

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

# THE TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5, NO. 52

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, '04

FIFTH YEAR

## DEBS TELLS WHY PEABODYISM EXISTS

### Union Men Who Scab at the Polls Are Wholly Responsible.

The name of Colorado might be changed to Colorussia. Not a vestige of democratic government is left there. The rule of military despotism is absolute. And this is as it should be. The working class of Colorado ordered it so and their will is and shall and must always and everywhere be law. In the state elections last fall all the workmen of Colorado, organized and unorganized, with the exception of less than three thousand voters who voted the socialist ticket—and many of these were not workmen—voted for precisely what they are now getting. They have not the excuse of having been misled or betrayed by false leaders. The officers and leaders of the American Labor Union and Western Federation of Miners are class-conscious stalwarts in the labor movement. They are men of intelligence, courage and honor and this applies also to the press of the western movement. These leaders were deserted by nearly the whole rank and file, who rushed pell-mell into the shambles and are now being mercilessly slaughtered for their treason.

The election returns of last fall show that an overwhelming majority of the members of the A. L. U. and the W. F. of M. voted for capital despotism in preference to social-democracy—and this in defiance of the fact that their national organizations, through their delegates in convention assembled, had repudiated the republican, democratic and populist sections of the capitalist party, and had declared unequivocally in favor of the socialist party. Following this the state was canvassed over and over again by socialist agitators and speakers, but when election day came, the union men, so-called, deserted the standards of their organizations, repudiated the action of their representatives, betrayed their union principles, and insulted their brave and conscientious leaders by supporting almost solidly the candidates of the mill and mine owning plutocracy. This is the noted fact and Peabodyism is simply the fruit of that fact. Colorado workmen are reaping exactly what they have sown. It is good for them, galling as the crop may be, for it will make union men of them on election day and it would seem that nothing else on earth would teach them their class interests and make them quit scabbing on their class at the polls.

They knew that Peabody was the candidate of the mill and mine owners—that he would govern the workers, and that the mine owners would govern the governor. Most of the workers of Colorado voted for him. All of them have got him. (Is it the concern of one union man how another one votes?)

Those who voted for Peabody to govern them did so to please their economic masters.

Anything except confidence in, and support of the one and only party that stood for and whose candidates were fighting for their class!

In 1894 they crucified Governor Davis H. Waite, because he stood by them instead of their masters. In 1904 they are crucified by retributive justice.

I thank whatever gods are entitled to the credit for Governor Peabody. He suits me in everything except that he does not go far enough.

He ought to make a bull-pen of the whole state.

An overwhelming majority of the workmen voted for it and he ought not—and in fact cannot without violating his official oath—disregard their wishes.

As an eye-opener for the working class we are forced to yield the palm to Peabody. He is making more socialists than all the agitators combined.

The fight in Colorado is the result of the betrayal of the working class by the workers themselves on election day. They are in for it and no power on earth can relieve them of the consequences of their acts.

To pour out sympathy to them is time wasted.

To fight for them and while fighting to tell them the truth, especially about themselves, is the duty of those who are with them in the struggle.

The innocent suffer with the guilty, but the final outcome will be good for all.

The guilty will learn better and the innocent will be vindicated and strengthened.

May the strikers win and above all may they learn to remember election day and keep it class-conscious.

President Gompers and President Mitchell declare that a union man has a right to vote as he pleases. Has he? Let us see. Before unions were organized men claimed the right to work when they pleased. Most of them still claim it and keep out of unions. Parry says they have that right and that is his pivotal objection to unionism. Gompers and Mitchell say that a union man cannot work when he pleases—that he cannot work if by doing so he lowers the wages or otherwise injures his fellow-men—that he must merge his individual interest as a worker in the larger interest of his class—that through the prosperity of his class his own is advanced. In other words, the union decides whether a man shall work or not. This vital principle of the individual, which involves his very life, he is compelled to surrender in the interest of his class.

Are men united in the trades unions that they may be divided at the polls?

Is it the UNITED MINE WORKERS the day before election and the DIVIDED MINE WORKERS on election day?

Is not the labor question a political question?

Parry says a man has the right to work as he pleases. Gompers and Mitchell say a man has the right to vote as he pleases. Their position is essentially the same and leads to the same results.

The workingman has the ballot. Election day comes. He has now to decide if all the workers shall be ruled and robbed by a capitalist government, or whether they shall rule themselves as free men and enjoy the fruit of their labor.

That is the question the workingman is called upon to decide every election day.

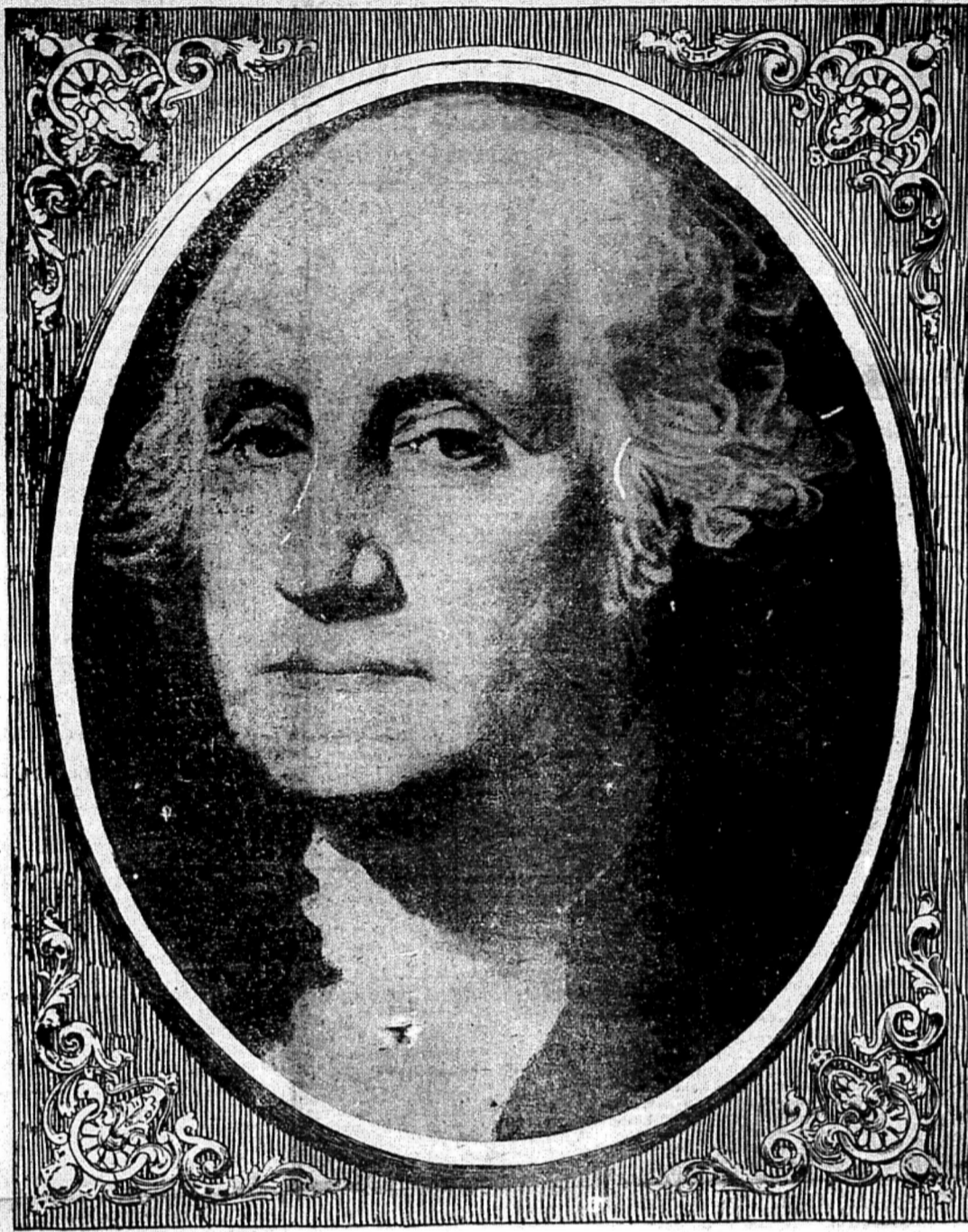
Has he a right to vote as he pleases? And if he pleases to betray his class and vote for their masters, is he a UNION man, or is he a SCAB?

