

JOIN THE UNION  
OF YOUR CRAFT.

# THE TOILER.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1904.

VOL. 6—NO 35.

SIXTH YEAR

## 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 Porto Grapes, 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 the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Pascale, N. Y., in the cork of each bottle.)

**Speer's (Socialite) Claret**  
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, specially 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 priced Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO  
KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

Robert Hunter, who was born in Terre Haute and spent his boyhood days here, and who is now one of the best known charity workers in New York, is a Socialist and becoming famous as a writer on economics. Mr. Hunter has carefully compiled the following statistics of misery, pauperism and disease which will open the eyes of those who purchase cheap, tenement-made goods in preference to clean union-labelled articles:

Ten million people—one-eighth of our population—are suffering from poverty.

One million, seven hundred thousand children who should be in school are forced to earn their own living.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand persons of the total population of 80,000,000 possess \$33,000,000,000 of the \$65,000,000,000 in the country.

Ten per cent. of the people who die in New York are buried in Potter's Field or sold to colleges.

Sixty thousand, four hundred and sixty-three families in Manhattan were evicted in the year 1903.

One million workers are killed or injured every year at their work.

Ten million people now living are threatened with death from tuberculosis (consumption).

He does not stop here, but predicts, unless Socialism is adopted, an even worse condition, ending in an economic feudalism worse than the baronial feudalism of the Middle Ages.

The session of the American Federation of Labor has passed into history without any memorable events.

Nearly a dozen trades disputes were before the convention for adjudication and were disposed of on the old "trade autonomy" lines, which simply means that the same disputes will come up again at Pittsburg next year.

Innumerable resolutions were introduced which in their nature sorely affect the wage working class and pertain to economic conditions that can hardly be met upon the industrial field. Inasmuch as they involve legislation they will have to be met upon the political field in legislatures and in congress, and due to the reactionary policy of the American Federation of Labor in ignoring the class struggle there are no champions of labor's cause in any of these bodies who can do battle for the rights of labor. And in the face of this fact President Gompers continues to declare "that as long as he is connected with the labor movement he will fight against the mixing of politics with unionism," and all resolutions of a progressive or revolutionary nature were defeated by the convention.

All the old officers were re-elected, as follows:

President—Samuel Gompers.  
First Vice President—James Duncan.  
Second Vice President—John Mitchell.  
Third Vice President—Jas. O'Connell.  
Fourth Vice President—Max Morris.  
Fifth Vice President—Thos. I. Kidd.  
Sixth Vice President—Dennis Hayes.  
Seventh Vice President—D. J. Keefe.  
Eighth Vice President—W. J. Spencer.  
Treasurer—John B. Lennon.  
Secretary—Frank Morrison.

The secretary's report shows a total of 1,989 organizations affiliated with the federation, divided as follows: International unions, 121; state branches, 32; central bodies, 567; local trade and federal labor unions, 1,269.

Since the convention adjourned the charter of the Chicago Federation, which was revoked by the executive council, has been returned, a compromise having been effected.

Impatience for quick and big results is the greatest danger that threatens unions, says Prof. John R. Commons. Men who have suffered long and distrusted each other seem to think that the magic word "union" makes them all at once invincible. This is natural but often disastrous. The gains made by some of the unions in hours, wages, and liberty are truly surprising, but they are not a safe standard for others. More important than quick gains is the permanent strength of the union, and this depends on high dues and benefits, and a good reserve fund. Some older unions have learned

this through bitter experience. In Great Britain this is especially true. The English cotton spinners, after a disastrous defeat in 1892, have within twelve years built up a fund of \$2,000,000 for 18,000 members. At the present time, when business is slack, it is wisdom for all unions to learn by their example, and not wait for their experience.

Printers in all parts of America are rejoicing at the result of the vote to levy an assessment to force a universal eight-hour day by a majority of 14,085. The adoption by the referendum of the St. Louis convention proposition reasonably guarantees the eight-hour day on January 1st, 1906. All locals and the International have started to build up their defense funds by means of assessments, although the newspaper branch, and in several cities the job branch, already enjoy the shorter day.

At a meeting of the Woman's International Anti-War League, held on November 15, upon motion of Miss Lucille A. Mint, the following was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that this union is in sympathy with the labor unions of the United States in opposing the infamous Dick military bill."

Here is a sample of the news items that appear in almost every issue of the daily press during the winter season. This little paragraph appeared in the Tribune last Sunday:

"Patrolman Moore reported last night that the family of William Davis, No. 726 North Tenth street, was destitute. They have had no provisions since Thursday and are entirely without food. Some time ago Mr. Davis suffered a broken leg from an accident and, of course, unable to provide food and fuel for his wife and children."

