against the American Type Founders Company at Chicago, returned to work on an open shop basis.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor has prepared a bill to be introduced in the Maryland legislature forbidding women to sell intoxicating or spirituous liquors over any bar in Baltimore.

F. W. Modie, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen, has been appointed a general organizer by the American Federation of Labor, and will endeavor to reorganize the expressmen.

The fourth annual convention of the Tug Fireman and Linemen's Protective association was held in Chicago recently, and plans were laid for reducing the hours which firemen on tugs are compelled to work.

John F. McNamee of Cincinnati, O., has been elected editor of the Locomotive Firemen's Magazine, vice George Goding, Chicago, resigned. Mr. Goding was appointed in October, but later withdrew his acceptance.

District officers of the United Mineworkers have put into effect the order to organize the miners in the Connellsville coke regions, as decided by the district convention. There are 18,000 unorganized men in the region.

Union bookbinders struck in all but four of the shops in Los Angeles, Cal. The men want an advance of wages from \$18 to \$19.50 a week and recognition of the union. The strikers have tied up all the shops from which the men walked out.

The executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has refused to sanction the depositing of \$25,000 as a guarantee that the temporary agreement with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners should be lived up to.

The employees of the New Haven, Conn., Iron and Steel Company, who have been idle since Dec. 19, when a lockout was declared, held a meeting and voted to submit the wage question in dispute to the national organization of iron, steel and tin workers.

P. J. McGuire, former vice president of the American Federation of Labor, writes to say that there is a monument to William H. Sylvius, father of the Iron Molders' union—a fine granite shaft in Fernwood cemetery, near Philadelphia, erected by the Iron Molders' Union of North America in 1887.

At a recent meeting the Chicago local of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' union voted to demand a wage increase from 56 1/2 cents an hour to 62 1/2 cents. The agreement with the iron league made last year expires April 1, and the union has determined to ask for the highest wages paid in any building trade in the country.

The United States Steel Corporation has ordered all the sheet mills to resume. An additional \$2,000,000 is to be expended on the W. Dewees Woods plant at McKeesport. The plant will be enlarged to sixteen mills, making it one of the most important in the country. At this mill most of the plan-

ished sheets used in this country are made.

A London shipbuilder, who has 5,000 men on his pay roll, says: "I am in favor of unionism because it gives the men a feeling of security, without which no workman amounts to much. Union men are generally the best mechanics; they are better disciplined, and it is easier to deal with organized labor than with men who are not organized."

The building contractors of Cleveland have formed a council on much the same lines as the Building Contractors' council of this city. Its principal aim will be to abolish the sympathetic strike. In the "declaration of principles" of the new council it is stated that it will favor "conciliation where such procedure is found to be feasible and possible."

Reports have reached the offices of the American Federation of Labor that Santiago Iglesias, the organizer for Porto Rico, has too strong Spanish tendencies in his makeup, and instead of organizing labor unions he is really trying to organize a federal party in opposition to American rule. President Gompers will investigate the rumors when in Porto Rico.

The Metal Trades' Council of Chicago has applied for a charter from the Metal Trades' Federation of America, and permanent officers will be elected at a meeting next Sunday. The trades already affiliated with the local council are as follows: Machinists, 15 locals; metal workers, 10 locals; metal polishers, 4 locals; iron molders, 4 locals; blacksmiths and helpers, 10 locals and patternmakers, 1 local.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor a resolution was adopted granting the Iron Molders' union jurisdiction over brass molders. The brass molders have hitherto been affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Platers, Buffers, Brass Workers and Brass Molders' International union, and by a referendum vote have decided to remain where they are. Now it will be up to the A. F. of L. to see that the order is carried out.

There are about 50,000 grocery clerks in Greater New York. Nearly all of them are American citizens and graduates of our public schools. No class of workers could be more industrious, or more worthy of the consideration of the public yet they claim that they are being compelled to work 100 hours a week. They give two weeks' work for one week's pay. Few grocery clerks ever have a whole day to themselves. Every Sunday and every holiday they must work at least a part of the day. They have decided to put a stop to this overwork. A bill is to be introduced in the legislature forbidding the sale of staple groceries on Sunday.