Has my fellow-unionist the right to vote me into wage-slavery and still claim to be a union man? Is it not in fact the rankest kind of scabbing?

The man who votes AGAINST his class is not a UNION man—he may wear a union badge as big as a mule-shoe—he may be ignorant, but whatever else he may be or not be, HE IS A SCAB. He betrays, like Judas, his fellow-worker to his capitalist master, robs him of what his labor produces, impoverishes his family, starves his wife, deforms his children and all this he does because, according to Gompers and Mitchell, "he can vote as he pleases" and the unions of his fellows have no right to object to his unalienable right to vote them into wage slavery and still strut and swagger as a "union man."

Hell is full of such union (?) men. Give me the union man who is true to his class politically as well as economically, 365 days in the year, and 366 days in the leap year. That kind of a union man knows his duty and performs it and does not have to have it "forced down his throat" that it is treason to labor to vote for slavery.

*Edward T. Debs*



THE ATHENAEUM PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON BY GILBERT STUART

## THE BORN CASE

### What The Socialists Do To Traitor Officials—An Example For Old Parties to Follow

(The following public statement has been issued by the committee whose names are appended on behalf of the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party of Wisconsin, and is sent out by the National Secretary at the request of the Wisconsin State Secretary. It should be noted that the Socialist Party is officially known in Wisconsin and New York as the Social Democratic Party, which explains why the latter designation is used in this statement.)

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29, 1904. The undersigned having been appointed by the State Executive Board of the Social Democratic Party as a committee to draft a public statement concerning the Born case, herewith present the following:

Last spring (1903) Chas. A. Born was elected Mayor of the City of Sheboygan, having been nominated on the Social Democratic Ticket. At that time others were elected on the same ticket, so that in all there were about 17 persons holding office representing our party in the city of Sheboygan.

It is the purpose of the Social Democratic Party to so control its public representatives that it shall be at all times in a position to hold them to our principles, instead of the office-holders being bosses of the party. In order to carry out this idea the party has a definite form of organization.

During the year Mayor Born committed various acts which were contrary to the well-known principles and tactics of the Social Democratic party, but in view of the difficulty of the situation and for the sake of harmony nothing was said about them beyond some protests. When, however, last fall the Mayor elected by the Socialists appointed to public offices of power and influence men active in the parties representing the enemies of the working class, and especially when he appointed a man who is the proprietor of a "scab" newspaper and printing office and an open enemy of organized labor as well as a Republican politician, the Socialist editor of the local paper of our party could no longer keep silent, and published a general attack on the actions of the Mayor since he had been in office. Shortly afterward four of the local members of the organization filed definite charges in due form

against Mayor Born; and demanded that he be expelled from the party.

The charges are as follows:

1. He has violated the principles of the Social Democratic Party in his action favorable to a trolley line, after the City Central Committee has advised against such action.

2. He has reduced the assessment of the Water Works Company contrary to the best advice of the Supervisor of Assessors and of the District Attorney, and contrary to the Socialist principles.

3. He has appointed to public office as members of the Library Board old party politicians, one of whom is proprietor of a scab newspaper and an open enemy of the organized labor movement.

The first point involves the control by the party of its representatives in public office. As Mayor Born was a member of the City Central Committee at the time the vote was taken advising against the granting of this particular franchise, he must have known of our principles and of his duty in the matter.

The second point shows his willingness to favor a corporation as against the interests of the working class. His excuses were many and various, but of no tangible value.

The third point involves a deliberate betrayal of the interests of the party which nominated and elected him. He put in positions of power and influence in the community men who are old party politicians, enemies of the Social Democratic party, and allied with the political parties which the working class must fight in order to secure their rights. One of these men had been put on the "unfair list" by the Central Labor Union of the city of Sheboygan. Although he was a saloon-keeper and proprietor of a park, and an employer of labor, and so had no business in the unions, Born had been a delegate to the Central Labor Union from the Federal Labor Union, and so must have known of the attitude of organized labor toward this enemy of theirs. There can no excuse which will hold with the working class for such action.

The local branch of the party in Mayor Born's ward consisted largely of his personal following and of officeholders, many of the real socialists in the ward having left the branch on account of his methods in conducting meetings, etc. As a natural consequence when the charges were preferred against him in his branch he was exonerated. Then an appeal was taken to the City Central Committee, which under the State Constitution should be made up of

delegates from the ward branches. But some time previous to this Mayor Born and his friends had declared that all of those who had been elected or appointed to public office should also be members, ipso facto, of the City Central Committee, and thus the body which was to have given instructions to the office-holders was captured by them. Naturally, this body also exonerated Mayor Born on the charges as made. The state constitution provides that in case of dissatisfaction with any matter brought before a local branch or Central Committee, final appeal may be taken to the state executive board. The provision is in section 27 of the constitution as it was in force at the time the charges were first made against Mayor Born, and reads as follows: "All questions not provided for in this constitution, and all questions of appeal from subordinate bodies of the party shall be decided by the state executive board; such decrees to be final, and in full effect unless annulled by a referendum vote of the organization."

The appeal was taken to the state executive board as provided for. Mayor Born was notified of the meeting, and in reply said, "— the undersigned most emphatically denies the state board the right of any further interference."

The state executive board met and considered the testimony, and decided that Mayor Born had violated the principles of the Social Democratic party and had betrayed the interests of the organized working class by his actions and then voted to expel him from the party.

While the incident is an unpleasant one, it is of a character that was expected to happen in various places in the experience of the party, and it will teach the members of the party many lessons valuable to those who must build up an organization competent to capture the machinery of government for the purpose of emancipating labor.

JACOB KUNGER,  
FREDERIC HEATH,  
EMIL SEIDEL.

## Rich Men's Sons

There are some hopeful indications that the work of evangelizing Chicago east of State Street may yet be undertaken. The desire to save Chicago west of State Street has become quite popular. Where there are not the ethical courage, social sagacity and inherent love of man, like that displayed at the Hull House and the Chicago Commons

to take up the work, fashion offers its inducements. It has become quite the fad to be interested in settlement work in slum districts. This is a duty which the assumed proper and entirely safe residents of the east side owe to the wretched west side. But last Sunday morning Dr. Gonsaulus preached a sermon on "Rich Men's Sons," wherein he offered the social heresy that "it seems easier to go to perdition in a dress suit than in a sack coat." He said he had known young men to be "strangled to death by a necktie." "Society," he said, "as organized to day, swallows many a young man into an early grave, and the young man is unfortunate who comes into the city and gets into a wealthy crowd. In the sixteen years I have lived among you I have gone to the graves of young men with wealthy fathers who themselves have dug the graves for the sons. The United States government can never be strong until fathers give to this country boys that have been governed." And Dr. Stone, Rector of the fashionable St. James' Episcopal Church, not only said that the sons of wealthy men were handicapped, but that "most of the rich and socially influential people in Chicago are Pagans, who go to no church, spend Sunday in self-indulgence; they relieve no distress; they make no effort by example or by word to bring into the city the power that can cleanse and save it."—Unity.

## OBSERVATIONS.

(By John A. Morris, Los Angeles.)

