

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.

THE JOHN CREANE LIBRARY APR 4 - 1904

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 6, NO. 6

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, '04

SIXTH YEAR

LETTER FROM NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS' ASSOC.

Parry's Organization Straining to Prevent Even Favorable Report on 8-Hour Law

The following "confidential" circular has been captured from the enemy and reveals their pernicious activity in preventing even a small relief of the aching back of the wage slave. The capitalists want the workers to toil for their enrichment from dawn till dark. While the Parryites are urging people to write to their congressmen against the 8-hour law, let workingmen and their friends write their congressmen in favor of it. The letter is as follows. The capitals are ours:

"Dear Sir: The Gompers-Mitchell Anti-Injunction bill is even now under discussion by the House Judiciary Committee at Washington. It is being pressed harder than ever before by the labor lobby there—which wants immunity, of course, from punishment by violence. It wants one kind of law for one class and another kind—for a lack of it—for themselves. IT REALLY MEANS FREE CONSPIRACY AND FREE RIOT TO ITS LAST ANALYSIS.

"We want to ask you to help us beat this bill. While the House Committee reported the bill last year, it may be dissuaded from such a course in view of THE SENSITIVE NOT TO SAY DANGEROUS INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS existing at present, if you will individually and personally write a letter to Hon. . . . of your state, who, as you know, is a member of the committee. Please give him all of the facts and reasons and arguments that you can think of why such an enactment would be bad from an industrial and social standpoint at any time, but especially why it is needless and dangerous at the present time IN VIEW OF THE EXCESS OF THE UNIONS—perhaps mentioning also that the constituents of any public man are sure to remember him gratefully if he will be brave as well as right, and will RESIST THIS SOCIALISTIC ADVANCE at this time, especially when the state of public opinion is such that he can do so safely; for surely the UNPOPULAR SIDE OF THE CASE TODAY IS THE LABOR SIDE. We know this because we know that in thousands of cases the laboring men themselves are making it known to their friends, their public men, as well as their employers, that the unions have gone too far and that they want to restore prosperity and peace and not bring on more trouble.

"Please notice enclosed circular as perhaps containing a suggestion or two. Still, if you will write as you think and feel, and will make it strong, and will write again after the lapse of a week or two, bringing out some new points, you will have done a most valuable and perhaps an essential service. Our friends on the committee simply need to hear from home, not only to know that they are right, but to know why they are right. We feel that you will respond promptly and heartily to this request; for is not the case a common one which concerns any employer anywhere in the country or anybody, indeed, who has a stake in the country or is interested in its welfare?

"Kindly advise us also what you have done so that we may cooperate with you the better at Washington and here. With best wishes and thanking you in advance for this patriotic service, Yours most respectfully, Marshall Cushing, Secretary."

(Signed)

It will be observed that the Parryites accuse the unions of anarchy and socialism, declare the unions are making excessive demands and that the side of labor is unpopular. For an example of anarchy we look to Gov. Peabody, with the laws of Colorado and the Constitution of the United States under his feet, and to Parry with his corruption lobby, which for years has prevented the passage of the 8-hour law.

Isn't it remarkable that the worst enemies of unionism readily see and incessantly declare its decided socialist tendencies while many union men themselves can not see it? It is the growing socialist seed inherent in unionism which causes the capitalists to hate it so much. WHAT THE CAPITALISTS MOST FEAR IS THE WAGE SLAVES GREATEST HOPE. Every FULL FLEDGED union man is a socialist—HE DOES NOT "SCAB" AT THE POLLS.

FOSTER AND ELIOT.

THE TRADES UNIONIST ANSWERS THE COLLEGE PRESIDENT.

How Judgment Is Affected by the Point of View—Trades Unions Raise Wages—Unions Do Not Apologize For Strikes or Boycotts.

On Feb. 7 in Faneuil hall, Boston, President Eliot of Harvard college delivered an address on the question of trades unions, in which, while the speaker was generally friendly, he criticized severely some of the acts which unionists recognize as entirely legitimate. On Feb. 21 in the same hall Frank K. Foster of Typographical union No. 13 replied to President Eliot. Both meetings were held under the auspices of the Boston Central Labor Union. Following is a liberal extract from the address of Mr. Foster:

The point of view! What judgment is so inflexible as not to be affected thereby? The old legend of the two knights and the gold and silver shield finds its daily analogy. The lenses of all our faculties are focused by our environment. We each of us look out upon the world from an individual pedestal formed by the influences of heredity, of birth, of training, of station.

The objective universe wears a different aspect when viewed from the tenement house window from that which it presents when seen from the home of wealth, leisure and culture; hence it is not to be marveled at that the professor's study and the factory workroom generate two distinct philosophies of life.

"It is seldom," said President Eliot, referring to college professors in general, "that a man brought up in so utterly different a manner can understand the real conditions under which the members of trade unions work."

If the conditions which produce trade unionism are not understood, is it not a reasonable inference that in theorizing about the results of these conditions, as manifested concretely in trade

union methods, our academic friends may sometimes be guilty of assuming things not in consonance with the facts, the very error President Eliot charged some of his questioners with?

We understand President Eliot admits that trade unions have raised wages. To use his own language in his main argument: "There is some clear gain to the whole community from the progressive rise in the prices of labor and of materials since labor unions began to put up wages. Invention has been strongly stimulated thereby."

But President Eliot assures us—and here is where the arch of our wide ranged trade union policy is supposed to fall—provided you do get thorough organization, create your labor monopoly and place your union label on all products, you will neutralize your own efforts and there will be "no advantage to any."

One of two conclusions seems inevitable—i. e., that under a more perfected organization of trade unions wages will be relatively higher or they will not be higher.

If they are higher, as we believe and contend they will be, then our purpose will have been so far realized.

If they are not higher, then the solicitude of our academic friends for the public interest will have been most manifestly wasted.

The influence of "the point of view" is possibly no more strikingly shown than in that portion of the address under consideration, dealing with the question of wages. "The men in my business," said the president of Harvard, "believe that seeking only the highest possible wages is not the principle on which any great combination of men ought to work." He also says there is joy in doing all the work one can.

An insistent demand of labor is for higher wages, but it is not true that the demand is, pressed irrespective of circumstances. The difference of a dollar a day means a great deal to the average seller of manual labor.

To the high salaried professor whose remuneration increases with length of service and who has hanging over him no sword of Damocles in the form of

fear of a penniless old age this difference may have little meaning.

But the average wage earner is fortified by no such consolation. The overwhelming chances are that increasing years will bring to him decreasing wages. He is only sure of the present, for some new machine may at any moment destroy the demand for the peculiar kind of labor commodity he is to sell.

But the remedy which trade unionists seek for this condition of affairs is not to be found in the system of pensions advocated by President Eliot, but in the present rate of wages which will enable them to establish their own savings bank account and, if necessary, a superannuation fund, as is now done by some of the strongest trade unions.

We are fully convinced that the pension system would restrict and cripple the mobility of labor and that it is manifestly undemocratic and paternalistic.

If there is a portion of the joint production of the laborer and capitalist which is due the laborer and which he does not now receive—and the recognition of this fact is implied by the advocacy of any system of old age pensions—we most respectfully submit that we prefer to get it now, and we will save it or spend it according to our own judgment.

Is it not conceivable, therefore, that to the workman, particularly the workman who has a family, the difference of a dollar or so a day in wages, a mere bagatelle to the salaried man, means the difference between a squalid tenement and a comfortable dwelling, between a meager and an ample education for the children, etc.?

As to the joy of doing all the work you can, it is conceivable that a college president may find joy in directing the intellectual development of youth, but the drudgery of the workshop scarcely affords an equal inspiration.

Trade unionists seek such a reduction of the hours of labor as will (1) distribute among the wage earners the advantages accruing from improved processes of production, from labor saving and profit making machinery and from the results of applied science; (2) absorb the surplus of unemployed labor and (3) increase to the normal the "chance of life" of those whose existence is now shortened through unhealthful or dangerous conditions of employment.

"The process of determining what prices a given industry will bear," said President Eliot, "is now a process of combat. The weapons have been chiefly strikes, boycotts and lockouts. This is certainly a very stupid way of arriving at the determination. Conference and discussion between the workman and the capitalist are the rational modes of arriving at the practical answer to the question."

We agree to that, but until recently the reply of the greater number of employers has been, "I intend to run my business as best suits me." Abram S. Hewitt said that labor never had a hearing till it was able to compel it.