What a terrible indictment against the present system. The starvation of the family of a disabled workingman receives about ten lines of space among columns of glowing accounts of "prosperity," reports of brilliant and costly "society events," and gush about and pictures of "prominent" and useless politicians and capitalists.

D. M. Parry's "Citizen's Industrial Association" held a convention in New York last week. According to the daily press "it is the aim of the association to bring about a complete organization of manufacturers, business men and all large employers of labor to advocate the open shop." Parry in his opening address reviewed the growth of the open shop movement and said that within a year 1,000 factories have opened their doors to workingmen without regard to their membership in unions.

But then you know that David M is a beautiful hot air merchant. And then he forgot to say how many factories have closed their doors to all kinds of labor because of lack of orders.

That the "closed shop" is illegal was decided last week by the justices of the appellate division of the Supreme court, sitting in Brooklyn, N. Y. A contract entered into between the firm of Morris, Cohn & Sons and Protective Coat Tailors and Pressers' local No. 55 of the United Garment Workers of America, whereby the firm was prohibited from employing labor not belonging to the local union and also from employing a member of the union unless such member held a card signed by the business agent of the local, was declared by the court to be contrary to public policy.

A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris, Ill., says that the management of the Merkle-Wiley broom factory has notified the striking union broommakers that the factory will henceforth be run as an "open shop." As the initial step toward carrying out this policy the manufacturers have placed about twelve apprentices at the sewing and tying machines. About one hundred men are needed to operate these machines. The union has decided to hold out for the wage scale they have submitted. The Merkle-Wiley has been a strictly union shop for a number of years, using the label on all its products.

Rev. H. M. Brooks on "Class Slavery," at New Headquarters Sunday night.

## NOTES BY THE OFFICE BOY.

BY W. L. OURY.

I see that Adams was elected governor of Colorado, although Peabody threatens to hold the job by force of arms. Here is what a republican paper says:

"Governor Adams needed all the votes he could get. Peabodyism was strongly entrenched and had lots of money back of its effort to continue Governor Peabody, the republican nominee, in office. In fact, some of the powerful moneyed interests were very solicitous and wanted Peabody kept in office badly, because of his siding with the mine owners in labor troubles. But all good citizens of Colorado have confidence in Governor Adams and believe that through his efforts there will be an end of the turbulence witnessed under the Peabody administration, and that he will enforce the law without fear or favor."

You and I know what "without fear or favor" means. "Without fear" of labor and "in favor" of capital every shot. If it suits them, it suits me; but I'm tired of hearing the working people kick and seeing them vote to be kicked.

My old friend, C. Depew, is a wise guy. Said he at a recent banquet: "Now, my friends, what of the future? Upon the ruins of the disintegration of the democratic party will arise an organization built up by resourceful and able agitators, whose appeal will be to discontent. It must be our task that there shall be a minimum of discontent and a maximum satisfaction."

Like myself, he sees the end of the democratic party. As the middle class has passed out of existence, so must the democratic party. Depew sees a fight between capital and labor—republicans and socialists, and says "it must be our task that there shall be a minimum of discontent."

You bet, keep the mules satisfied. If necessary give them a little more fodder, but keep them satisfied so you can skin them. Just as you say, boys, not as I say. If Depew and his crowd can keep you satisfied, and you will vote to be skinned, hanged if I can't stand it as long as you can.

But every capitalist in the country sees that the trend of social evolution is toward the socialization of the production of wealth—that is, the socialization of labor.

From individual production of the eighteenth century we have attained to the complex factory system of today. Private monopoly is the natural outgrowth of competition. Through the monopolization of the natural resources and the marvelous improved machinery of production, society is now divided into two classes—namely, the owners of productive capital, capitalists, and the wage workers.

With the continued improvement of the methods of production there is a displacement of labor which will finally result in an unemployed problem. When we arrive at that stage the law of self-preservation will compel the wage workers, as a class, to acquire ownership and control of the means of production and become masters of the situation.

The remedy, then, seems to be that the working class of the world must be organized politically and economically in order to inaugurate a self-governing industrial democracy—that is, the co-operative commonwealth.

They are sparring for time. They wish to hold on as long as possible. I don't blame them, but I do blame you. You are the victims, you have the power to release yourself. Get to thinking.

The battle of ballots is over. Roosevelt is in the saddle and the democrats have a black eye, nay, more than that, they have a solar plexus, from which it is doubtful if they will ever recover.