A recent number of the New York Tribune says that the tenement house commission has found at least 325,000 rooms into which the light never penetrates. Thus a small (?) population of half a million people are crowded into dark holes unfit for lower animals.

Statistics of the indigent in Chicago report 13,000 families or nearly 85,000 people aided by the Bureau of Charity of that city during the year 1903.

Within the last year over 2,000 skilled workmen have left the silk factories of Roubaix and Burcoing, in "la belle" France for this Land of Prosperity. Guess some of them now wish they had stayed where they were.

Germany has recently passed a new child labor law which forbids the employment of children in electro-plating, painting, lead or tin toys, lead, tin, zinc and brass founding or bronzing, metal grinding or polishing and file cutting.

I quote the following from Paul LaFargue's book entitled "The Sale of An Appetite" which words, under this present capitalistic system, are only too true:—"All who earn their living \* \* \*

obtain their means of existence only by confining themselves to being nothing but an organ functioning to the profit of another; the mechanic is the arm which forges, taps, hammers, planes, digs, weaves; the singer is the larynx which vocalizes, warbles, spins out notes; the engineer [is the brain which calculates, which arranges plans; the prostitute is the sexual organ which gives out venereal pleasure. Do you imagine that the clerks in my office use their intelligence, or that they reflect when they are copying papers? Oh, but they don't; thinking is not their business; they are nothing but fingers which scribble."

Each particular organic functioning is called in this day and age "of the world SPECIALIZATION. -Reader, which organ are you functioning in to the profit of another? Do you want to stop such functioning? Then vote the socialist ticket and when socialism wins such functioning will cease.

Dr. E. Beni. Andrews, president of the Nebraska University, has spoken and all ye who are "unfit" in this trustification-working civilization seek your holes or else commit hari-kari. Our worthy educator advocates the putting to death of the feeble and ailing of the race. "I believe," he says, "that as society becomes more enlightened, such cases will be referred to a committee of skilled physicians, and if they decide that the life is a wreck, that recovery is impossible, on their decision the sufferer will be put to death."

It seems to me this advice is of a piece given not more than two years ago from a Chicago platform in which it was stated: "A man should be dragged out when he has reached the age of 45 years. He has outlived his usefulness. He is dead timber in the pathway of progress, under modern industrial conditions. We suggest that a law be drafted and submitted to the legislature for passage which shall provide that all persons be shot at the age of 45 years unless they can show that they have enough property saved up to keep them during the rest of their natural lives."

Compare that with our recently enacted military bill which says that the militia shall consist of every able-bodied man between the ages of 18 and 45. According to this you'd have a chance to be shot before you get to be 45 anyhow! But the Chicago spoutocrat wanted to be dead sure you were shot at least when you were 45. However, to both President Andrews and the brutal perpetrator of the above words the socialist says that the only sane way to get rid of the defective element, the unfit, the submerged tenth, the criminal and incompetent is to abolish capitalism and usher in a socialist civilization.



# 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.

## HAYS & GREELY

The Suit and Cloak House.

618 Main Street.

Terre Haute, Ind.

### THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by

THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... 50 cents  
 Six Months..... 25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET

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



LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Retail Clerks' Union met Tuesday night and decided to change the time of meeting from Tuesday night to Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. The change was caused from the fact that so many of the stores keep open until so late in the evening that it is impossible for the employees to get down town in time for the meeting. Twenty-five applications for membership will be acted on at the meeting Sunday. The members of the union are much gratified with the way in which applications are being made, and say that it will not be long before the majority of the clerks in the city will be members of the union.

The adjourned meeting of Typographical Union Sunday afternoon was well attended. The entire session was devoted to a discussion of the new wage scale, which was finally adopted by a unanimous vote.

No evidence of being discouraged because of four defeats in justice court trials, growing out of an effort for a general Sunday closing was manifested at an enthusiastic meeting of 150 bosses and journeymen barbers in the Central Labor Union hall Monday night. The next case, the barbers say, will be tried in the Circuit court, where those interested believe they will be given a more satisfactory hearing. The barbers say that by working six days a week and until after midnight Saturday with long hours on the other days they are entitled to one day of rest which cannot be obtained unless all the shops are closed Sunday, and they are determined to carry their point, notwithstanding the opposition of three or four shops.

Albert T. Fish, of Buffalo, president of the International Association of Car Workers, has been in the city since last Saturday, attempting to adjust the differences between the local union and the car works. A strike is not expected.

The regular meeting of the Stage Employees was held Sunday afternoon. Good attendance and routine business.

As usual, the Moulders transacted lots of business Tuesday evening. Springer's fundry is still unfair.

#### MACHINISTS BANQUET.

Fifty-two guests sat down to the annual banquet of Machinists' union No. 292 at the New National hotel last Saturday night. The banquet is given by the union every year to celebrate the good feeling between the men and their employers.

One long table had been placed in the dining room, and was prettily decorated with ferns and cut flowers. The room presented a handsome appearance, the ceiling being almost hidden with a mass of hanging and flags, and potted palms being scattered about. A five-course banquet was served. At the close of this, when the cigars had been lighted, Toastmaster Edward O'Neill introduced the speakers of the evening. Toasts were given on the following subjects:

Welcoming address, Leroy Reynolds; "Trade," George W. Parker; "Friends at Home," A. T. Hazeldine; "Good Fellowship," P. G. Ingram; "What Did We Catch This Trip," John McGinnis; "We'd Like to Come Home," Charles Aymann; "Good Night," Edward O'Neill.

#### COMING LABOR CONVENTIONS.

- April 11—Jaspeming, Mich., United Mine Workers.
- May—Columbus, O., Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.
- May 1—New York City, United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of United States.
- May 2—Trenton, N. J., National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery.
- First Week in May—St. Louis, Mo., Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.
- May 3—Cincinnati, O., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.
- May 3—Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 3—Rochester, N. Y., Hoop and Restaurant Employers' International Alliance and Barbers' International League of America.
- May 12—Niagara Falls, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Papermakers.
- May 15—New York City, American Federation of Musicians.

## Credit to the Worthy

One Price to All

You will not have to pay the awful prices asked by installment stores if you trade at.....

## FOSTER'S

Carpet and Furniture House.

#### MINES AND MINERS

The Mine Workers' Journal, organ of the United Mine Workers, makes the following comment on the announcement of George Hargrove that he will retire from office at the close of his present term: "Another first-class labor leader has succumbed to the strain and can not accept further honors that his constituents would gladly bestow upon him. Mr. Geo. Hargrove, the able and gentlemanly president of District No. 11, has been forced to decline a unanimous renomination because of ill-health. The organization will miss his counsel and aid with regret. All hope for speedy recovery and good fortune."

Alvin Hyden, Elmer Hurt and Harvey Conder were fatally injured last Thursday by a premature explosion of blasting powder in the Carbon mines at Petersburg.

Charles Patrick was killed by a fall of slate in the Collins Coal company's mine No. 2 at Billtown Tuesday morning. Patrick was evidently killed about 11 o'clock, but he was not missed until evening when his brothers returned to supper without him. They went back to the mine and found him under a mass of slate.

A seven foot vein of coal was struck today on the farm of William Revort, six miles south of Vincennes. The coal is of the canal variety and one of the finest veins in Knox county. The company will arrange to open a mine as soon as possible.

Josiah Pedlar, mine boss at the Greenfield Mining company's mine, north of West Terre Haute was seriously injured Monday afternoon by falling slate. His head was cut so that it required several stitches in dressing. His arm and shoulder were badly crushed.

#### THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND.

Word comes from the west that Mother Jones contributed \$500 to aid the miners who are on strike. Good old Mother Jones! Bless her tender heart. Although lingering on the brink of the grave from an attack of pneumonia, contracted while braving the severest weather in going from camp to camp to encourage the miners, old lady's mind, we can well imagine, was always with "the boys," the women and the children. And we will wager that she gave up the last cent of her little savings, too, to keep those brave workers supplied with bread and aid them to win the fight. Some day a real history of labor's struggles and sacrifices will be written, and its brightest and most interesting pages will be those that relate the life-work, the self-denial, the bravery of sweet-faced, tender-hearted Mother Jones. Who is the first lady of the land? Mother Jones!—Cleveland Citizen.

#### REWARDED BY HIS MASTERS.

The notorious murderer, ex-Sheriff Martin, who five years ago, wantonly murdered twenty-two unarmed miners, has been appointed mining inspector of certain districts in Pennsylvania. This appointment is, of course, intended to defy organized labor, which protested against it, but it also exposes the brutal vulgarity of the self-styled American aristocracy.—Exchange.

#### ROSEDALE HAS UNION BARBERS.

The barbers at Rosedale have joined the union and union rules are now observed. Delmar Jarrell, Sam Jarrell, Homer McPike and Earl Doty have posted union cards.

#### MRS. EMMA HORSFIELD DEAD.

Mrs. Emma D. Horsfield, 45, wife of Representative Joshua R. Horsfield, ex-president of the Central Labor union, died at the residence in Brazil Sunday.

#### Truth About Chicago Drivers.

One of the worst and most malicious lies that have been industriously set agoing by the capitalist press and pulp recently is that which claims that the unions in Chicago have refused to allow union men to drive hearses while their strike was on and that therefore the rights of the dead have been outraged by organized labor. There is no truth in it. In fact, it is one of those charges that are so "honest and upright" that it falls over backward. It is the Chicago liverymen who have prevented the burial of the dead without serious inconvenience. As soon as the drivers went on strike, or, rather, were locked out, the union offered to furnish drivers free of charge to drive hearses to funerals. But the hack owners' association had a fine of \$500 provided for any one of their number who sent out a vehicle with a union driver, and they rejected the proposal. On the morning after the Iroquois theater fire the union having Chicago Chronicle as follows: "Strikers Jeer at Holocaust, Livery Drivers Refuse Aid to Victims of Iroquois Fire," and so on. Yet at the very time that heading was written the proclamation of the livery drivers' union was in the newspaper offices declaring a truce in the strike and ordering every driver to report for duty to his respective place of employment.—Social Democratic Herald.

#### WANTED.

Special representative in this county and adjoining territories to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything. Address: The Columbia, 610, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Subscribe for The Toiler; only 50c a year.

#### THE TRADE UNION.

John Mitchell Tells What It Is and What It Has Done For Labor.

The trade union has given the workman more money, more leisure, greater safety and better conditions of work and life. The average workman now leaves his work an hour or two earlier than formerly.

There is more money in his pay envelope, and the mill or factory in which he toils is better lighted, better heated, better safeguarded and in every way better to work in.

All these things lie on the surface. There are other things, however, deeper and more important. Man does not live by bread alone, and the trade union has helped the workman spiritually as well as physically.

It has taught workmen to act together, to unite for a common end, to make joint sacrifices, to abide by the will of the majority, to struggle against great odds for the sake of an idea. It has taught workmen that they are related to one another, and it has preached and practiced solidarity.

Workmen are now united where they were once disunited. It is no longer "each for himself and the devil take the hindmost," but each for all and all for each. All the workmen in a shop or in an industry will sacrifice their positions to maintain the wages of any one of them.

Ten thousand men will strike for one man not only because the one is dependent upon the 10,000, but because if the rights of one are invaded the rights of all are invaded.

One may know all this and still not know all that the trade union stands for. Trade unionism is not a thing which has sprung out of nothing and will end in nothing. It is not a thing which belongs only to this generation. It is a part of the evolution of the race.

There was a time when workmen had nothing to say about wages, hours or conditions of work. They were slaves, subjects of the lash, and they worked when and where and how their masters decreed. At another time they were serfs, attached to the soil and disposed of with the land, like an old farm building.

It was only later that they worked for whom they wished and at what wages they could obtain, though even then it sometimes happened that the law forbade them to ask more than so many farthings for their day's work.

At the present time the trade union is necessary to the real freedom of the workman. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth century there occurred one of the greatest revolutions in the history of the world. It was a silent movement. The newspapers did not speak of it, and the wise men of the time did not even know that it was happening.

The revolution changed manufacturing, introduced the steam engine and turned little workshops, where the master worked with his journeymen and apprentice at the same bench, into huge factories, where one man holds dominion over thousands of employees.

In the olden time the employer and his journeyman were on fairly equal terms. It was a case of man against man, and master and man knew each other, for the master had been a journeyman, and the journeyman hoped to become a master.

All this is now changed. The employer can no longer know all the men in his employ, and few, if any, of these men can hope or expect to become employers. Each workman is dependent on his employer for his job, but the employer can dispense with any one of the thousand men in his establishment.

If there is no union the condition of all workmen tends to become that of the poorest in the establishment. If the workmen are to be protected at all they can be so only by joining together in a union and by making a contract for all.

Trade unionism stands for the right of all workmen in an industry to defend the interests of all.

Those who oppose trade unions do so on the ground that they are defending the freedom of contract. The freedom which they defend is that of a billion dollar trust contracting with a single Polish or Italian laborer. The freedom for which the union stands is that of all the employers in an industry contracting on equal terms with all the workmen.

The first freedom means sweating, poverty and the destruction of the poor. The second freedom means increased wages, shorter hours, better conditions of work, moral elevation of the workmen and amicable relations between employers and employees.—John Mitchell in New York Journal.

#### English Workmen in Politics.

For three years the slate quarrymen of Penryn, England, have been on strike for better wages. The strike has now been declared lost, and the wages will remain as they were.

The effect of losing this strike has been to stir up the trade union bodies of England in the line of political action. At the present time sixty labor candidates have been chosen already to contest seats at the next election. In the case of New Zealand the political power of the wageworkers began with the loss of a great strike. The same may prove true in England.

#### Unions Are Conspiracies (5).

A grand jury at Rochester, N. Y., has indicted Francis J. McParlin, William Challice, Michael O'Brien and T. M. Guerin for conspiracy to raise wages. They are charged with conspiracy to "destroy all competition among themselves" and of "acts injurious to trade" in attempting to raise wages "far in excess of the fair market value of a day's work" which the jury holds should not exceed \$2.25 a day. The indicted men were officials of the Carpenters' union of Rochester.

# The Newmarket

SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN

## Money-Saving Opportunity

Do you want to benefit yourself by saving money? This chance is offered you in our efforts to use 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**

### SHOES

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

## New Location, Better Facilities.

### UNION LABEL PRINTING

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

The Toiler, No. 422 Ohio Street, TERRE HAUTE, IND.

## 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..... **82c**
- 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.

#### FRED W. BEAL

Attorney at Law.

Citizens Phone 1166. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

#### JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.

826 NORTH NINER

#### RHEUMATISM

CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS



**THE GREATEST WONDER.**

From All the World Have Come Wonders to Make Man Cry in Amazement When He Visits St. Louis This Year.

Since long before the Christian era, when Antipater of Sidon enumerated seven great works that subsequently became the Seven Wonders of the World, wonders have been accumulating until their number has become not only seven times seven or seventy times seven, but hundreds—yes, thousands—times seven.

Every great modern bridge is a wonder of the world. So is every great power engine, mountain climbing railroad or modern hotel.

And the greatest wonder of all, greater than any of yesterday and today, is the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

This is because it combines the greatness of all the others and because those others were instrumental in bringing it to a state of completeness.