A new feature of the "closed-shop" question comes from Joliet. In that city the employers are closing the shops against union men unless they join a citizens' alliance. The Bates Machine company, which has done little else but fight the union machinists for the past two years, is said to be the aggressor in the present movement. It discharged its employees and closed down its shops. Then the men were offered work again if they would join the Citizens' Alliance. The men do not seem to view the alliance with quite so much favor as the employers, and none of them have joined so far. They say they will not join, either.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Any one who wants to know the facts about the labor unions of England can get the information by writing to the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., and asking for Bulletin No. 50. This bulletin was issued recently and is written by A. Maurice Low. Mr. Low says that there are nearly 2,000,000 members of labor unions in Great Britain. Their yearly income is nearly \$10,000,000, and they have in their treasuries the large sum of \$18,330,000. The most important fact about British labor unions, says Mr. Low, is the effort they are making to abolish the strike and to substitute some form of arbitration. The strike is to be no more than a last resort, never used except when everything else fails.

In a report to the membership of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers of North America, just issued by General Organizer Henry Eichelberger, from the New York office of the union, it is stated that the aggregate increase in wages from September 1, 1903, to September 1, 1904, will reach \$18,000,000, or an average of \$3.50 a week for each of the 75,000 members of this international organization. The Chicago membership of 23,000 has received wage advances of 33 per cent in the last two years, the Cattle Butchers of that city now enjoying \$1 a day more pay than they got two years ago. To accomplish these results the international union has spent \$700,000 in seven years for organizing locals, holding meetings and advertising the union shop card and label.

A whole sermon is contained in the report of the injuries, fatalities and deaths of members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union of Chicago in the past year, made public by Secretary O'Brien. It gives the names of the persons to whom benefits were paid, together with the amounts and the injuries sustained. No accident or life insurance company will accept a member of this organization as a "risk" because of the hazardous nature of the calling. The report is startling in that it shows that 23.6 per cent members of the union were either injured or killed in the last year alone while at work. Of the 1,000 members of that organization no less than eighteen were killed or died as the result of injuries, fifteen were totally disabled for life and 102 were injured more or less seriously.

THE COLORADO WAR.

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH BETWEEN LIBERTY AND DESPOTISM.

Civil and Military Powers Prostituted to Aid Onslaughts of Plutocracy Upon the Constitution and Expressed Will of the People.

The daily newspapers of the country for reasons of their own have had little or nothing to say about the great labor struggle that has been going on in Colorado for months. Can the silence of the great purveyors of public matters be because the situation in the Centennial State beggars description? Be that as it may, it is a truth that the correspondent who values his reputation for veracity hesitates to tell in detail the horrible story of the despotism exercised by the authorities, especially the militia, of Colorado during the present contest between the miners and the mine owners.

Citizens of Colorado have been robbed of their citizenship, have been thrown into the "bull pen," driven from the counties in which their homes were located, have been bayoneted and shot by the militia of the state with the consent and approval of a governor who has shown himself to be the supine tool of lawbreaking plutocrats, mine owners who, aided by a quiescent and subservient legislature, refuse to submit to the will of the people. Citizens have been arrested without warrant or other process of law and incarcerated in filthy military prisons. The militia has defied the officers of civil courts, refusing to accept service of processes issued by courts of competent jurisdiction. Writs of habeas corpus have been denied when properly served. Courts have been invaded when in session by armed militiamen for the purpose of terrifying judges and officers of the courts. Free press has been suppressed in the strike district by a military censorship. The militia has shot down citizens who attempted to defend their property from invasion by lawless searchers after arms, and a reign of military terrorism has been established in one of our United States which would be in harmony with the most autocratic and brutal regime in darkest Russia.

Let us pause for a moment and take a retrospective view of the Colorado trouble. What has brought down upon the honest and industrious miners of Colorado this terrible wrath of the powers that be? At the general election in 1902 the people of Colorado, by a majority of 40,000 votes, adopted a constitutional amendment empowering the legislature to enact a law making eight hours a legal day's work in mines, mills and smelters. The legislature which convened in January, 1903, absolutely disregarded pledges made in platforms, turned its back upon the instructions given by the voters to the extent of 40,000 majority and refused to pass the eight hour law. The Western Federation of Miners then tried to get their employers to voluntarily recognize the eight hour law and, failing in this, declared a strike, first at Colorado City and later in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts. The strike was peaceable and orderly, according to the testimony of the sheriffs and other peace officers of the districts affected. All attempts to break the strike by importing scabs failing, the bosses appealed to the governor for the state militia, alleging acts of interference and lawlessness upon the part of the strikers. Against the protests of the peace officers of the counties concerned the governor sent the militia to the scene of the strike, and the outrages outlined above followed.