It is now up to the republican party to keep faith with the people, to make their promise good. I predict that if the peace of nations is restored, in which case our foreign markets will fall, or fall to their normal condition, the republican party will have a tough time filling the wage slaves' dinner pail.

That the condition of the working man's dinner pail here depends upon his opportunity to feed and clothe the foreigner, sounds like an enigma, yet such is really the case, for when our foreign markets fail, the American workman is out of employment, no work, no wages, empty dinner pail. If you want to change this condition of affairs, quit voting for rent, interest and profit by not voting for the old parties; vote for Socialism, and let the foreigner fill his own dinner pail.

"Too old to get work" were the last words of William Stockton, who spent his last 15c for "Rough on Rats," which he took to end his wretched existence. Stockton's papers showed that he had served as a lieutenant in the 131st Ohio infantry, and was in receipt of a pension of the magnificent sum of \$6 per month. He had been seeking employment in this great free (?) country, where the republicans say there are sixteen jobs for every man that wants one, yet Stockton was forced to end his life. This little incident need not interfere with Teddy's Thanksgiving dinner or Bradley-Martin's monkey party. When you get too old to make more profit for your masters you ought to get out of the way.

THE OFFICE BOY.

Little Rock, Ark.

## OBSERVATIONS.

The following press dispatch from Topeka, Kas., needs no comment:

Col. P. M. Herington of the Kansas national guard came here today to lay before Governor Bailey a condition which he says is fast destroying the usefulness of the guard in Kansas and other states. Private soldiers, he says, when on duty have to work for 43 cents per day, while the officers get from \$4 to \$15 per day. Socialists and trade unionists, says the colonel, are opposed to militarism and they point to this inequality and are causing trouble everywhere. Private soldiers, whose home social standing is better than that of many officers, will not stand for this thing, he says. It is probable that the Kansas delegation in congress will work for the amendment of the Dick bill so that compensation will be equalized.

Yes, the workers of New York state gave Teddy a majority of about 50,000 votes, while the candidates of the working class received only 40,000 votes. Here is what they get in return almost as soon as the votes are counted:

"By a decision the New York State Court of Appeals declared unconstitutional the labor law which prohibits a contractor from employing his men more than eight hours a day on city, county or state work. Since its enactment in 1897 this statute has been almost constantly before the courts. Other phases have been passed upon, but this is the first time that the Court of Appeals has expressed its views flatly on the eight-hour provision. Chief Justice Cullen takes the ground that the principle involved in this case is precisely similar to that in the action in which the courts held that the statute was "unconstitutional insofar as it involves the prevailing rate of wages." In his conclusion the chief judge says: "I fear that the many outrages of labor organizations or of some of their members have not only excited just indignation but at times have frightened courts into plain legal inconsistencies and into the enunciation of doctrines which if asserted in litigations arising under any other subject than labor legislation would meet scant courtesy or consideration. The decision about to be made can therefore stand only in one ground, the unconstitutional interference of the legislature with the right of the municipality. That proposition having been explicitly decided in the Rogers case I feel it my duty to follow it regardless of my own opinion on the question."

This is the law which Teddy Roosevelt signed when Governor of New York, and which the Italian laborers at Croton Dam struck to enforce when Teddy sent the militia to shoot them down.

The Associated Press announces that the district miners' association, in session at Purdy, has declared off the strike in the Telluride district which was called September 1, 1903.

## 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 H. KERR & COMPANY  
56 Fifth Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

## God's Children

A Modern Allegory

THIS new book by JAMES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader into doing some thinking for himself. It is by all odds the cleverest socialist novel ever published in America. Read it and laugh over it, then lend it and see the converts it will make. There is no socialist label on it (only a union label), and you can get a man to read it who would turn up his nose at anything marked socialist. Extra cloth binding, handsomely printed in large type.

Fifty Cents, Postpaid

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers,  
56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

## CHAS. T. BAKER Staple and Fancy Groceries

MEAT MARKET  
FANCY FRUITS

S. W. Corner 12th and Main Sts.  
Citizens Phone 50 Bell Phone 80

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

## COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Phone 899, Eleventh and Main

# ADVANCE OF LABOR.

THE DAY OF SERVILLE TOIL IS PASSING AWAY FOREVER.

Trade Unions have quickened the spirit of the workers - a peaceful revolution against feudalism.

George E. McNeill, writing in American Federationist, says that "trade unions stand for the opening up of opportunities for men to exercise their right to labor."

"The trade union is an organized, peaceful revolution against feudalism. The capitalists and the laborers are living in historic feudal relations to each other and to society."