In order that the whole world should participate in this centennial display, the wonders of the steamship, of the revolutionary motive, of the cable, of the land telegraph, of the telephone, were australian brought into use; then exhibits of these wonders themselves were levied upon a red flag form part of the grand display.

Mention anything that causes man to express amazement, and it will be proved to you that it can be seen in St. Louis this year.

The wireless telegraph? A station has been erected on the Fair grounds. Radium? Experiments will be conducted with the puzzling mineral in the Chemical Laboratory.

A modern gas engine? The largest in the world will be seen in the Palace of Machinery.

Rifled cannon that throw a shell twenty miles? They will frown on ramparts surrounding the Government building.

The latest improved locomotive? It will swing around and around on a turntable in the center of the Palace of Transportation, steam hissing from its cylinders as it revolves.

A lead pencil the graphite in which is made by the aid of electricity? Its construction will be exemplified in the sent with Electro Chemical Laboratory.

The modern newspaper? You may watch its creation in the Graphic Arts section of the Liberal Arts Palace.

The cotton gin? See it working in the vicinity of Agriculture.

Dirigible airships? They will sail over the prescribed course and when authorities not seeking high altitudes will be housed in immense stables.

That wonder which has almost ceased to become a wonder—the modern watch? You will be able to witness its construction and the assembling of its parts.

And upon these wonders are crowded others—wonders that it would require page after page to describe, which it will take week after week to view.

China, a sealed book to the world, has been thrown open by royal decree. For the first time in history secrets which have been preserved from the days of Confucius will be revealed.

Art as it is known in Japan will astonish those who have only been able to gain an inkling of its existence from the word pictures of Loti and other writers.

Brazil shows the punctured rubber tree discharging its valuable sap of commerce and its coffee berry in bloom.

Peru reveals to the world her wealth of copper, cotton and petroleum.

Hawaii sends a glimpse of the Paradise of the Pacific.

Russia awakens interest with industries of a country almost as unknown as China.

Panama, the baby nation, proves how her agriculture can make her prosperous. And Panama, hand in hand with the United States, shows in miniature that wonder, the canal, which will change the course of all ships that ply the seas.

You marvel at the growth of transportation facilities within the last decade; each step will be shown you at St. Louis. You hear of a food that can be compressed into a pill; how it is done will be shown you at St. Louis. And you can partake of a course dinner, from soup to dessert, all of which can be held in a box which would contain twelve two-grain quinine capsules.

Creation of electricity? What wonder would not Franklin express could he see a modern dynamo manufacturing thousands of Jove's thunderbolts every minute, forcing a tiny stream of water to lift great weights? Marvel, then, at the powers of the hydraulic press!

Can man make snow? Look into the great refrigeration plant. Can water be set on fire? It will appear so when the cascades are illuminated by submerged lamps after nightfall.

Planting potatoes is now done by a machine which takes the "earth apple," cuts out the eyes, halves or quarters it, pushes the sections into the soil at equal intervals and covers them, thus tucking away the germs of life as a mother would tuck away a child in bed. This machine will be on exhibition during the summer of 1904.

Flowers will tell the time of day; at least they will appear to do so. Vines nesting on steel pointers, both of which weigh more than a ton, will travel around the circumference of a circle where grow numerals of brilliant foliage.

Near by bloom 20,000 rosebushes imbedded in a six acre plot? Was there ever such a wonderful display?

When you walk through the grounds, you pass over a buried river. At a cost of \$140,000 a stream was placed underground before the Exposition buildings could be constructed.

What a wonder is the deck of a modern battleship! It will be seen as prepared for action.

A donkey has been driven into one end of a pipe organ that stands in the Hall of Festivals.

Weeds and wild flowers gathered

der would not Franklin express could he see a modern dynamo manufacturing thousands of Jove's thunderbolts every minute, forcing a tiny stream of water to lift great weights? Marvel, then, at the powers of the hydraulic press!

Can man make snow? Look into the great refrigeration plant. Can water be set on fire? It will appear so when the cascades are illuminated by submerged lamps after nightfall.

Planting potatoes is now done by a machine which takes the "earth apple," cuts out the eyes, halves or quarters it, pushes the sections into the soil at equal intervals and covers them, thus tucking away the germs of life as a mother would tuck away a child in bed. This machine will be on exhibition during the summer of 1904.

Flowers will tell the time of day; at least they will appear to do so. Vines nesting on steel pointers, both of which weigh more than a ton, will travel around the circumference of a circle where grow numerals of brilliant foliage.

Near by bloom 20,000 rosebushes imbedded in a six acre plot? Was there ever such a wonderful display?

When you walk through the grounds, you pass over a buried river. At a cost of \$140,000 a stream was placed underground before the Exposition buildings could be constructed.

What a wonder is the deck of a modern battleship! It will be seen as prepared for action.

A donkey has been driven into one end of a pipe organ that stands in the Hall of Festivals.

Weeds and wild flowers gathered

**COMFORT OF VISITORS TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

Excellent Provision Made For Public Convenience In the Grounds and Buildings of the Exposition—Everything Necessary Provided For.

Special attention has been paid by the builders of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to the comfort of those who will attend. It is not an exaggeration to assert that no previous exposition has provided so many public conveniences. First of all, there will be plenty of places where one may sit down and rest after seeing the sights until physical fatigue demands relaxation. And this calls to mind an amusing little story of the Columbian exposition at Chicago.

The little granddaughter of Professor J. M. Greenwood, superintendent of public schools in Kansas City, attended the exposition with relatives, who made it their business to show the child many things that would be educative. From time to time the party found it necessary to sit down and rest. Returning home, the learned grandfather asked the little girl this question: "Well, my dear, from what one thing that you saw at the fair did you derive the greatest benefit?" "The chairs, grandpa," promptly replied the child.

The chairs will be greatly in evidence at St. Louis. Thousands of comfortable cane bottom chairs and settees for the free use of visitors will be found

the Mississippi river also will be supplied.

Those whose zeal for seeing the sights is in excess of their walking or standing powers may hire roller chairs at a small expense, and for traveling greater distances in the grounds the Intramural Railway, with comfortable cars specially constructed for observation purposes, will furnish a mode of conveyance superior to any yet provided at an exposition.

Then there will be the 2,500 Jefferson Guards in uniform, a part of whose business will be to give free information to visitors. These are bright young men, many of whom will have been on duty for months prior to the opening, and they are expected to be walking encyclopedias of Exposition information, able to direct the visitor about the grounds without consulting a guidebook.

An excellent hospital system is being installed, with several branch hospitals, where capable physicians and nurses will be on hand, so that in the event of illness prompt attention and treatment may be had.

**COST OF SEEING THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

For the Majority of Visitors It Will Be Less Than Railroad Transportation to St. Louis and Return Would Cost in Any Other Year.

From any point within 300 miles of St. Louis a person may travel to the World's Fair this year, view the wonders of the Exposition for three days and expend less money than in any other year he would pay for train fare alone.

This may seem an astonishing statement, but it is a fact.

Railroad men have practically determined that "one fare for the round trip" will be the rate during the seven important months of 1904. Public announcement of this only waits the passage of certain legislation concerning "scalpers'" tickets and formal indorsement by the various passenger agents' associations.

With this fact in mind a clear demonstration of the statement in the opening paragraph can be made.