In a speech delivered in Hartford in 1890 Abraham Lincoln said, referring to a strike of shoe workers, "Thank God, we have a system of labor where there can be a strike."

It may be remarked in passing that in the light of recent judicial decisions Abraham Lincoln would find himself dangerously near the dead line of "contempt of court" were he alive today and repeated this utterance.

But here again let us be perfectly frank. The trade union has absolutely no apology to make for the exercise of the principle involved in the strike and boycott or—if as a member of Typographical union 13 I may venture to say it—in that of picketing and peaceable persuasion.

Trade unionists hold that the virtue of the strike principle depends entirely upon its application. Of and by itself the strike is neither moral nor immoral. It is an instrument, a weapon, a piece of economic machinery. The strike is rarely used against a fair employer.

Under the workings of the cherished academic principle of letting alone, it is evident that, other things being equal, the employer who pays least for the commodity of labor can undersell his competitors.

Thus twenty fair employers in any given industry may be placed at the mercy of some skintight competitor.

But it is just here that the trade union steps in and says to the Harpagon of industry: "If you have superior inventive, executive or commercial faculty profit by it, but you shall not make your profit out of our wages, for our wages represent to us the kind of a life our families must lead. Pay like wages to your employees with your competitors; otherwise we shall refuse to work for you."

It would be unjust to leave this phase of our subject without registering a vigorous protest against the statement that the trade union relies chiefly upon strikes and boycotts to accomplish its purpose. This is absolutely an error. It is not true of a single organization of labor in the United States.

The strike is the weapon of last resort. Its frequency diminishes as the trade union increases in strength and discipline. Conciliation, conferences, joint agreements, the doing away with unnecessary competition among labor sellers, collective bargaining, orderly deliberation and considered action—these are the methods upon which the trade union chiefly relies and to which it resorts in cases of controversy.

A LABOR COLONY.

A Plan to Place Union Men on Five Acre Farms in Mississippi.

Union workers are to have an opportunity to return to the soil—soil in America. E. P. Dwyer, a Chicago labor organizer, has conceived this plan to raise wages in the great industrial centers. An agricultural company has been organized. Thirty thousand acres of land near Wollman, Miss., has been secured, and it is the purpose to put 6,000 Chicago unionists and their families on five acre tracts, each settler to own his own farm. According to the promoters of the scheme, five acres and a cow, with possibly a pig, will support in comparative comfort, and certainly in peace, any strong limbed union worker.

Property is to be sold to union members on the easy payment plan, and provision is made for the return of the investment if after trying farming they prefer the turmoil and excitement of city life.

"If 10,000 union workers buy farms in Mississippi," said Mr. Dwyer, "the men now forced to be idle can get work. Competition for jobs will be reduced, and the law of supply and demand will force wages up. The fact that thousands of idle men can be found in Chicago at any time is proved by the newspapers almost every day. It doesn't make any difference how many men strike. There are always enough men idle, but willing to work, who are prepared to take the vacancies, even if some risk is involved.

"In the country many fixed expenses of city life are at once eliminated," he continued. "There is no car fare to pay, no milk to buy, and cabbage does not cost 5 cents a head. A simpler life is possible. There are no demoralizing diversions to take money from the pockets of workmen. Husking bees in a neighbor's barn and picnics without beer, family visiting and local politics enliven life without being expensive and degrading.

"Many things thought necessary in Chicago are found useless on southern farms. There is no reason why any rational man or woman cannot live in a good neighborhood upon the product of five acres of good land."

The plan is to form land "unions" of ten men each. One of this number will be elected to go south and examine the property and the prospects of farming in that section. The land will be sold for \$10 an acre, the \$50 required for a five acre farm to be paid in weekly installments. A force of men will be engaged to plant fruit trees and shrubs and build four room houses, and, in short, prepare the property for the exodus of unionists. The migration is expected to take place within eighteen months.—Chicago Post.

Fighting Labor Legislation.

Lately the labor leaders, it is claimed, have come into possession of many confidential documents of the National Association of Manufacturers which bear directly upon pending labor legislation and which in their opinion will assist them in the presentation of their arguments for various bills. Several days ago the Star printed an extract from a document of this character which bore upon the anti-injunction bill and which urged the various associations and employers to petition the members of the house committee on judiciary to make an unfavorable report upon the measure.

Within the past few days the officials of the federation have, it is said, come into possession of confidential documents of the employers' association bearing upon the eight hour bill with reference to the necessity of united action among the employers to accomplish the defeat of the bill. Although one of the documents bears a date of several months ago, the labor leaders are of the opinion that like letters are at present being circulated by the employers' association in the hope of ultimately defeating the eight hour bill. The document referred to is signed by President D. M. Parry.—Washington Star.

A Land Without a Workhouse.

Belgium has made an interesting discovery. It has found out that it is cheaper to give a man work than it is to give him charity. In fact, Belgium is now practically a land without a workhouse.

Belgium has three large farms to which men are sent if they are out of work. On the largest of these farms there are on the average 4,000 men in summer and 5,000 men in winter.

There are workshops on the farms, so that city mechanics are not compelled to work outdoors if they are not used to farm work. The colonists make their own clothes, shoes, furniture, etc. They are nearly self supporting.

To Prevent Discrimination.

The Rhode Island house of representatives has passed a bill introduced by Mr. Sullivan, a Democrat-Labor representative, making it unlawful for employers to prevent workmen from joining labor unions or to discharge employees who are union members.

The act previously had been reported favorably and recommended at the request of corporations which are making contracts requiring employees to be nonunionists.

An effort was made to insert a provision penalizing labor unions if they force nonunion men out of employment, but it was defeated.

TROOPS GO BACK TO TELLURIDE

But Not to Protect The Outraged Men--Courts Ignored And Laws Defied By Peabody

San Miguel county is again under martial law. Acting under telegraphic instructions from Governor Peabody, Captain Bulkely Wells, without a soldier to back him, declared martial law in Telluride at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Troops are now on the ground.

The troops are not sent back to Telluride to protect the citizens from the drunken, vicious, lustful mob that has recently terrorized the place, but are sent to aid and abet that mob and to prevent the miners from returning to their homes.

The order was telegraphed to Captain Wells by Governor Peabody in order to forestall the officers of the court which had granted an injunction to the miners. The injunction had not yet been served upon those against whom it was directed, and now that martial law has been declared the officers of the court will not be permitted to enter the county.

The deported men have not been permitted to return and will not be permitted to return peaceably. Their property has to all intents and purposes been confiscated.

Martial Law At Trinidad

Not content with the glory of past conquests and present campaigns, Governor Peabody and General Bell have declared war upon Las Animas county. That unfortunate section is in a state of insurrection and rebellion, proclaimed by Peabody and attested by Bell, and its inhabitants must bear the insults and indignities of a brutal, drunken soldiery until Peabody's thirst for fame is in a measure appeased. Troops are on the ground and martial law prevails.

The people of Trinidad were more surprised than those of any part of the state at the latest freak of the governor. There has never been any violence except the beating up of union men by guards employed at the mines. The people are unanimous in condemning the action of the governor in calling troops when the strike was on the eve of a settlement.—Pueblo Labor Advocate.

MOTHER JONES DRIVEN OUT

Was Not Allowed Time to Get Her Clothes--Appeals to Mitchell.

The following from the Associated Press reports explains itself; Denver, March 28.—"Mother" Jones, who was deported by the military, left Denver today for Crested Butte and will work among the miners of Gunnison county where martial law has not yet been established. She said the militiamen did not give her time to get her clothes before leaving Trinidad. She has telegraphed President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America concerning the treatment she received and asked him to take the matter before President Roosevelt. It is said Mitchell agreed to do so and that he has already started for Washington for the purpose.

WOMEN UNIONISTS.

THERE ARE THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND OF THEM IN CHICAGO.

Ripened Fields Where Lizzie Holmes Sowed Twenty Years Ago—How Unionism Has Improved the Condition of Women Wage-workers.

The extent to which women have entered the field of trades unionism is not generally appreciated by the people of the United States. To obtain a closer view of this subject a visit to the city of Chicago would surprise people. Thousands of women, both young and old and of all classes, are taking an active part in the union movement, and they surprised the country when even the schoolteachers organized for their own protection.