In answer to a call issued by the Colorado Federation of Labor a convention composed of 300 delegates assembled in Denver, Jan. 11, to consider the labor conditions of the state. The following resolutions adopted by the convention will show the present feeling of organized labor in Colorado:

Whereas, Organized labor in the state of Colorado is fighting a deathless battle for the right to organize and live, and whereas, the chief executive and the state administration have conspired and entered into collusion with the Mine Owners' association, the smelting trust, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and the commercial allies known as the Citizens' alliance in defeating the political mandate of the people as expressed at the polls in November, 1902, and

Whereas, The state militia have become corporate hirelings and resolved themselves into a military mob, to annihilate organized labor, to train Gatling guns upon the temples of justice, to defy the courts, to invade the sanctity of homes, to arrest without warrant or process of law and incarcerate in a prison known as a military "bull pen," men who have committed no crime save to clasp hands under the banner of unionism, and

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to placing upon the shoulders of the taxpayer the expense incurred by the state militia while quartered in the strike regions during the years of 1903 and 1904.

Resolved, That the membership of this convention, representing 50,000 members of organized labor in Colorado, will vote for no candidate for the Fifteenth general assembly who will not pledge himself, in the event of his election, to use his vote and influence against any and every measure looking to the payment of a single dollar of the expense referred to.

Resolved, That when the reign of military anarchy is at an end in this state we urge the membership of organized labor throughout Colorado to come to the aid of the martyrs of "bull pen" imprisonment, so that the wrongs and outrages from which they have suffered may be righted in the courts.

Resolved, That we commend and admire the gallant and unflinching battle of the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, who have bared their breasts to corporate power and who are now forcing greed to hasten the white flag.

Resolved, That we urge the membership of organized labor to establish co-operative stores wherever possible, in order that unionism may successfully measure steel with that band of brigands and pirates who have registered their names upon the roll of the Citizens' alliance.

Resolved, That we call upon the membership of organized labor in every city, town and hamlet and every liberty loving citizen of the state to march to the polls in November, 1904, and bury the present administration so deep beneath an avalanche of ballots that a million blasts from Gabriel's trumpet will not be able to awaken it from political oblivion.

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Stop "Treating" National Officers.
Editor Wilson in the January issue of the Machinists' Journal starts the year with a delicate temperance lecture to local committees in the habit of "treating" the international union's officers when they visit subordinate lodges. Since this is a custom common to all trades, the words of caution to machinists may be read without offense by other local unionists.

"How often it happens," writes the Machinists' official editor, "that when two or three trade unionists get together and discuss the merits or demerits of some grand lodge officer about to visit their locality one of them will hint in tones of disapproval that 'he drinks.' When this remark is made in your hearing inquire of yourself, 'Who is to blame?'

"When in the course of duty the grand lodge officer visits town he is usually met and welcomed by a committee from the local lodge, and after the preliminaries of introduction and handshaking have been observed the next thing is, 'Come and have something.' If the visitor cheerfully assents, he is a good fellow for the time being; if he refuses, he is apt to be set down as churlish or stuck up. At any rate, whichever he chooses, he is bound to meet with condemnation either at the time or later. Of course there is no intention whatever of doing the visiting officer an injury. On the contrary, the intent is to show courtesy, appreciation and good fellowship. It does not matter what the intentions were—the way to hell is paved with good intentions—what are the effects, for it is effects that count? Think this over and do a little temperance work when next you have an opportunity."

Year of Greatest Growth.
The annual report of the American Federation of Labor, issued by Secretary Morrison, shows that the year 1903 was the greatest in the history of the American labor movement. Two million men and women are affiliated with the great body, which means that one of every five persons who work for a given salary or wage in the United States and Canada is affiliated with this body, and 500,000 of these joined in the year just ended.