"Trade unions are the most potent power to interrupt the historic succession of the feudal spirit and to awaken the democratic spirit latent in humanity."

"Capitalists cling to the feudal habit through selfish interest and class pride. In the first half of the nineteenth century the spirit of our free institutions acted upon the native born to stimulate them to protest against wage labor conditions."

"The almost unlimited opportunity for emigration from the older to the newer states and territories provided a way of escape from servile to more favorable conditions, sometimes to free labor and self employment."

"Occupation after occupation was deserted by the American born workers and after a time was again deserted by the other English speaking peoples who took the places of the natives."

"The first trade unions were composed almost wholly of American workmen. Their ideals were American and their methods true to their ideals."

"Today the trade unions include nearly all of the races and languages that inhabit the country, yet nearly all of the officers of the trade unions are English speaking."

"The high ideals of the trade unions have not been lowered. The president of the American Federation of Labor is a close student of the ethical and economical philosophy of the labor movement."

"The trade unions have spoken in a tongue easily understood except to those who will not or who cannot understand the history of human development or the revolutions of the industrial conditions."

"Its leaders understand that their efforts against the feudal system have not fully emancipated the white wage-workers any more than that the proclamation of emancipation to the black race in our own country has yet made that race entirely free."

"The trade unions do not seek reprisals for past losses. They seek, first, to secure freedom of contract; not only the right but the power to make and keep a contract."

"They seek liberty and peace, not by the sword, but by increase of wisdom. The day of servile labor is passing from English speaking people. Germany and France will follow when the confusion of theorists shall be replaced with the order of a true trade union movement."

"The Public and the Label. Organized labor has a right not only to ask but to expect the public to buy union label goods in preference to others."

"The Finish Is Sight. Labor unions are built upon too solid foundation for any 'secret' associations that will not bear the searchlight of publicity never accomplished anything."

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# MINES AND MINERS.

Suit was filed in the district court at Trinidad, Colo., this week by the Victor Fuel Co. against the United Mine Workers.

The Freeman Coal Company has suspended work in its new shaft at Bicknell, and on account of the uncertainty of the weather does not expect to do anything with the main shaft before spring.

District President John Boyle of the United Mine Workers has been confined to his home as a result of illness, which, however, is not of a serious nature.

James Morris, of Stringtown, was injured by a fall of slate in a mine at Mecca Monday afternoon and taken to his home in Stringtown.

Board Member Wellington O'Connor, of the Mine Workers, went to Antioch Tuesday to investigate some trouble reported there.

Mr. Boyle was so far recovered that he went to Clinton Wednesday on some official business, and expects to leave for another trip over the southern portion of the district, from which he recently returned.

The shipment of Kentucky coal into the southern portion of the Indiana district continues to give the district officials much annoyance.

The tippie at the Big Muddy coal shaft at Bicknell has been completed and coal is being hoisted daily.

Election ballots and supplies are being sent out from the district headquarters of the United Mine Workers for the locals throughout the coal fields for the annual election, which will take place between now and the first of January.

A Russian employed in the Klondyke mine at Ehrmanndale was almost instantly killed Monday morning at 10 o'clock by a fall of slate.

By voting to return to work Wednesday, pending arbitration, the four hundred miners of the Wade and Morgan Run mines, at Coschocton, Ohio, ended the only coal miners' strike existing in Ohio.

Company C of the Fourth infantry was sent to Zeigler, Ill., Tuesday and reported to Sheriff Stein, under orders of Adjutant-General Scott, for riot duty.

Christmas Dinner for the Poor. The helping Hand Mission, 16 South Fifth, will give a Christmas dinner to the poor.

Captain Coy also proposes to provide Christmas trees for 300 poor children. Presents of clothing, shoes, toys, candles, etc., will gladden the hearts of the little ones.

A Would Be Reformer. David M. Parry, the great commercial comedian, is now setting a new role, that of reform writer.

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# A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Linton Correspondent Asks Subscribers to Make The Toller a Christmas Gift by Paying Back Dues.

LINTON, IND., December 8. EDITOR TOLLER-I have been back in Linton about six months and readers of The Toller have seen me frequently.

They all must know that they are in arrears, as I have made no collections since May, 1908, yet only one man has paid me anything toward The Toller. I don't want to ask them for it, and should not have to do so.

When you see me and are ready to pay, you should do so, and if not, just mention the fact. I don't want to incur the displeasure of a friend by dunning him, and as for trotting around just to collect it, it would not pay me if I was allowed the whole amount for my services.