Thirty-five thousand strong, the petitioned trades unionists of Chicago turned out to "do themselves proud" in honor of organized labor in general and their own individual organizations in particular last Labor day. They mingled with their brothers in all the democracy of the labor movement, which acknowledged neither rank nor sex.

Thus writes Dorothy Richardson in Leslie's Monthly for March. The labor parade was unparalleled in the history of the labor movement.

From the emotionalism of a few weak "auxiliaries" they have evolved step by step to the cool sanity of a complex, splendidly organized system of individual trades unions, recruited exclusively by feminine wage earners and controlled by "lady" bosses and "lady" walking delegates.

This phenomenal growth has all taken place in less than twenty years. Lizzie Swank Holmes was the first reformer uttering the doctrines of sex equality with the corollary arguments for the social and economic independence of women and for the organization of such of them as worked in the trades and crafts.

As a direct result of these organizations the wages of women have increased from a minimum of 10 to a maximum of 40 per cent. Their working day has been reduced from a basis of sixty hours per week and upward to a maximum limit of fifty-three hours per week, with ample pay for overtime. Child labor has been totally abolished in those industries where it had long been most flagrant, and in the few instances where it yet remains it is doomed to an early death, so unremitting is the war now being waged against it. Along with these have come radical sanitary improvements, larger and better ventilated shops and, not least important, a generous and well regulated allotment of holidays.

The interrelationship of employer and employee has been reduced to a complex system of rules and agreements mutually binding and reciprocally effective, which the millionaire proprietor cannot disregard with less impu-

nity than may the young girl toller in his shop or mill.

Today neither the clothing manufacturer nor the steam laundry proprietor nor the brass foundry nor the pork packer nor any of twosome other employers can dismiss an apprentice girl without the full consent and approval of the "lady" walking delegate of the latter's union. He cannot deduct a penny from her wages for the breakage of tools or "dock" her for tardiness unless the "lady" walking delegate is convinced of the justice of his claim.

With two exceptions there is no line of feminine industry in all Cook county today which is not more or less thoroughly unionized, and feminine industry nowadays means necessarily any industry. The organizations vary as much in the nature and importance of the trades practiced as in numbers. The United Garment Workers have 8,000 members, the horseshoe nail makers have 50, the Laundresses' union boasts 2,500 women and girls, the feather duster makers 100. The paper box makers number 5,000 against the brass foundry girls with their two-month-old "baby" union of 52. The two exceptions mentioned are the servant girls and the stenographers, and they are exceptions only because no well directed plan of action has as yet been put forth in their behalf. That they both want to be organized has already been proved by the partial success of several attempts to do so, but their time is yet coming, say the prophets.

Under the executive skill of Catherine Goggin and the astute generalship of Margaret Haley the erstwhile meek and reserved teachers have revolutionized school board affairs in Chicago and introduced the unique spectacle of an educational body working hand in hand for a common purpose with the hodcarrier and the coal teamster. More money, less work, shorter hours—to get these things the teachers have stormed the city council; they have pleaded their causes in the circuit courts, and when they failed to get justice in Cook county they went to Springfield for it and, what is more to the point, got it.

Union Trading Stamps.

A Bridgeport (Conn.) special says: The trading stamp field is to be invaded by the labor unions of this city through an association known as the "American Labor Union Trading Stamp company." The company, headed by John J. O'Neill, the state organizer of labor unions, is incorporated in this state with a capital of \$50,000. Shares will be sold for \$25 among union men.

The promoters of the new company, say that it is not intended to intimidate merchants by holding the union trading stamp over their heads, but the business men agree that if they refuse to handle the union stamp on union made goods they will lose the trade of organized labor.

LEADING BUSINESS HOUSES

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Sausages, Fresh
Cured Meats
S. E. Cor. Fourth and Ohio Sts.

MILLINERY.

M. C. HAMILL, PRES. C. W. HAMILL, MGR.
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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Ralph Sachs, an employe of the Vandalia shops, had his left hand badly mashed Tuesday afternoon, while removing an air pump from a passenger engine.

There was a small attendance at the C. L. U. meeting, last night. The industrial fair committee made a partial report which shows that it was not so successful financially as last year. The grievance committee was given until next meeting to report on barbers' grievances.

President D. A. Hayes, of Philadelphia, of the G. B. A., and Vice-President Harry Mackinaw, of Albion, Ill., recently ended a tour of the glass bottle making district of Indiana, and Mr. Hayes made the following observations during an interview with a newspaper representative:

"A year or two ago we thought when natural gas would decline in Indiana we would have about 1,500 idle men in the state. However, we have more factories now than ever in the state. Two years ago we had no representation in Terre Haute, but today there are three factories there. Trade is good; the Indiana factories are enlarging their capacity and there will be more bottles made in the Hoosier state during the next season than ever before.

"Indiana stands as the second state in the production of bottles, and I would not be surprised to see her take first place soon if the bottle making industry keeps up at its present rate."

The Clerks' Union met in the Central Labor Union hall Sunday afternoon. The attendance was good, almost the entire membership being present. There were discussions regarding the future plans of the new union, and also the question of the closing hour was before the meeting. Several new members were taken in Sunday.

Next Sunday is the day set to take the vote on the question of the closing hour, and the officers of the union are making an effort this week to have every member present.

Your Spring Suit

is now ready. We say your suit because it's built just as you would order it built—built just as an exclusive tailor would build it—and all without the bother of measuring, fitting, chalking, trying on, etc. and, what is best of all, without the fancy price the tailor would charge for it.

We employ the best tailors and cutters and we make these suits as good as they can be made—put all the life and go into our clothing that it is possible to put into garments. The fabrics are new and from the very best mills. The cuts are what our designer selected after a six weeks' sojourn among the leaders of fashion in New York City. The linings are the best that we can find after experimenting with different kinds, and the workmanship is from the hands of the best tailors we can find.

Everybody is talking about our GOOD CLOTHES.

We like to sell the good kind because we like to have people say good things about us. Our guarantee of style and service goes with every sale we make. Step in and we'll take pleasure in showing you YOUR SUIT, for we believe it will be yours indeed after you see it. Great range of prices. \$12.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00. Another large shipment of Stetson and other makes of Hats just in. Some of the noblest you ever saw. A great season for novelties. Our windows will be ready Saturday.

PIXLEY & CO.

JUST A WORD

With you about Carpets and Furniture. We claim to have the largest and best assorted stock in the state. Everything is new; no "come-backs," such as sold in installment stores.

If you are worthy and need credit you can get it of us and not be compelled to pay the outrageous prices charged by installment stores.

FOSTER'S Carpet & Furniture House.

agreement with several minor changes regarding the "arbitrary methods" etc. No agreement was reached in the matter of scale. The committee has until Monday to report.

Miner Killed by Train.

Albert G. Jackson, a miner, was instantly killed about 6 o'clock Monday morning by being struck by the east-bound Vandalia passenger train at the Vandalia station in Brazil. Jackson was crossing the tracks at the station to board the west-bound miner's train, which would take him and other miners to the Zeller McClelland mine at Cloverland, when he was struck. The right leg was severed below the knee, and the head and body were crushed. A crowd of fellow miners saw the accident.

A meeting of all the delegates of the Eighth district was held here, Wednesday, to discuss the issues over which the operators' and miners' scale committees have been wrangling. After discussing the report of the scale committee they decided to stand by the original demands.

Linton Clerks Celebrate.

The Retail Clerks International Protective association of Linton gave an entertainment in the Red Men's hall Tuesday night for the clerks and their friends only. The following is the program rendered: Instrumental solo, Miss Blanche James. Progress of Unionism, A. N. Beasley. Duet, Dr. and Mrs. Frank Welch. Recitation, Miss Rose Otey. Song—Quartet, Allen, Warner, Ayde Love, and Welch. Instrumental solo, Miss Nellie Davis. Select reading, Walter Stover. Violin solo, Miss Gertrude Johnson. Recitation, Miss Rose Otey. Refreshments were served.

Miner Burned to Death.

James Toner, aged thirty years, a coal miner at Sullivan, was burned to death, Saturday. Toner lived alone in one of the houses of the Indiana Hoeking Coal Company, about two miles southeast of Farmersburg. He went to his home in an intoxicated condition, Saturday night, and it is supposed attempted to light a gas-lamp which exploded. The house was discovered in flames and was soon destroyed. Toner's body was entirely consumed, only a few bones and his skull remaining. Toner was unmarried and formerly resided at Brazil.