The fare from Chicago is \$7.50, or \$15 the round trip. So under the new schedule \$7.50 will be put down as the railroad fare from that city to St. Louis and return. If you are economical, your per diem expenses in the World's Fair City need not exceed those given in this table:

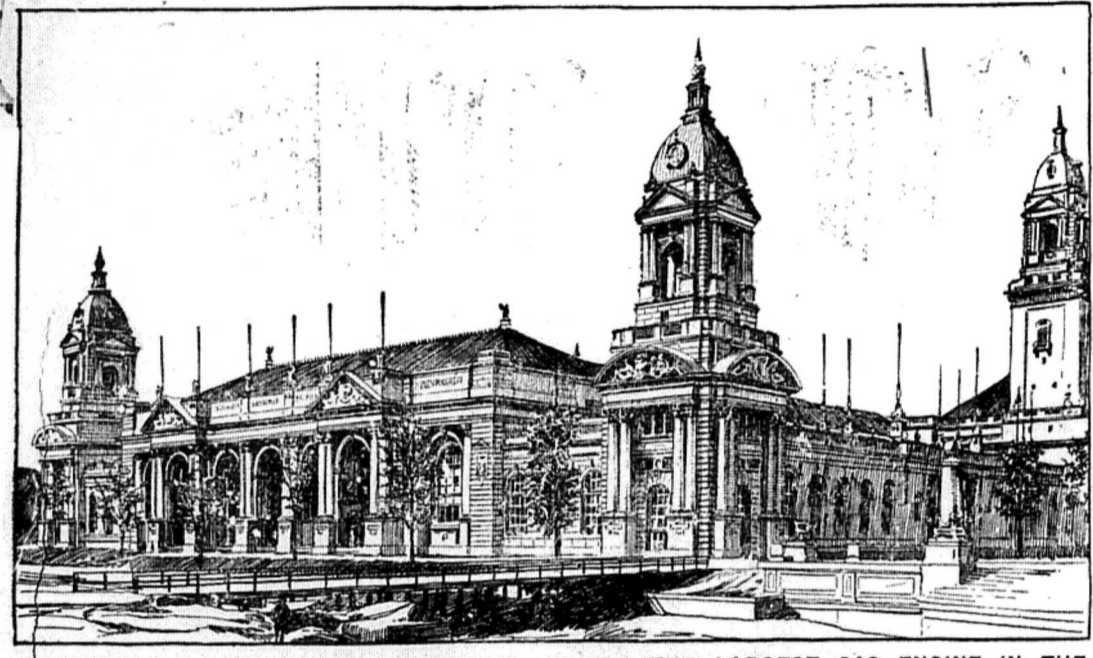
Breakfast	.....	\$0.25
Car fare to grounds	.....	.05
Admission to grounds	.....	.50
Dinner on grounds	.....	.25
Car fare downtown	.....	.05
Supper	.....	.25
Night's lodgings	.....	1.00
<b>Total</b>	.....	<b>\$2.45</b>

Multiply \$2.45 by 3, and you have \$7.35, the sum total for three days' sightseeing. Add to this the \$7.50 railroad fare, and you have a grand total of 15 cents less than the car fare alone would cost you in any other year.

For this money you have thrown open to you the thirteen grand exhibition palaces, the forty and more state buildings, the fifteen and more foreign government structures, the ten great stone edifices acquired temporarily from Washington university, including the Hall of Congresses and the Physical Culture Hall, with its adjoining Stadium, the Filipino Village and many other pleasant places.

Should you desire to remain longer than the three days you can do so without a greater per diem expenditure than given above.

But, supposing that you have plenty of money to spend and desire certain comforts and even luxuries, yet are not



**PALACE OF MACHINERY, WORLD'S FAIR, WHERE THE LARGEST GAS ENGINE IN THE WORLD MAY BE SEEN.**

The view shows one end and not quite one-half of the main front of the Machinery building, which is 1,000 by 525 feet in extent, has two towers 265 feet high and cost \$489,000.

in the retiring rooms in the great exhibit palaces. But at this Exposition there will be resting places unknown to former fairs, for within the grounds there are many acres of wooded land which are not occupied by buildings. With 1,240 acres at their disposal it has been an easy matter for the builders to create the biggest Exposition ever known and still have many breathing spaces to spare. Under the trees of the forest—a part of Forest Park—the public will find numerous seats, where, beneath the cooling shade, may be enjoyed a reasonable period of rest, so that the visitor, as though sitting in a quiet park, may look beyond the trees at the domes and towers of the Exposition.

In each of the exhibit palaces and

from all parts of St. Louis county are arranged in a unique display.

From the Philippines an entire village has been transported to the banks of Arrowhead lake, which is an artificial body of water in the western section of the site.

Alaska sends four car loads of totem poles.

The Amazon contributes the beautiful Victoria lilies that grow on its broad, placid waters, and the Nile sends the lotus.

In the air, on the ground, beneath the soil, from the 30th day of April until the 1st day of December will be seen the wonders of the world, all forming the greatest wonder of them all.

CLAUDE H. WETMORE.

**FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

A model farm, representing a section of 160 acres, illustrating the value of crop rotation in farming, will be one of the interesting exhibits provided by the Government. A model farmhouse, model barn, stables and outbuildings will be erected, and there will be an orchard, vineyard, garden, stock and poultry yards, pigsties and all of the other equipments for a farmstead.

A floral clock with a dial 100 feet in diameter is on the northern slope in front of the Palace of Agriculture. It is the largest timepiece ever constructed. The minute hand is fifty feet long and the numerals fifteen feet high. Flowers and foliage plants conceal the mechanical frame.

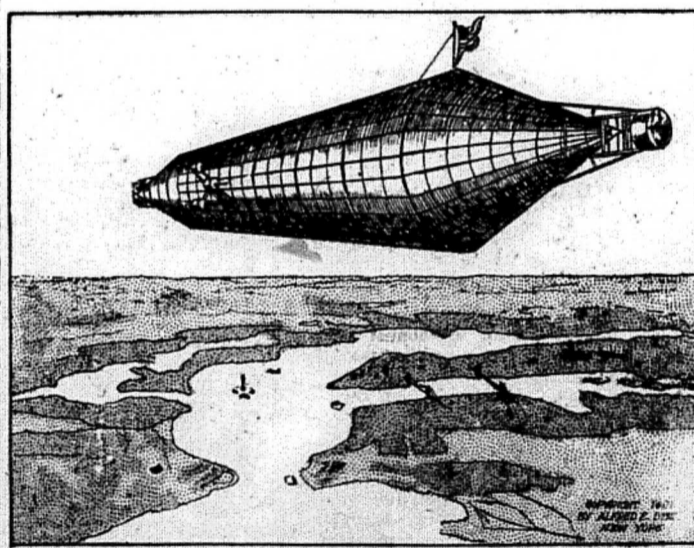
A rose garden, with 50,000 rose trees, covers four acres on the east front of the Palace of Agriculture.

A six acre map of the United States constructed of representative growing crops of each state is a Government exhibit. Cinder paths three feet wide mark the boundaries between states, permitting free passage of visitors.

The largest organ ever built, with 145 stops and pipes five feet in diameter, is in Festival Hall. It will be used for concerts and other musical features held in this structure.

A fireproof building containing 2,000 safety deposit boxes is provided for the use of the World's Fair visitors. Money and other valuables may be left in safe keeping for a small fee.

The Liberty bell will be exhibited in the rotunda of the Pennsylvania building. It will be the first time it ever crossed the Mississippi river.



**ONE OF THE AIRSHIPS WHICH WILL PARTICIPATE IN THE GREAT AIRSHIP TOURNAMENT OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

the state and foreign buildings there are public retiring rooms, many of which are provided with wash basins. Scattered throughout the grounds will be a number of separate structures for similar uses. Provision will be made whereby for a small fee the visitor may have toilet accommodations with water and towels.

As to drinking water the teetotaler need have no fears. An arrangement has been made with a concern that will bring pure clear water from a famous spring at De Soto, Mo., to be piped over the grounds from large tanks, refilled twice daily and supplied to the visitors at attractive booths for a cent or so a drink, which means as many glasses as one may require to quench the thirst. Filtered water from

extravagant, what will the figures be? Less than \$5 a day!