Work is improving around here so far as hours are concerned, but the turn is not great, for despite the great increase in the number of mines being worked, they all seem to find plenty of men.

Arthur Lafoon, a cager in the mine at Midland, was seriously injured Wednesday. As he was being lowered into the mine, his feet slipped and his leg was caught between the cage and the wall of the shaft.

INCOG. P. S.-Money left with John Eddy for The Toller will reach me. Tell him who you are and who to give it to and oblige, DAN.

What Dan says of Linton is true of all other places where The Toller circulates. If we had all the 50-cent pieces due on our subscription we could make ourselves a Christmas present of an automobile or something of the kind.

Rebels of the New South. The above is the title of a novel by Walter Marion Raymond, published by Chas. H. Kerr & Company, Chicago.

The above is the title of a novel by Walter Marion Raymond, published by Chas. H. Kerr & Company, Chicago. Those who have received their impressions of socialist views from the Rev. Mr. Dixon will be surprised at the absolutely clean atmosphere of Mr. Raymond's book.

Paris Broom Makers Elect. PARIS, Ill., December 8.-Local union No. 34, International Broom and Whisk Makers, has elected the following officers:

President-Al Shuppert. Vice President-John Clark. Secretary-Major Gallagher.

Treasurer-Horace Eaton. Financial Secretary-Jos. Walschmidt. Guard-A. Q. Russell.

Guide-Thomas Norton. Trustee-Charles Bonnell. Executive Committee-Al Shuppert, Al Roberts, John France, Jos. Walschmidt and John Clark.

The strike at the Merkle-Wiley factory is still on and the union is making a firm stand against the open shop.

Although the new Socialist headquarters have not been completely fitted up, they are proving quite satisfactory to the members, most of whom are pledging liberal amounts for their maintenance.

There was a good attendance to hear State Organizer Strickland on the opening of the new rooms. He spoke on the necessity of organization, saying that we now had a large number of voters who voted the Socialist ticket because they were dissatisfied with the other parties.

Propaganda meetings will be held every Sunday evening during the winter, the opening one, last Sunday, being addressed by Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth of this city.

There was a large attendance at the regular meeting last Sunday afternoon, and it is hoped that the members of committees will remember that the number is 508 1/2 Ohio street next Sunday morning.

The national secretary has sent out a call to the members of the national committee for nominations for members of the national executive committee and national secretary, all of whom are elected by the national committee.

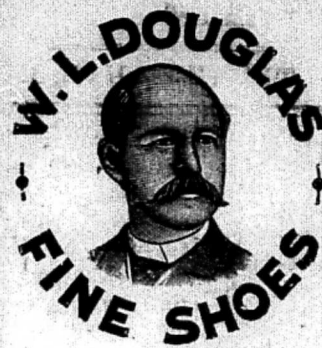
The national quorum will meet in Chicago on December 17th.

The following is the vote officially reported as having been cast in the states named on November 8th, with vote of 1900 and 1902 appended for comparison:

Table with 4 columns: State, 1900, 1902, 1908. Rows include Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

FRED W. BEAL. Attorney at Law. Citizens Phone 1122. 419 1/2 W. 4th St. A.

# MYERS BROS. Fourth & Main



W. L. DOUGLAS is loyal to unions and union men are loyal to W. L. Douglas. That's one reason there are more of his SHOES sold than any other three makes of shoes in the world. Another reason is that he makes the BEST \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoe ever sold in the country.

We are exclusive selling agents for this wonderful Shoe. Come in and let us fit you in a pair of Douglas Shoes. Every pair warranted.

# MYERS BROS. LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS. FOURTH AND MAIN.

# MOTHER JONES

Addresses a Large Audience - Socialist Campaign On. That the other fellow is forced to recognize Socialism as a factor in politics because of the enormous increase in the vote is evidenced by the following favorable report of the addresses by Mother Jones Sunday, November 27th, clipped from the Tribune of Monday:

"Mother Jones, the woman whose name is almost sacred to every miner in the country, was in Terre Haute yesterday and spoke at Germania Hall last night to a large audience of men and women who are friendly to the cause of labor unions and Socialism.

"Her remarks were along lines of Socialism and labor unions, and she was cheered lustily by the men and women present when she urged the women to do some good for the cause by urging their husbands and their sweethearts to vote the Socialist ticket."

"During the progress of the speech a man in the audience shouted, 'God bless Mother Jones.' Quick as a flash the woman turned in the direction from which the sound came and said: 'I am no angel, I want that understood. This is a work that an angel cannot do. An angel cannot fight these grinding trusts and monopolies which are crushing you men down to the ground.'"