Engineers Refuse to Join Miners.

A suspension of work in the block coal district is probable, President Wilson said tonight. The joint scale committee of the operators and miners of the block coal district adjourned, Tuesday, without reaching an agreement. The operators decline to sign a contract with the miners until the miners' organization succeeds in adjusting the differences with the hoisting engineers. The engineers issued an ultimatum declaring their refusal to join the miners' organization.

Crushed By Falling Slate.

Linton, Ind., March 31—Samuel Thorpe, forty, of this city, was crushed by falling slate in Lattas Creek mine north of here Thursday morning. The injury is very serious.

Iowa Miners Strike.

The Iowa miners and operators failed to agree and 1,500 miners are on strike. Every mine in Iowa is closed.

APRIL MAGAZINES

The April "Cosmopolitan" is strong in its distinguishing features—illustrated articles of timely interest and entertaining fiction. In the leading article, John Brisbane Walker, the editor, discusses the question "If Europe Should Go to War." Mr. Walker has analyzed the present unstable condition of European politics with searching thoroughness, and his conclusions are full of unusual and startling possibilities. An eminent French Catholic author has written so frankly upon the need of reform within the church, in "Plus X. and the Problems of His Pontificate," that he conceals his identity under the pen name of "Altitiva." The Russo-Japanese difficulties are not forgotten. Edwin Wildman, former United States consul at Hong Kong, describes "The Court of a Twentieth Century Mikado," and there is also a series of illustrations of Russian army types.

The April number of the "Twentieth Century Home" is quite up to the standard set by the first two numbers. From a long list of contributors we gather the names of Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Clara Morris, Heinrich Coarid, Hezekiah Butterworth, Garrett P. Serviss, Harry Thurston Peck, the late Surgeon-General William A. Hammond, Tom Masson and Theodosia Garrison. The articles one and all are planned for women who have serious interests in life. They cover many branches of effort in which women have a part. The illustrations are unusually numerous and beautiful.

The National Magazine for April is proof that a good stout "shake-up" sometimes does a lot of good. The National's plant at 41 West First street, Boston, burned in February. The March number had to be made all over in a dozen different shops.

And here is the application of the moral—for the April National is the most varied and readable number ever issued.

Its chief features are:— Papers on the Russia-Japan war by Yone Noguchi, the poet, and Peter MacQueen, the traveler.

"Whistler and His Work," by William Howes Downs.

"Germany in 1950," a forecast of vast changes in Europe, by Poulitney Bigelow.

"Women in the Jury Box," by Ida Husted Harper.

New Subscribers.

The following Terre Haute business houses have subscribed for The Toiler this week.

A. R. Morris, grocer, 417 Ohio.
W. M. Donnelly & Co., druggists, Fourth & Walnut.
Frank Azman, tailor, 810 Main.
C. L. Carter, saloon, 134 Main.
Harry Burk, saloon, 110 S. Fourth.
Evelo Bros., saloon, 301, Ohio.
J. S. Evans & Son, bicycles, 830, Main.
Frye's saloon, 414 Ohio.
Dog Exchange Cigar Store, Fifth and Ohio.
Ft. Harrison Bar, 16 N. Fourth.
W. H. Sage's Sons, ice cream, 425 Main.
St. Louis Tailoring Co., 33 S. Fifth.
C. Kristenstein, druggs, 30 N. Fourth.
Oak Hall Saloon, 717 Main.
H. J. Mater, tailor, 11 S. Sixth.
Monninger's Buffet, 803 Main.
J. T. Jobe, barber, 17 S. Sixth.
John Jakle, saloon, 416 Ohio.
Shea Bros. Union Saloon, 314 Main.

Hearst and Darrow and Untons.

Clarence S. Darrow, the eloquent Chicago lawyer, spoke at the opera house last Wednesday night in the interest of Hearst as a presidential candidate. He was evidently very desirous of convincing the audience that Hearst was a great champion of the unions. When asked whether his remarks embraced the platform Hearst intends to run on, he replied:

"Oh, I don't know what Mr. Hearst thinks about those things, I talked about. Don't know whether he believes as I do or not. I do know though, that he's fighting for trades unions."

In view of the above the following from the Los Angeles Socialist is interesting:

The San Francisco Examiner is a Hearst paper. The San Francisco Examiner is also a Hearst liar and hypocrite. While it daily shouts in poster type its loyalty to union labor it is trying to knife union labor by means of the open shop. For some time (so we are authoritatively informed) a strike has been on in the Examiner office between the management and its union photo-engravers. The men went out because Hearst did not keep his agreement with them. Their places were filled with non-union men, two of whom the Examiner insisted on retaining when the strike was settled.

Wm. Mailly, the national secretary, accompanied Prof. Herron on his visit to Terre Haute. Mrs. Herron was also of the party. Comrade Mailly is taking a much needed rest from the strenuous life of the national office.

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

The Climax Brandy of 1878 Vintage.

Has proved to be a superior distillation by the Speer, N. J. Wine Co., and with 22 years of ripening is put upon the market with Druggists by the Speer Wine Co. of Passiac, N. J.

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

Sun

Stroke Shattered My Nerves.

Gave Up Preaching For Two Years.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Put Me On Active List.

Are you well? Do you sleep well? Do you get up rested, fresh and vigorous? Is your mind clear and active? If not read the following. See what another has suffered and how he recovered.

"Some years ago I was afflicted with sun stroke which left me with a shattered nervous system and exceedingly poor health. I suffered terribly with pain in my head, the top of my head would feel hot. I could not study, and after striving for two years to wear the trouble off, I was compelled to give up my pastoral labor and retire to my farm where I spent nearly two years trying to recuperate. It was all of no avail. Physicians' treatment and patent medicines failed to relieve me. I was exceedingly nervous and irritable and sometimes would shake terribly. I could not bear any noise. At the least excitement the blood would rush to my face and head. Two years ago I was induced to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. After using one bottle I could see improvement in my condition so I continued taking it for nearly a year. I am happy to say I no longer have these pains in my head or nervous spells. My appetite is good and I am able to preach three times on Sunday without fatigue. I consider Dr. Miles' Nervine the most wonderful medicine ever discovered."—Rev. D. Alex. Holman, Pastor U. B. Church, Marion, Ind.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Our Stock is Now Complete

NEW SUITS,
SKIRTS,
JACKETS and WAISTS.

Easter will soon be here, so do not wait until the best things are gone.

Suits from \$10 to \$40.
Skirts from \$2.50 to \$20.
Cloth Jackets from \$5 to \$18.
Silk Jackets from \$3.98 to \$20.
Waists from 50c to \$15.

HAYS & GREELY

The Suit and Cloak House.

618 Main Street. Terre Haute, Ind.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS,
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,

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, 654 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

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, 630, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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.

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

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house 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 references and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 322 Dearborn St., Chicago.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night Only,

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Paree Burlesque
Company.

FOR MEN ONLY.

Fresh Oysters

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Twelfth and Main Streets.

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Citizens Phone 1166. 419½ Wabash Ave.

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RHEUMATISM

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Patronize Your Patrons . . .

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LAUNDRY

Phone 289. Eleventh and Main

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

ALSO
OLD BURGUNDY WINE
And *** Climax Brandy.



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

NINE YEARS OLD.
THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging until they shrink and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable.

Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON. (See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry
Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's *** Climax Brandy
IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

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,

DIXON AT PLAINFIELD.

A Local Comrade Reviews the Anti-Socialist Lecture.

For the last four or five years there has been a lecture course in the town of Plainfield, the object of which was to disseminate knowledge. In the main it has accomplished its purpose, but the course of this season has failed to enlighten anyone. When I went to town to hear the last of the course, and my business became known, I was offered season tickets for 15 cents, although many had bought tickets at 25 cents and after hearing one or two lectures did not consider them worth the price.

The committee to procure lecturers was composed of the chairman of the republican county committee, who, I have no doubt, caused the hoodlums of his party to commit the outrages on the Socialist speakers last summer, and a business man.

The business man would not do a sneaking trick, and paid little attention to the matter because of a multitude of affairs.

The chairman is different. True to his nature, he found a man (described in I. Tim. 4th chapter, 1st and 2d verse) who had forgotten (if he ever knew) the last part of verse 2, chapter 5, 1. Peter, and who, for filthy lucre, would slay any man or cause.