Breakfast	.....	\$0.50
Car fare	.....	.05
Admission	.....	.50
Admission to one or more Concessions on the Pike	.....	.50
Dinner	.....	.75
Souvenirs and extras	.....	.50
Supper	.....	.25
Car fare	.....	.05
Hotel room	.....	1.50
<b>Total per diem</b>	.....	<b>\$4.85</b>

Suppose you desire to remain six days. In that time you can devote a morning to one main building, an afternoon to another, and so on, from Monday to Saturday, inclusive, passing the evenings on the Pike, and the grand total of the week's expenditures will be \$29.10.

**V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS**

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale. ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST TICKETS VERY AT LOW RATES. On sale same date, and to same points named above.

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 634 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. 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 Unions, 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.

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

**CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY**

BRAZIL, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

**AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS**

- United Mine Workers—Local 244
- Federal Labor Union 7145
- Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
- Carpenters' Union
- Team Drivers' Union
- Building Laborers' Union
- Barbers' Union
- Machinists' Union
- Team 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
- Cigarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
- Carpenters' Union
- Retail Clerks' Union
- Musicians' Union
- Womans' Union Label League
- United Mine Workers—
- Local 42 Local 330
- Local 74 Local 139
- Local 135 Local 1671
- Local 1061 Local 1982

OFFICERS  
President—Clarence Lowden.  
Vice President—J. B. Stants.  
Secretary—George H. Pascoe.  
Treasurer—Harry Moore.  
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 1228 and 2062
- Federal Labor Union, No. 8971.

OFFICERS  
President—T. S. Barnes.  
Vice President—W. G. Nelson.  
Secretaries—C. 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. 718.
- Carpenters No. 812.
- Clerks No. 531.
- Cigarmakers No. 178.
- Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No. 182
- Barbers No. 174.
- Brewery Workers No. 52.
- Barstenders No. 40.
- Electrical Workers No. 243.
- Iron Molders No. 40.
- Painters, Paper-Hangers & Decorators 373.
- Stone Cutters.
- St. Railway Employees No. 251.
- Typographical No. 252.
- Team Drivers No. 123.
- Team Owners.

**Home Seekers' Excursions at Very Low Rates**

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



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

For full information and particulars as to schedules, rates, tickets, etc., call on Agents "Big Four Route," or address the undersigned.

E. E. SOUTH,  
Gen'l Ag't Terre Haute.

**GRAND OPERA HOUSE**

Saturday Matinee and Night—**"WEARY WILLIE WALKER."**

Sunday Night—  
Monday Matinee and Night—  
**CREATOR'S BAND.**

Tuesday Night—  
**ETHEL BARRYMORE**  
in "COUSIN KATE."

Wednesday Night—  
**GRACE GEORGE**  
in "PRETTY PEGGY."

**Fresh Oysters**

**CHAS. T. BAKER**

Twelfth and Main Streets.

**NON-RESIDENT NOTICE.**

No. 7207.

State of Indiana, Vigo County. In the Superior Court, December Term, 1901. Abraham Goldstone vs. Julia A. Goldstone. 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. Goldstone, 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 in person or answer or demurr 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.

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, 239 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for large established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable fine 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, 322 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, 665 Monon Building, Chicago.

**Patronize Your Patrons . . .**

**COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY**

Phone 829. Eleventh and Main

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 366J



**SOUTH AMERICA**  
**SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND POLITICAL**  
 BY FRANK C. CARPENTER  
 A splendid octavo volume of more than 600 pages, with scores of illustrations and maps.  
 Rich Paper! Strong Binding!  
 Styles and Prices—  
 Cloth Binding ..... \$3.00  
 Half Morocco Binding ..... \$4.00  
 Full Morocco Binding ..... \$5.00  
 The subject is one of great and growing interest.  
 All About Panama and the Canal  
 All About Venezuela  
 The author's name is a guarantee of interesting and reliable statements.  
 Books sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.  
**AGENTS WANTED**  
**THE SAALFIELD PUBLISHING CO.**  
 AKRON, OHIO

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

**WANTED**  
 To inform workmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobbing foundry is still **UNFAIR**.  
 Don't forget to call for the union label on stove repairs and castings.

**You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks**  
 with the assurance that you are getting the best that man can make or for money can buy.  
**OUR \$3 TRUNK**  
 Exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$11 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.  
**PETER MILLER,**  
 No. 22 South Sixth Street.  
 Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

**RUSKIN College**  
 Literary Department of Ruskin University, Chicago, Ill. and Indiana, Ill. 60. Individual Education offered for men of this state. Tuition \$17.50 per term of 10 weeks. Catalogue free. Write for details. Address: Ruskin University, Chicago, Ill. 60. President, GEORGE H. HERRICK, Ph. D., Froedberg, 612 N. W. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

**THE TOILER**  
 Exclusively A Labor Paper  
 Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by  
**THE TOILER COMPANY**  
 SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
 One Year ..... \$5.00  
 Six Months ..... \$2.50  
 Publication Office—422 Ohio Street  
 Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.  
**MAILLY'S REPORT**  
 National Headquarters, Socialist Party  
 Omaha, Neb., Feb. 13, 1904  
 The receipts for the National Organizing Fund for the past week shows that the returns from the new coin cards are beginning to come in. It was intended that all the names of contributors upon the cards would be published in the bulletin but there is not a socialist paper that would have the space to publish them. The best that can be done is to publish the names of the comrades who collect upon and send in the cards, and make direct acknowledgment by mail to each contributor.  
 The new cards seem to have made a hit. Comrade DeVore, of Laurel, Neb., fired his back by return mail and ordered another, saying "there seems to be a sort of propaganda inspiration in the card." Comrade Dennis of Allentown, Pa., said "Send me two more quick. I filled mine without half trying." There isn't any doubt now but that a good sum is going to be collected through these cards and the outlook for continued organizing work grows brighter accordingly. A thousand dollars for the fund during the next 60 days would do wonders.  
 State Secretary Flick of Pennsylvania reports: "Objections were filed to the nominations of the socialist party of the third ward Lansford borough, in the Common Pleas court of Carbon county. The objections stated that the socialist party is a secret and oath-bound organization, its principles un-American, and further, that the nominations were not made in accordance with the state constitution, viz, by referendum vote. The case was called Monday, Feb. 8. Comrade S. Kauffman, attorney, representing the socialist party, succeeded after a trial lasting the best part of the day, in having the objections over-ruled. The comrades of Carbon county having defeated the plutes in their own court will strenuously endeavor by untiring efforts to also defeat them at the polls."  
 Lansford is in the heart of the anthracite region, and the comrades there have withstood persecution and blacklisting since the last strike in splendid fashion.  
 N. Solomon, acting organizer, local New York, reports: "At the meeting of the Central Committee of Local New York held Jan. 9, 1904, James N. Wood, a good standing member of Local New York, and former Financial Secretary of the New York State Committee was unanimously expelled from the party for misappropriation of funds belonging to the State Committee."  
 The socialist party of Butte, Mont., nominated its alderman's ticket and candidate for school teachers in municipal convention of Feb. 4. State Secretary Cooney writes: "We hope to land four or five aldermen and we are reasonably sure to carry the school board. We have about five good local street speakers and we intend to give them the hottest campaign they ever had. Our present alderman, Comrade Anurose, made a good record. The convention was harmonious and followed out the desires of the local in all respects."  
 Franklin and Marion Wentworth will fill at least five dates in Massachusetts after their New York engagement which closes Feb. 19th. Their Cincinnati meeting on Feb. 7th packed the hall to the roof. The local comrades report they never had so big a meeting. In a report of the Toledo meeting on Feb. 9th the Toledo News said: "Mr. Wentworth's address was the most cultured and at the same time the most terrific arraignment of the present social system ever heard in Toledo. His flights of oratory were thrilling; his delivery, on the whole, captivating, and his sarcasm subtle and withering. Mrs. Wentworth fairly captivated her hearers with her clever recitations of several poems interspersed with her lecture to throw a stronger color upon the points that she wishes to magnify." One of the Toledo comrades also writes, "The Wentworths are a splendid combination and should be heard in every city in the country. They ought to have crowded houses everywhere they go. If it can be arranged we want to get them to stop off here on their way home from the East."  
 Winfield R. Gaylord writes of his southern trip:  
 "The situation in Florida would have been much more serious but for the prompt action of the national committee, as there seems to have been an attempt on the part of two men to exploit the movement for the purpose of getting themselves into office. The ma-