"The principal speaker was followed by William Mahoney, who was the Socialist candidate in this district for congress. Mr. Mahoney talked for several minutes and was given close attention."

"After the speechmaking was over a business meeting was held. Forty-two new members were admitted and arrangements were made for moving the Socialist headquarters from 423 Ohio street to 503 1/2 Ohio street."

# LOCAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

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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.

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 GENUINE UNION LABEL is SEWED IN.

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.

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

## WAGES AND PRODUCT

PROPORTION OF FORMER TO LATTER HAS GREATLY FALLEN OFF.

**How the Workers' Earnings Are Curtailed, While the Nation's Annual Output of Wealth Has Enormously Multiplied.**

The chief direct and practical aim of a government bureau of labor statistics, writes J. W. Sullivan in the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, ought to be to indicate whether the changing methods of the nation in the production and distribution of wealth bring with them gain or loss to the industrial classes.

When pressed with the question Carroll D. Wright has never contended that the proportion of wages to product has risen during the period of transition in industry during the last half century. On the contrary, Mr. Wright has repeatedly said that the proportion of wages to product has greatly fallen off.

Mr. Sullivan then proceeds to show how curtailment in actual wages has been effected. This is the process:

By the doubling of rents.  
By the increase in prices of certain commodities, especially provisions in industrial centers. The "cost of living" has often outrun advances of even union wages.

By the enormous inequalities in the system of indirect taxation, developed almost wholly within the last forty years. The late Dr. Charles B. Spahr's conclusion of a study of this subject is "Distribution of Wealth," page 143: "The wealthy class pays less than one-tenth of the indirect taxes, the well-to-do class less than one-quarter and the relatively poorer classes more than two-thirds." Again he says (page 159) taxation places "upon the property of those struggling for an independence burdens fourfold heavier than upon the property of those already rich."

By the granting of monopoly or other special privileges to corporations, the latter as a whole exerting a taxing power on labor far greater than that of the state itself.

By the increased outlay necessary under the new conditions of social life. Presentable clothes in the cities, for instance, are a costly item as compared with a decent country garb. Rents advance with neighborhood.

By the almost total deprivation of the home earnings of various members of the family. The old time artisan had a garden, poultry, pigs and often a cow. He could gather a part of his fuel himself. Even today, as Dr. Spahr says, "in rural Arkansas, as almost anywhere a century ago, \$400 means more comfort than \$800 now means in our eastern cities."

By the loss of side earnings. In country town life, where there are homes, neighbor exchanges services with neighbor. The girl may go out as household help while a social equal. The boy gets odd jobs and has his own small home enterprises.

By the lessening of the possibilities for household thrift. Tenement house life permits no storage of provisions. Potatoes are bought by the quart, the price quadrupled because there is no means to keep them by the barrel. At the rural home, on the contrary, fruit and potatoes are stored in the cellar, preserves and nuts in the attic, and cabbage is earthed in the garden.

By the rise of new difficulties in becoming a home owner. The free federal public domain is settled. The factory town barracks has replaced the rural cottage home. His \$200 now in the savings bank might once have placed the wage earner under a roof soon to become completely his own.

By the workingman's fear of becoming a home owner in his uncertainty of employment.

By the competition of immigrants having a lower standard of living.  
By the displacement of skilled mechanics to make room for machines with relatively unskilled attendants who have only a fraction of a trade.

Thus the principal processes by which the proportion of wages to product has been reduced are to be traced one by one. Behind these processes, carrying them on, are men pursuing interests opposed to those of the wage earners—to wit: (1) Employers, buyers of labor, actively seeking to cheapen labor in the market, to reduce the cost of their output; (2) capitalists substituting cheaper industrial and commercial methods for dearer, incidentally lowering the cost of human labor; (3) monopolies, grasping natural opportunities, holding men off from work or overcharging for the commodities they command; (4) promoters of such legal class advantages as lie in inequitable taxation.

### Payroll of the Steel Trust.

A booklet just issued gives the number of employees of the United States Steel corporation at present at approximately 150,000 men. Of this number over 100,000 are engaged in various manufacturing properties of the corporation. Last year the total number of all employees in the service of the corporation was 167,709 compared with 168,127 in 1902. The total amount paid in salaries and wages last year was \$120,703,896. This year's total is expected to fall much below that because of reductions and dropping from the payroll of a number of high salaried employees "taken over" in consolidations. It is estimated that this year's salary and wage roll will not exceed \$100,000,000.