A description of this hiring may not be out of place. The deformities of men caused by misfortune are to be deplored, but this creature, who may have been made in the image of God, but who, for the amusement of the multitude, and a cash consideration, had practiced face contortion and mimicry until his face made me think of the betrayer of Christ. I remarked this to a republican friend, with this added: "There was this difference: This man got fifty pieces. Judas got but thirty and was ashamed and went and hanged himself." My republican friend said that as to the hanging he could understand that Judas had no lecture courses to work through the committee men of the party while this individual had new fields to conquer.

This fakir claims to be a follower of the Redeemer. I wondered if that audience could imagine Christ practicing buffoonery when he delivered the Sermon on the Mount, or Paul on Mars Hill mimicking like a clown. But I remembered that neither Christ nor Paul got lucre.

The man jerked out of the wagon last summer and injured for life was a thousand miles from home and making a sacrifice to deliver a message to the people that seemed to him of vast moment. He got \$1.25 a day. But then he did not have to twist his mouth and roll his eyes like this sallow man did who sold himself—and should be paid.

The reason this chairman does not like Socialism is that he expects to get a graft some day, and is now getting something indirectly from the state. Graft runs in the blood, and he knows that if the Socialists come into power his graft would go glimmering. For this reason this mountebank was engaged to lecture on "The Threat of Socialism."

Every intelligent person knows that a half-truth is a most infamous lie in effect. The lecturer used some plain lies and some half truths. After amusing the audience with clownish faces and jokes, he pretended to tell what a Socialist was and wanted. It would surprise you to know who you are—or what he said you were. He said the Socialists wanted everything done by law. A year ago he was telling that the Socialists and anarchists wanted no law. This change of heart will be explained later.

He said that the Socialists wanted the government to own and operate all industries, and tried to leave the impression that it was a government made by \$2 bills, campaign whiskey and blocks of five. He took as an example—at least he said it was an example—France, which like ours is a government of Mammon, to prove that the Socialist theory is wrong. He said that France had built shops to employ 30,000 men, put ward healers, grafters, sons, sons-in-law in control, who received big salaries, and like our officers, spent their time getting their salaries increased and scheming to hold their jobs, while the workmen got drunk and the business went to smash. Of course it would. But under Socialism there would be nothing to get drunk on, as no one would make or sell drink without profit.

Then he told the old story (so very old that its whiskers have been gray for thirty-five years to my certain knowledge) about the government running the post office, and its not paying expenses. But he was not there to tell the reason why it does not pay expenses. He said nothing about the government paying the railroads more rent for a postal car than the cost of the car. He said nothing about the hundreds of tons of slush sent out by the Hanna-Grover-Bishop Potter-Bishop Ireland civic federation under the franks of senators, congressmen and other officials. He said nothing about our Health, Neely and our shifty representatives' rent bills. He then told a story about a man in the Nebraska legislature who introduced a bill to prevent women wearing corsets. The face of the man at this time was wonderful. He said the Socialists want to do that by law and they would have an officer around chucking the women in the ribs to see if they were violating the law. He said that Socialists would want to tell the women how many children they should bear. His face at this period looked anything but like the face of a follower of the lowly Christ.

Now I suppose those tales were to make the women afraid of us. But my dear ladies, the Socialists will never interfere with anything of a private nature, especially corsets. Furthermore, respected women, this man wilfully lied to you, for Socialists care not how many children you bear. Under Socialism you will have opportunity to rear them in a proper manner and would not have to be a slave to harassing anxiety and drudgery to feed and clothe them. Blood-sucking vampires must get off and stay off the father's back, and your child would not be born with a usury band mortgage on it the instant it drew the breath of life.

Of course the Socialists are not anxious that you should go through the pains of maternity that your daughter may become a servant and your sons bullet bait. Like Roosevelt whom the man was sent here to eulogize, this skate then said that the Socialists were bizzards. Well, he could have said worse things and made a more odious comparison than that, but the devil could not have made a worse face. The bizzard has always been looked upon as a useful bird, and on account of that usefulness has been for many years proscribed by statute. It is written that the man of God was fed by them.

He said that the Socialists were hunting something rotten. He did not lie that time. And they are finding it too. And this "Rev." may rest assured that we, like the bizzard, for the good of God's children, will put it off the land. The comparison is all right, Doctor. If Christ was here today and told the truth as he did nineteen hundred years ago, those who call themselves His only own, like the self-righteous of that day, would not know him, and would call him a bizzard. But when he comes again preaching to the poor, not after the manner of the pharisees (Luke II, especially the 46th verse) the Socialists will know him and give him all honor.

This good (oh, so good) man admitted every charge the Socialists ever made, but got off the old gag we had to listen to in slavery days—the good masters—the good exploiters. If this theory would hold good the same reason would take all to heaven or to his orthodox hell.

It will be remembered that at no time did the speaker substantiate anything that he said by thus saith the Lord. The only time that he referred to holy writ was when he needed something to prop up his position. He said if Socialism prevailed there would be no incentive to labor. There is just where he is mistaken if he believes that. But I believe that that is just why he is opposed to Socialism. He knows that if Socialism prevails he will have to earn his bread by doing something useful. No face-making for pay under Socialism.

When he was introduced by the demagogue as a "reverend" I wondered why Rev. D. D. L. L. D. Right Rev. etc. had to be affixed to certain men's names.

He said that the Socialists denounced the clergy; that it was true that there were those of that calling who were after filthy lucre, worldly applause and honors, but that there were those described in Matthew 10, but he named none. He, with many contortions of the face made special effort to impress his hearers that the Socialists would make the industrious carry the worthless. He will find out that the Socialists have no such idea. That that is just what they will see is not done. Such as under this lovely system are riding the industrious will be let off with a thump. No twisting of the face either. Those of the Grover class would strike soft. The Fairbanks would run in the ground, but after Grover had earned his bread by the sweat of his brow he would be less gross, and after Fairbanks had pounded stone for awhile he would have more muscle. If the Socialists get control this gentleman, with all his kind, will find work and will have an incentive to do it. Not to feed the bugs, unless they call themselves bugs, which I am not sure is not the proper thing to do.

Then he told a very interesting story (to some) about how glad he was that he did not own a railroad. A man who can eucure people out of \$50 a night and ride at reduced rates doesn't need to own a railroad. He has a pretty good graft of his own.

He said he could get off the train at the terminus and go at once to a hotel, and while the owner might ride in his private car, at the terminus he had to get out and take care of the engine. What a seeming change since I was in my teens when I chucked the old Lancaster on the C. W. & Y., now the B. & O., over in Ohio over 40 years ago. We often had the owners on the train but when we reached the terminus I ignorantly let them dodge their duty though I had worked hard all day. I had to put in about two hours cleaning above the running boards. I got \$1.25 a day. The man who cleaned the trucks got a dollar a day. But how different now. The fireman and crew goes to the Palace Hotel, while the owner takes care of the engine. The sight of the owners taking care of the engine would be worth as much to me as to see Dixon make mouths.

Boys of Plainfield, what are you thinking about? You are missing the best of life. Get a job, firing an engine on the railroad, but don't buy the road. If you do you will have to work. Get a move. You can't afford to work at that factory (by the piece). You can't even loaf on the streets and live off the old folks. There is two jobs for every man. Hanna said so. George Washington could not tell a lie. Mark could and did.

Now, to further relieve the ladies of all fear that the Socialists will limit their children or punch them in the ribs to see if they wear corsets, I will tell you at my own expense, what Dixon failed to tell you though he was paid \$50 to pretend to tell you. The Socialist is the only organization of men in the world who say women are, or would be if given the chance, in every respect men's equal, and should have every privilege that man has. That if it is glorious for men to drink campaign whiskey, whoop like an idiot at the order of ward healers and sell their votes, women have an inalienable right to do the same. Socialists demand that all law shall be proposed by and voted on by those subject to the law.

This \$50 dollar man did not tell you that he was not paid to tell the truth. He was paid to lie. Some men vote for what they don't want. Socialists believe women have more sense than that, and if allowed to vote as they surely will if Socialists control, and they want to wear corsets they won't vote for a law to prevent them. There will be no such men as this Nebraska man proposing laws. I'll bet he is denouncing Socialism. This man was, to use a strong phrase, "playing you for suckers." That's the way that chairman sizes you up. Ladies, don't be scared.