The United Mine Workers show a gain in membership for the year of 110,000, which was greater than the increase in any other organization. Another noticeably large gain was made by the United Garment Workers, 25,000 members being added last year. The Boot and Shoe Workers added 15,000; the Car Workers record 14,095 new members; Brotherhood of Carpenters, 38,000 members; Hotel and Restaurant Employees increased by over 25,000; Railway Employees added 10,000; teamsters, 18,000; painters, 16,000.

The Honesty of Labor Leaders.
Ex-Sheriff W. J. O'Brien, who was formerly the business agent of the New York Granite Cutters' union, has had a chance to know the honesty of trades union officials compared with the members of other trades and professions.

"In my official capacity as sheriff of New York," he says, "I have been required to take no more than two or three labor men to prison for 'grafting,' whereas something like thirty-five lawyers have been taken to prison for the same crime during my two years of office."

"Some people are demanding that trades unions shall disband because of the corruption of one or two labor leaders, but I notice that they are not demanding the abolition of the legal profession. This is a mystery that requires an explanation."

Child Labor in Mines.
At the recent annual meeting in Indianapolis of the United Mine Workers of America a resolution was adopted asking for legislation prohibiting the employment of boys under sixteen years of age in mines.

An amendment was offered extending the prohibition to the employment of boys "in and around mines."

President Mitchell vigorously contested this amendment because of his belief that the resolution might be deemed too stringent by the legislators and be declared unconstitutional. The amendment was defeated by a rising vote, and the committee report was adopted.

Didn't Have the Drivers.
The livery owners finally decided that they could get along without the "open shop" and a few other things and arbitrate the question of wages after they at first stubbornly refused to do so. Had they taken that stand at first the strike would not in all probability have been called; certainly it would not have been renewed after the truce following the Inequity fire. The employers had everything in their favor, including the press and the public, but they did not have the drivers.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS

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ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

To many points in Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico and Texas on Tuesdays, January 5 and 19, February 2 and 16.

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GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

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. No one could write this remarkable tale of heroism and treachery, reckless ambition and greed better than Cyrus Townsend Brady, and his articles on The Dramatic History of South America, now running in the Cosmopolitan, each a complete story in itself, will prove one of the most attractive magazine features of the year.

In the February number of the National Magazine, Socialism and the Labor Union, by Senator Marcus A. Hanna, is a contribution of great significance to the nation. It is American, wholesome, comprehensive, readable. It contains the following statement of the senator's plans for his future: "I took some time to consider the work of the Civic Federation, and am firmly convinced that it is the object to which I desire to consecrate the remaining years of my life." The senator says socialism is a menace, but fails to state that it is a menace to the capital class. Of course he pleads for "harmony" between exploiting and exploited classes.

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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 204
Federal Labor Union 116
Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
Carpenters' Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
Machinists' Union
Shoemakers' Union
Electric Workers
U. M. W. of A., Local 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS
President—J. F. Cole,
Vice President—M. Curmins,
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
Cigar-makers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musicians' Union
Women's Union Label League
United Mine Workers—
Local 42 Local 130
Local 74 Local 126
Local 125 Local 191
Local 1061 Local 192

OFFICERS
President—Clarence Lowden,
Vice President—J. B. Staats,
Secretary—George H. Pascoe,
Treasurer—Harry Kennedy,
Trustees—Wm Coonce, Gus Dow and Frank Reeder.

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 1236 and 2002,
Federal Labor Union, No. 971.

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

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

VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

AFFILIATED BODIES.
A. F. of L. No. 719,
Carpenters No. 512,
Clerks No. 251,
Cigar-makers No. 123,
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 102,
Barbers No. 19,
Brewery Workers No. 32,
Team Drivers No. 28,
Electric Workers No. 26,
Iron Molders No. 49,
Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 371,
Cass Co. Citizens,
U. M. W. of A. Employees No. 351,
Typographical No. 22,
Team Drivers No. 114,
Team Owners.

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February 2 and 16,
March 1 and 15,
April 5 and 19, 1904.

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CONGRESS OF NATIONS — Sunday, Matinee and Night.
ANNA HELD in Mam'selle Napoleon—Monday.
WM. CRANE in The Spenders — Tuesday evening.

Fresh Oysters

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Twelfth and Main Streets.

NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.
No. 7507.
State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1904.
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 and is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against her and that a summons will stand for trial on the 4th day of March, 1904, at 10 o'clock a. m. 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.

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, 336 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 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.

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.

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