### Why Not a Labor Contract?

In a recent address Mr. Terence V. Powderly, late at the head of the Knights of Labor, said: "The steel trust has cornered steel, the oil trust has cornered oil, the sugar trust has cornered sugar, and why in the name of heaven should not the laborer have a contract?"

## SECRET ARMS IN THE EAST.

**Weapons That Are Concealed For Ready Use by Both Sexes.**

In Hindustan there is a choice of secret arms. The gupti, or sword stick, may be bought in every bazaar and is said to have been used in the days of Akbar (1543-1605), but it is doubtful whether the phrase in the "Ain-i-Akbari" of Abdul Fazl does not rather refer to the Arab dagger, with its deep sheath, containing both blade and haft. If the traveler prefer it, he may buy a sword thin and flexible as the Toledo coiled blades to wind around his waist in his cummerbund. If he be a fakir, the ornamental crutch which upholds his arm while he edifies the faithful by silent reflections upon the syllable Om will contain a sharp pointed quadrangular blade for the confusion of the unbeliever. Even lovely woman in the harem carries a miniature katar, with H shaped grip, or a diminutive peshkabz, double curved, single edged, atrocious.

In Mysore and Haidarabad the bich'hwa (scorpion), the double curved misericordia of the east, is carried by the lower classes hidden up the sleeve and is made right or left handed to suit all tastes. It is a favorite and effectual weapon of assassination, being driven downward from behind inside the collar bone, and is sometimes double bladed and poisoned, the poison being carried in a suitable hollow in the hilt. The double curve of the blade, derived from that of a cow's horn and resembling that of a scorpion's sting, recurs in the khanjar and chilanum and throughout Afghanistan. With a variety of this weapon Lieutenant Willis was killed in the battle at Kandahar.

The strangest of secret arms is perhaps the bagh nakh, or tiger claw, of the Maharrattas, with its two rings for the first and fourth fingers and the three to five curved steel claws destined to protrude from the closed hand between the fingers and to rip open or mangle the victim. The hand half open shows only two bright rings round the fingers.

The clinched fist becomes the armed paw of the human tiger. Mr. Egerton tells us how the Maharratta leader Sivaji murdered his enemy, Afzal Khan, after inviting him to a conference in which each should come with one attendant only. Sivaji wore a mail cap and coat under his turban and cotton gown, had a bich'hwa in his right sleeve and a bagh nakh on his left hand. The khan had only his sword and sent away his follower to reassure Sivaji, who was of small stature and counterfeited timidity. "In the midst of the customary embrace Sivaji struck the bagh nakh into the bowels of Afzal Khan, who quickly disengaged himself, clapped his hand on his sword, exclaiming 'Treachery and murder!' but Sivaji instantly followed up the blow with his dagger. The khan had drawn his sword and made a cut at Sivaji, but the concealed armor was proof against the blow. The whole was the work of a moment, and Sivaji was wrestling the weapon from the hand of his victim before the attendants could run toward him."—Saturday Review.

### A Bee's Sting.

The sting is a bee's only weapon. It is not the single spear that it appears to the naked eye, but consists of three prongs, each beautifully grooved into the others, thus forming a sort of tube, through which flows the poison from the sac, to which the sting is attached. As soon as the point of the sting enters the flesh two of the prongs, which are barbed, begin to work forward alternately. When one has been thrust forward its barbs catch in the flesh and hold while the other is being thrust forward, and this motion, which also pumps the poison from the poison sac, is continued until the sting has penetrated to its full length. The sting, accompanied by its appendages, is almost invariably torn from the bee and remains in the flesh of the unfortunate victim—unfortunate bee, to, as the loss of its sting is eventually followed by death. Hence it can be said that a bee literally defends its home with its life.

### Fly Eggs as Food.

On Lake Texcoco, in Mexico, a curious fly is found, which is eaten by the natives and known as abuatl. The eggs of the insect, which are deposited on sedges, are also collected and eaten for food. On Lake Chalco a certain sedge is cultivated, on which the eggs of a species of fly are deposited. Bundles are made of these and placed in Lake Texcoco for the purpose, and when covered the sedge is beaten over pieces of cloth and the eggs are secured. These are collected and ground into a meal, also called abuatl, and are in great demand on fast days when fish is required, the insects or eggs not being considered flesh, as they come from the water. The food is made into small cakes and tastes not unlike caviare. Not only the eggs, but the larvae, themselves a disagreeable looking worm, are used as food under the name of puxl.