Socialists have wives, children, mothers and sisters. Some even have sweethearts, which ought to prove they have no horos as this man wanted you to believe. It will be remembered that at the beginning he told you that you had no conception of what a dangerous and growing thing this Socialism was. Now, do you believe one who had discovered such an extreme danger would come to you as this man did. Can you conceive of one who was honestly coming to warn you of a peril would come acting the clown. Did you ever hear or read of a danger warning coming in that way. The Civic Federation with all its kindred organizations knows that with all their money, the control of the lecture bureau, subsidized press, religious and secular, they can't meet the Socialist logic, hence resort to ridicule and lies. I admit ridicule is a powerful weapon used on the ignorant, vain, unthinking part of the human race.

This Reverend had another grievance. The Socialists were against the church. What church he did not say. Now Socialists are just like other people; have their different religious beliefs. Some are Socialists because they think it is right, church or no church. Some are Socialists, not that they believe it will eliminate all evil because they know the Prince of Darkness bears rule, but they have read somewhere that the only begotten Son of the great I Am will come some day and set up his kingdom and cast out this prince that may not deceive the nations more as they have read that there is a command to prepare his way and make his paths straight.

Then there was another thing that distressed this good man greatly if his face was any indication of his feelings. The Socialist wanted everything in common. No Socialist ever thought all could be made equal or that everything should be held in common. But if they did they have the best authority ever produced for everything in common. About 1,900 years ago there was gathered together in a certain place, men whom Christ had instructed and commissioned to preach his will, and there was a great revival and every thing in common, and all had enough and none stood in need of anything. Is it possible that these men who had walked and talked with Christ, with the cruel death and glorious resurrection fresh in their minds, would, if it was not the Master's will have permitted the having of all things in common.

I once asked a member of the same church that Frank Dixon says he represents, when was his church first established. With no little show of pride he informed me that it was first instituted on the day of Pentecost and about 3000 joined and were baptized the first day. Well, I kept thinking after reading the account as I had promised him to do. They had everything in common then. Now you have members rolling in wealth and luxury, wrapped in haughtiness and pride, and some members with insufficient food and clothes. What a change. I even became a little sceptical about his church being the same as that of the day of Pentecost.

Now, I'll tell you who will never vote the Socialist ticket: the man who sells his vote; the man who wants to live off some one else's labor, be he tramp or millionaire; the gambler; the brewer and distiller; thieves of all descriptions, legalized or otherwise, and if women vote no harlot will ever vote the Socialist ticket. As a proof of the last statement, in Colorado, the land of Peabody and Bell, where women vote, every scarlet woman voted the republican ticket straight. Deny it and I will prove it.

Now Socialists know they cannot establish the kingdom of God on earth. Christ only can do that. They know a lot of fellows who claim they have a special call to do it, but they have been at it since Constantine's council over 1500 years ago, and have made a miserable failure. What the Socialists want is very easily understood. They want the laws that enable the strong, the cunning, the ungodly to prey on the weak reaped. Now mothers and wives, this is campaign year. You know what that means and I know what it means to some of you. Plainfield is blessed above all towns I know, but it is not guiltless. Thousands of mothers and wives over this good land dread the campaign, but let me say this: When your sons and husbands waste their time and come home drunk, don't lay it on the Socialists. Lay it on the chairman of the party to which your son or husband is tied. Don't take a man like the Rev. Frank Dixon's word for it, a man who prays "thy kingdom come on earth, thy will be done," and then says it can't be done. He is not a reliable guide. Read about Socialism from Socialist sources, hear all things, try all things, hold fast to what is good. After informing yourself on Socialism, if your honest judgment tells you it is wrong, drop it. Dixon tried to make his hearers believe that Socialists and unionists were enemies. One year since he was against the unions; now they are all right. There is not now nor ever will be a difference between Socialists and unionists as to what is right. The mode of getting it is different. The unionists say their plan has brought good results, and has not been a failure. The Socialist admits it has done much good, but is being sapped and mined and must fall. The union man says if it fails we will come to you. That's the cause of the change of heart of Dixon and his tribe.

This is campaign year. Remember Dixon's threat that the arm of the strong-minded man will rule in this country in ten years. Then read the Diek military bill passed last year. Then do a little thinking without Dixon or the chairman's help and you will see something if you ain't a fool.

The National Manufacturers Association convention appointed a committee before it adjourned for the purpose of prosecuting all infractions of the law on the part of unions. You see the law is their strong point. Now the only reason this is the case is because they have sense enough to attend to the law-making. When union men go and do likewise they will be in a good position to do some prosecuting also.

TERRE HAUTE SOCIALISTS.

Ticket Nominated For the Coming Municipal Election.

The city convention of the Socialist Party of Terre Haute was held in the circuit court room last Saturday evening. The meeting began shortly after 8 o'clock, S. M. Reynolds being elected chairman and Judson Oneal, secretary.

Wm. Mahoney, Ed H. Evinger and C. V. Walls were selected a committee on platform and resolutions. The committee reported in favor of the adoption of the municipal platform adopted at the last state convention without change, and the report was concurred in. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, the voters of Colorado, by a large majority, adopted an amendment to the state constitution providing for the enactment of an eight-hour day in the mills and mines of Colorado, and

Whereas, the nominees of the democratic and republican parties pledged themselves to enact such a law if elected, but utterly failed to fulfill their promises after election, and

Whereas, the mine workers of Colorado in order to enforce the expressed wish of the voters of Colorado, were obliged to strike at several points and

Whereas, Governor Peabody, elected on the republican ticket and pledged that he would aid in the procuring of an eight-hour law, sent into the strike district, at the behest of the Mine Owners' association, the state militia and placed them at the command of such association, and

Whereas, martial law has been put in force and the rights of workmen and sympathizers have been ruthlessly violated and men have been driven from their homes and thrust into the military prison, and

Whereas, the Citizens' Industrial alliance, formed for the ostensible purpose of enforcing law, have taken upon themselves to forcibly deport peaceable workmen at the point of guns, and

Whereas, Governor Peabody has extended martial law over such district to afford protection to said alliance against an injunction issued by a civil court in behalf of the deported miners, therefore be it Resolved that the Socialist Party of Terre Haute denounce the outlawsry of the capitalist class and the perfidy of the capitalist politicians, and be it

Resolved that the working class hereby warned to heed the experience of the Colorado workers and support a political party organized and controlled by the workers, such as the Socialist Party.

The following ticket was nominated:

Mayor—Herman Stumpfle, patternmaker in the Prox & Brunkm foundry.

City Clerk—Judson Oneal an employe of the Highland rolling mills.

Councilman First Ward—Tillman Sheward, employe in the brick yards.

Councilman Second Ward—Richard J. Barrett. Comrade Barrett was one of the street car men who struck and is still out.

Councilman Third Ward—Edwin J. Carr, an employe of the T. S. Mays saw mill.

Councilman Fourth Ward—Ed H. Evinger, printer.

Councilman Fifth Ward—Everett L. Kibler, clerk in the Vandalia roundhouse.

Councilman Sixth Ward—Clarence Kingery, cooper.

Councilmen at Large—James C. Coulter, employe of the Vandalia car shops; Douglas W. Kessler, street janitor; Warren Anstead, an ex-street car striker, now running a grocery store at Lafayette and Buckley streets.

A campaign committee was formed with Wm. Mahoney as chairman and the candidates as members.

The Herron Meeting.

The lecture by Prof. Herron, which was to have been delivered at the Coliseum last Sunday afternoon, was postponed till the evening on account of the speaker not arriving in time. A large crowd had to be turned away with an invitation to return in the evening. However, the interest in Socialism and the wide reputation of the speaker brought a good-sized crowd, about 300, in the evening.

Comrade Mahoney in an appropriate speech, introduced the speaker, who kept his audience intensely interested for nearly two hours. Prof. Herron is a man of deep sympathies and wide education. He has traveled a great deal, both in this country and Europe, and by constant observation and study has well fitted himself to speak on the labor question. He has adopted the uncompromising attitude of the Socialist Party on this question and does not hesitate to tell his hearers that in the crisis which he so clearly points out, that the workers must be the saviours of all that is worth saving in our civilization. He described and illustrated the process by which the crisis or deadlock will be brought about in the accumulation of surplus value.