majority of the locals are practically unaffected by it, however, and those that have gotten into difficulties will no doubt be helped out by the new state administration. The sentiment of the people in the state is of a character which makes it comparatively easy to reach them with the message of Socialism, and it is likely that the state will show in proportion to its population one of the strongest organizations in the country before long.  
 "The outlook for the party in the South is good, if there can be the proper kind of teaching. The Southerners are temperamentally revolutionists, and need less argument to convince them of the hopelessness of getting any help through the old parties than the average Northerner. Thousands of people in the South have not voted any ticket since the populists were counted out there some years ago, and have been waiting for a movement which would offer an outlet for their indignation."  
**WILKIN'S STRENUOUS LIFE.**  
 National Organizer M. W. Wilkins reports as follows upon his work in Montana:  
 "I left Spokane, Wash., for Kalispel, Mont., Nov. 9, 1903. Made my first speech at Kalispel, Nov. 10. Visited altogether 40 towns, making 60 speeches. 33 speeches were made in towns where locals were already organized. In 4 of the towns visited was unable to hold meetings. Organized 7 new locals as follows: Grantsdale, Victor, Stevensville, Rochester, Rishfall, Glendive and Storra. With few exceptions the crowds were of fair size. The attention everywhere was very close.  
 "The general character of the Montana party membership is very high and will make a strong movement. There seemed to be a strong desire on the part of the comrades to be clear on the doctrine and tactics of the movement. Montana is unquestionably the most corrupt state in the union politically. Great bureaus of corruption are maintained by the corporations, and it is said that millions are actually spent to corrupt the voters. A socialist movement that stands that test may be said to have been tried by fire. My relations with the comrades of the state have been very pleasant. Uniformly they have treated me with great kindness and consideration. The collections have been generous, averaging \$6.75 per meeting; but the loss of 33 dates out of 83 in the state run the deficit for wages and expenses to about \$100.  
 "A winter campaign in Montana is a trial to the nerves of an organizer, to say the least. The weather, which has seemed very cold to a Californian, the long railroad rides between appointments; many trips in stages or open rigs across bleak stretches of country; snow blockades, delaying trains from one to 24 hours, filled my Montana trip with incidents long to be remembered. An accident that gave me a broken rib and broken right arm added somewhat to the strenuousness of the campaign, though I missed only one date on that account alone. I finished my work in Montana at Anaconda, Jan. 30, and left the following day for Idaho."

**HAD TO RETIRE**  
 F. C. R. Gordon, Socialist Apostate, Censured by the Convention of His Credit Organization  
 An incident, of which the press dispatches gave no record, occurred at the national convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, which was held at Cincinnati in January, and at which shoe workers from all parts of the country were in attendance.  
 F. C. R. Gordon, who has become notorious for his apostasy to Socialism and his servile advocacy of capital class interests, was at the convention as a representative of the Lynn, Mass. "Item," and the Boston "Herald," both noted opponents of Socialism and the Trades Unions.  
 One of the first acts of the convention was a passage of a resolution which deprived Gordon of the privileges enjoyed by other press representatives so that he had to leave the press table, although he is a member of the shoe workers union. Gordon remained in the city throughout the session, however, and sent such false and misleading reports of the convention to his papers that a resolution of censure was passed against him during the closing hours of the convention. At one time, Gordon was one of the most influential members of the shoe workers organization. In this convention, there was not a member present who attempted to save him from this merited chastisement from his fellow workers.  
 In striking contrast to this treatment of Gordon, was the act of the convention in voting Comrade James F. Carey, who is also a member of the shoe workers organization and who is filling a lecture engagement in Cincinnati at the time, the full privileges of the convention. Gordon had sneered in one of his press reports at the number of "red buttons" in the convention, with the result that there was an unprecedented demand for the Socialist emblem afterwards, and the delegate who did not wear one was the exception.  
 All of this teaches that one need not wait for Benedict Arnolds to die to see them get their just deserts.

**BROTHERHOOD**  
 I cannot eat my daily bread alone.  
 Give none to me if all cannot be fed  
 With them I stand or fall, for we are one;  
 Father, give all of us our daily bread.  
 —Margaret Halls.  
**He Stopped the Paper.**  
 "I've stopped my paper, yes, I have;  
 I didn't like to do it,  
 But the editor got too smart  
 And I allow he'll rue it  
 I am a man as pays his debts'  
 And I won't be insulted,  
 So when an editor gets smart,  
 I want to be consulted.  
 I look his paper eleven years,  
 An' helped him all I could, sir.  
 But that he did, an' you can bet  
 It made me hot as thunder.  
 Says I, 'I'll stop that sheet, I will,  
 If the cussed thing goes under!  
 I hunted up the measly whelp  
 An' for his cunnin' caper  
 I paid eleven years an' quit!  
 Yes, sir, I've stopped his paper!"  
 —Exchange.  
**Got What He Wanted**  
 One of the "strike-breakers" at the cattle barns, says an Eastern exchange, entered a butcher shop a few days ago to purchase a calf's head. As the butcher was about to wrap it up for him the customer noticed the union shop card. "Say is that a union calf's head?" he asked. "Yes, sir," answered the butcher. "Well, I am not a union man and I don't want union meat," said the customer. "I can make it nonunion," said the meat man, picking it up and retiring to the back room. He returned in a few moments and laid the head on the counter with the remark, "It's all right now." "What did you do to make it nonunion?" asked the prospective buyer. "I took the brains out of it."  
**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."

**HULMAN & CO'S**  
**DAUNTLESS COFFEE**  
 A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA  
**DELICIOUS FLAVOR**  
 PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

**DRINK** the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen . . . . .  
**TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.**

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

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

**HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.**  
 LARGEST IN INDIANA.  
 EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE.  
 OPERATES MORE WAGONS.  
 DISBURSES MORE MONEY.  
 This plant has attained its standing and popularity through Perfect Work, Prompt Attention to its Patrons, Decent Treatment of its Employees. The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.  
**SIXTH AND CHERRY**

**FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE**  
 has been removed to  
**1226 WABASH AV.**  
 Phone 616  
 Give us a call for  
**UNION LABEL PRINTING**

**PATENTS**  
 50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
 TRADE MARKS  
 DESIGNS  
 COPYRIGHTS &c.  
 Attorneys sending a sketch and description will quickly ascertain one's position free. Neither an opinion is given nor is any fee charged. Governmental forms furnished free. Our agency for service in Patent cases, in U. S. Patent Office, U. S. Courts, and in all foreign countries, without charge, in U. S. Patent Office.  
**Scientific American**  
 A weekly illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any technical journal. Published by Munn, Ricko & Co., 312 N. 4th St., New York, N. Y.

**LOOK HERE!**  
 If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see  
**A. FROMME,**  
**General Contractor**  
 1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET  
 As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentry, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

**UNION LABEL**  
**HUGH A. MARTIN**  
**MERCHANT TAILOR**  
 11 NORTH SIXTH STREET  
 TERRE HAUTE

**DRINK ONLY . . . . .**  
**Union Beer**  
 This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

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