Comrade Herron is not of the spell-binding type of speaker, but his earnestness is so intense that it at times merges into eloquence and causes spontaneous and hearty applause. He was especially impressive in illustrating the solidarity of the race, showing how the wrong done or permitted to be done to the humblest of the race sets in motion a series of consequences which affect the whole. He showed that the degradation of a class or group would result in the degradation of the whole, and warmly asserted that it should do so. He hinted at the horrors consequent on an unfavorable turn in the crisis—on a failure of the Social Revolution, and said there was no assurance of a favorable issue, but that the result depended on the efforts of the Socialists; on the success of our propaganda.

Come again, comrade; you're always welcome.

We wish to correct a misstatement in the Tribune to the effect that Prof. Herron had "put off" his first wife and married another. The fact is that he and his first wife, finding that their natures were ungenial, mutually agreed to separate. The separation was peaceable and the formalities of the divorce suit were arranged between them. This lady was not a Socialist.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The End of the Week.

It happens every Saturday, when all the chores is done, and the day is restin' some'eres an' the stars is havin' fun A-twinklin' an' a-dancin' in the clear an' distant sky 'n' whizzin' by.

To the music of the sleighbells as they go a-jinglin' by.

We have tended to our labors; all the week we've done our best.

An' we feel that we're entitled to a night of honest rest;

An' now has washed the dishes, an' the hired man's fed the stock—

But the week's work ain't quite finished until gran'paw winds the clock.

There's no one else da'n't touch it, 'cause it takes a master hand,

An' you very likely break it if you didn't understand;

An' when the weights go risin' with a whirrin' 'n' a whizzin' 'n' a whizzin' I alius hope that I'll grow up as smart as gran'paw is.

An' then the house gets quiet, 'cause the folks all go to bed.

An' there ain't no noise except the branches scrapin' overhead.

We've finished up another week, an' Time has leapt 'n' to the lock.

That shuts it out an' starts us fresh when gran'paw winds the clock.

—Washington Evening Star.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Engravers of the country are organizing an international union.

The miners at the East Lynn mines on the East Lynn branch of the Norfolk and Western railroad are on a strike.

There is a possibility that all union drivers in Kansas City, Mo.—about 3,000—may join truck drivers who are on strike.

An international labor congress at St. Louis during the world's fair has been proposed by the central body at Milwaukee.

Owing to an announced reduction of 10 per cent a strike is on at the plant of the Pond Planing Mill Company in Conneaut, Ohio.

The yearly income of labor unions in Great Britain is nearly \$10,000,000, and they have in their treasuries the sum of \$18,330,000.

Several postal clerks' unions have been chartered by the A. F. of L., and now it is proposed to form a national union of the calling.

Bakers and confectioners' international union is planning a national campaign for the abolition of night work in every bakery.

The Citizens' Alliance of Peoria, Ill., has issued a letter to all Illinois employers' associations asking them to meet to form a federation to offset effects of strikes.

Colored washerwomen of St. Louis suburbs have formed a union and have increased their wages from \$1 to \$1.50 a day and have reduced their working hours from 10 to 6.

The strike of the laborers at the World's Fair grounds at St. Louis was declared off and 1,000 men resumed work at the reduction from 25 cents to 20 cents an hour.

Sherman Parker and Thomas Foster, miners' union officials, on trial at Cripple Creek, Colo., on a charge of conspiracy in attempting to wreck a train, were found not guilty.

Frederick Tateman, late treasurer of the National Woodworkers' union, arrested in Denver on a charge of embezzling \$3,740, admits his guilt. He says the money was lost in poolrooms.

It is figured by conservative estimators that approximately \$55,000,000 has been taken from this country by about 25,000 returning immigrants, mostly Italians, to their native lands.

By the largest vote for president in the history of the association John P. White, a young labor leader from Oskaloosa, captured that office and placed himself at the head of the United Mine Workers of Iowa.

The Chicago and Alton railroad is expected shortly to announce an increase in wages equal to that of competing roads as a result of a hearing given by General Manager Godnow to a committee representing the firemen of the system.

The latest labor organization in Ohio is a union of farm hands. A uniform schedule of wages has been adopted for all able-bodied workers over 16 years of age, at the rate of \$275 a year and board, mending and the keeping of a driving horse.

A conference between the united garment workers and the shirt, waist and laundry workers' international union has been held at Troy and an agreement reached on the jurisdiction dispute which will be submitted to the unions of both organizations.

Circulars are being sent all local unions under the International Typographical union by the Denver local, urging the raising of a fund to erect an addition to the printers' home at Colorado Springs in honor of the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings.

President W. B. Huber of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has gone to New York with \$25,000, which will be put up as a forfeit with \$25,000 from the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters to guarantee the consolidation agreement.

The New York state labor department reports a gain of 38,634 in the membership of trades unions, or 11 per cent in the past six months. The total has doubled since 1898, and is now 395,736, of which 14,763 are women. There are 2,587 unions in the state.

A number of Chicago labor unions have made a plan to obtain council legislation to fix the maximum number of hours per day which their members shall be employed. They wish to get ordinances adopted fixing the working day and making employers subject to a penalty for any violation.

The executive board of the International teamsters' brotherhood has decided that a local before it can go out

on a sympathetic strike must have a two-thirds vote of the members, endorsed by a two-thirds vote of the joint conference of that vicinity, and in addition the consent of the executive board.

Laundry employes in Milwaukee have recently become members of the Laundry Workers' International union and have made a demand for a fifty-five hour week and pay for overtime. The laundry workers there have an organization, and it is the inclination of the employers to refuse the demand. In case that is done a strike is threatened.

Cigarmakers' union No. 25 will begin supplementary proceedings against a Milwaukee, Wis., cigar manufacturer to obtain evidence to be used against him in securing an injunction to restrain him from using the union label. The union believes that this manufacturer saved up his labels while conducting a union shop and is using them since starting an open shop.

At San Francisco, Superior Judge Hebbard granted the prayer of George Dingwell in his action asking for the issuance of a writ of mandate to compel the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America to reinstate him to membership. He and others were some time ago expelled and fined for having violated obligations, held secret meetings and conspired against the international association's welfare.

Patrick Galloway has entered suit for damages for \$10,000 against the Toledo Typographical Union, No. 63, alleging that the members secured his discharge from the Andrews Printing Company by threatening to boycott the shop and take the union label from it if Galloway was not let out. Galloway alleges that he applied for membership to the union, but through a conspiracy his application was not accepted. Galloway had been a printer for many years, but since the union, through a committee, demanded his release, he has been unable to gain employment.

Coming Labor Conventions.

A partial list of conventions of national labor unions for this year has been compiled as follows:

April 11, Ishpeming, Mich., United Mineral 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 8, Cincinnati, O., Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y., Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Rochester, N. Y., Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 12, Niagara Falls, N. Y., International Brotherhood of Paperhangers.

May 16, New York city, American Federation of Musicians.

June, St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Glass House Employes.

June 1, St. Mary's, Ohio, Chaimmakers' National Union of United States or America.

June 6, Boston, Mass., International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 13, Danbury, Conn., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13, St. Louis, Mo., Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

June 14, St. Louis, Mo., United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

June 14, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

July 11, Boston, Mass., Piano and Organ Workers' International Union.

June 18, Rutland, Vt., International Association of Marble Workers.

June 20, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, International Union of Floor and Cereal Mill Employes.

June 26, Belleville, Ill., International Association of Glass House Employes.

July 4, (about) Chattanooga, Tenn., Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.

July 4, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 11, Buffalo, N. Y., Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 12, St. Louis, Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 14, Milwaukee, Wis., International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

July 16, Springfield, Mass., American Wire Workers' Protective Association.

July 19, St. Paul, Minn., Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Aug. 1, Philadelphia, Penn., United Gold Beaters.

Aug. 1, Cincinnati, O., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Aug. 2, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

Aug. 8, St. Louis, Mo., International Typographical Union.

Aug. 8, St. Louis, Mo., International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Aug. 8, Washington, International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

Aug. 11, San Francisco, Cal., Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

September, Hartford, Conn., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September, place not selected, National Brotherhood of Coal Hoisting Engineers.

September, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

Sept. 12, Baltimore, Md., Cigarmakers' International Union of America.

Sept. 12, Omaha, Neb., International Union of Steam Engineers.

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Kohlsaat's Cold Stab.
 "The labor union is as much a menace to the community, at this time as is the man who will corner some necessity of life and fix the price to suit himself regardless of the people," declared Judge C. C. Kohlsaat of the United States district court, Chicago, in New Orleans in a recent address.
 "I do not mean to deny the union laborer the right to strike, but I do say he has no right by force to prevent another man earning a living for his family. This is a species of anarchy that labor unions must eliminate, and with the ascension of conservative men to the heads of the various organizations this great problem will solve itself as others have done.
 "Labor and the prosperity of the country are closely allied, and I believe the workingman is worth what he can get, but I believe that he should not resort to violence, the destruction of life and property, to achieve his end.
 "There is one element we must take into consideration, and that is the labor unions. Under the present leadership there is little benefit to the wage earner from organized effort, but with conservative leaders these conditions will change, and the union will prove a blessing."
The Pay of a Coasting Seaman.
 The average coasting seaman gets about \$30 a month. He is not able to get work more than eight months in a year, which gives him a yearly income of \$240.
 His four months' idleness on shore costs him at least a dollar a day, which would amount to \$120. He is obliged to buy his own oilskins, mess gear, sea boots, bedding, etc., so that with the strictest economy an unmarried seaman can possibly save \$50 a year.
 This rate of wages, says the editor of the Seaman's Journal, is not high enough to reward the seaman for the hard and dangerous work which they are required to do.
A Union Labor Bank.
 Several prominent labor leaders of Washington have made arrangements for the organization of a bank in that city. A correspondent writes that sufficient money has been subscribed to start the bank, which will be centrally located on Seventh street, near G street northwest, and trades unionists who may become depositors will enjoy the privilege of using checks bearing the union label and being waited on at the bank by members of organized labor.

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THE LABOR PAPER.
WHAT IT SHOULD BE AND MUST BE IN THE FUTURE.
A Press to Voice the Aims of the Workers is an Absolute Necessity. The Only Way to Defeat Parry and Parryism.
 Since the advent of Parryism and the movement which it is alleged has given birth to all kinds of business men's associations, citizens' alliances and industrial associations, leagued in federation under the leadership of Parry, with the avowed and declared purpose of fighting and opposing labor unionism and ideas and for their ultimate destruction, it must be apparent to workmen of wisdom that their works and weapons of defense must be strengthened and improved to meet the emergency. But how is now the question before us.
 From the tone and actions of the so called "delegates" to the Indianapolis "convention," it is quite evident that nothing would please them better or serve their purpose as well as the goading of unthinking and perhaps irritable workmen into riotous disorder and revolt, and doubtless no scheme will be left untried to bring forth opportunity for bayonet rule of the "submerged" industrial classes. Such an opportunity as this would mean ruin to the highest hopes of organized labor, and only by the exercise of the utmost cool headedness and wisdom can we hope to evade such traps and cover the trappers with confusion and defeat.
 When they prate of law and order they mean riot and disorder. When they talk of justice and the courts they mean the prostitution of justice and perversion of law. When they speak of influencing legislation they mean the purchasing of the legislators and bribing of city and state officials with the "almost unlimited" corruption funds they boast of having accumulated and at their disposal for the purpose of carrying out their designs.
 If one-third of what they assert be true and these evil spirits are capable of working out their wicked will upon industrial society, then we are fallen on evil times indeed, which will test our wisdom and forbearance to the utmost.
 An old Scotch adage says that "one requires a lang shanked spoon to sup kale w' the devil," and this is what organized labor must provide itself with—a long and strong shanked spoon to hold the devils off at bay—and that is the labor newspaper of the future.
 If the workmen of the United States are to preserve and maintain their rights and share in Israel they must rally under the flag and constitution in a firm front to defend human rights from the hellish commercial invaders of all popular rights who would trample both flag and constitution in the mud if either stood in the way of their profit, notwithstanding their loud mouthed and pretended veneration for both. In this league are many lawyers, clever in their profession, more burdened with legal lore and trickery than with conscience, and their unscrupulous service is devoted to Parry and Parryism for what the venture may bring them in money or "political preferment."
 With a combination of this character the workers and unions cannot compete and must depend upon the justice of their cause and the sympathy and fair mindedness of the public alone to defend their common rights and give them the victory over those who would enslave them.
 This is not an exaggerated presentation of the situation, and it is one which challenges our serious attention. We are fully aware of what a powerful weapon the press is when it comes to our defense, and we feel its power more keenly and bitterly when it is used against us unjustly and mercilessly, as the Chicago Chronicle and other newspapers use it, but labor has warm friends in the daily press and in some papers partially so. Now, what can the average workingman do for a daily paper compared with the patronage of corporations and the support of the wealthy and commercial classes? The workingman wants the news of the day and subscribes for his daily paper, as he ought to do, but his nominal subscription would not pay for the white paper and ink used on it, and under these circumstances is he not foolish to think that the manager of the daily could afford to forfeit the patronage of the great wealthy and prosperous business world to plead and champion the cause of the workingman in his sufferings and woes merely because it was right, just and on principle equitable? What right has he to expect this of the business manager of a daily newspaper, although some have done it and are still doing it at personal sacrifice?
 What labor needs is a means of concentrating the latent power it already possesses. We are legions numerically, a vast unlevained mass, and the weekly paper of the future must be made "the little leaven that shall leaven the whole lump," notwithstanding the sneers of our enemies at our disintegration, lack of cohesion and "inefficiency at the polls on election day." We can easily endure those sneers of the enemy, but should be ashamed of the lack of cohesion they charge us with, lest the charge be too well founded; but they are teaching us something, which is something gained even if it costs us a little to learn where our weakness is.
 If we do not expect the business manager of the daily paper to forego his advantages and business privileges in the business world, what right have we to expect the business manager of the weekly labor paper to be a beggar at the castle gate? If the labor paper is to perform the duties and functions we desire it to, it must be free and

feared. When it is not so it can be of no service to the cause it represents. How shall we make it free? Workingmen can set the labor press free by giving it that generous support its merits entitle it to and according to the service it renders or can render to those requiring that service. As public opinion is the great tribunal and arbitration board before which labor's case must be intelligently presented for adjudication, then the labor editor should be enabled to present that case like an American freeman and not like a labor starveling and cowardly sneak afraid to speak the truth lest he give offense to the wealthy and "influential" rascals on the other side of the question.
 As public opinion is our court of last resort and public sentiment the only verdict to be confidently relied on at all times, the labor paper of the future must reach the public ear, and while some dailies are doing as much for us in this direction as we can reasonably expect we can do much through the weekly labor paper that will crystallize public thought and rivet its attention on the most glaring injustice and abuses to the end that these may be abolished or reformed in an open, peaceable and constitutional manner and thus defeat the best laid plans of Parry and Parryism.
 The labor paper of the future must reach every home and be read by every member of the family. It must reach the hand and be read by all men and boys who earn their bread in the sweat of their faces. If they are to escape the yoke being prepared for them and the legal and illegal chains and manacles being forged for them by their skillful would be masters and oppressors.
 There are many labor papers eking out an existence in one way or another, all doing the best they can, but none of them doing all that it is capable of doing for the workers, because they are circumscribed and limited by the lack of advertising patronage and therefore are the slaves of necessity.
 The labor newspaper of the future, we reiterate, must be free, and over 2,000,000 organized workers can make it free. The money paid into the treasury of the unions as dues has been a good investment and has given grand and great returns to humanity and the nation for the expenditure. Let us increase the dues and treasuries and subsidize the labor paper of the future as the enemy does the capitalistic press which works for their special and particular interest at all times. We should learn much from this fact, but do we?
 The monthly trade journal is very well in its way, but it is not a labor press, and at best cannot supply what is wanted in the labor paper of the future, and a virile, aggressive labor press we must have, cost what it may, if we are to be saved from the snares and fetters which are being prepared for us. The workingman must contribute to the support of the labor paper of the future as promptly and religiously as he now does to the union. He must be made to feel that it is the same duty and service demanded of him, and that the investment will yield magnificent returns. We will not permit the workingman to tell us that he cannot afford to support the labor paper. We tell him plainly and most emphatically that he deceives himself, but he does not deceive us. Let him add the miserable pittance for its support to his other expenses, and let him look over the entire list of these expenses and see how much he has needlessly and uselessly expended that will bring him no returns, or those he would have been much better and happier without.
 To the workingman of the future the labor paper of the future must be included in his legitimate expenses, like his coal bill, his meat bill, clothing account or other necessity, for the labor paper of the future is and must be felt to be and considered a first necessity.
FRANK A. KENNEDY,
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