### On an Indian Courtship.

Among the Ona Indians of Tierra del Fuego courtship is not precisely a tender affair. When the girl is from a friendly group the gallant presents her with his hunting bow. If the girl returns it by her own hand it is a sign of acceptance, but if by the hand of a messenger it is a refusal. But refusals are not common. The persevering brave watches for an opportunity which brings him alone with the object of his affections. He then commands her to follow him with all speed through the bush to his own camp. The girls are prone to yield prompt obedience, for a disappointed suitor emphasizes his displeasure by an angry look and a light rap on the cheek. The girl's vanity is as sensitive as that of a

## USE OF LIVE DECOYS

**THE METHODS OF TRAPPERS WITH ANIMATED LURES.**

**All Kinds of Animals Trained to Help in the Capture of Their Own Species—Odd Scheme by Which Crows and Jays Are Snared.**

One of the curious ways in which man has utilized the animals about him is as living decoys to assist him in the capture of wild animals. This is done in a number of ways and with animals of all kinds, from butterflies and fishes to elephants. It is something quite different from teaching animals to capture their prey for the benefit not of themselves, but of their masters, as do trained cheetahs, falcons, cormorants, otters and other predatory creatures, since what I now have in view is the attraction of game within the hunter's reach, not its chase.

European bird catchers have immemorially practiced hanging live song birds in cages beneath or among their snares or tying them to perches in order to attract strangers by their voices. The Japanese know how to do this to perfection.

In catching larks and other cage birds in England the principal ruse is placed upon flat nets so arranged that when a Y shaped cord is pulled they will fall down together, confining anything between them. Several stuffed birds are usually planted in the space between the nets as if feeding, while a live one, known as a "jockey," is fastened to a hinged perch that is made to sway up and down by pulling a cord whenever any lark comes near. The jockeys are trained to sit contentedly on these perches and sing, and they seem to understand what is expected of them. The best call birds at the beginning of the season are worth from \$3 to \$5 apiece, and a bullfinch in on record which was the means of encaging 350 captives in four seasons.

By a similar method the Maoris of New Zealand obtain their kaka parrots. This large, handsome and intelligent parrot was at one time a pet in many households.

The commonest method of catching kakas was by means of a trained decoy kaka, which called wild parrots to perches skillfully arranged around the concealed trapper, who had only to pull a string in order to capture his bird. These perches were often elaborately ornamented, and the birds manifested "extreme fastidiousness" in choosing some and avoiding others.

In view of this it is curious to read in Ogilby's quaint "America," published in 1672, how natives of Cuba originally captured a like sort of bird:

"The parrots which breed here used to be taken by the natives after a strange manner. A boy holding a bundle of herbs about his head climbs up to the top of a tree, holding a parrot over his head, which by gripping he forces to make a noise and thereby draws others to come flying about him, upon which, being expert in this art, he throws a string with a noose made fast to a stick about them and pulls them to him."

A part of the pleasure of falconry in India, where this sport is so cleverly enjoyed and practiced by the nobles, is the catching of the hawks, which are used only for a single season and then set free. Some, such as the laggar, are taken by smearing a long twig with birdlime and arching it over an unhappy sparrow tied to a peg, but the cherrug must be caught more skillfully.

The one thing the high spirited cherrug cannot endure is to see a laggar in peaceful possession of some food or enjoyment that he has not, and the inevitable result of the discovery is for the cherrug to pounce upon it and rob the poor laggar, if possible. It is through this jealousy that the hawk catchers obtain their prized cherrugs. They fasten to the feet of a laggar a bundle of very strong horsehair nooses garnished with feathers, then paste bits of parchment over his eyes and turn him loose, whereupon, being blind, he "rings," or circles, straight up. This has been done because a cherrug had been perceived as a mere dot in the sky, and when that jealous and covetous cherrug sees this laggar, apparently carrying a rich prize, coming straight up he thanks his stars for his luck and swoops upon the intruder into his airy domain. The result is that two surprised and indignant hawks come tumbling to the ground, screaming and scratching.

Yarrell tells us that the European shrike got its familiar specific name, excubitor (sentinel), from its use by the continental falconers during the autumn and winter when trapping falcons. "The shrike is fastened to the ground and, screaming aloud, gives notice to the falconer (who is concealed) of the approach of a hawk."

A curious variation of this, where an unwilling bird becomes both lure and trap, was described by Alexander Wilson in his great "American Ornithology."

Wilson says that "crows have been employed to catch crows by the following stratagem: A live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back by means of two sharp forked sticks. Thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are in view. These swooping down upon him are instantly grappled and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning person to grasp at everything within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches, the trap is again ready, and, by pinning down each captive successively as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock streaming in to meet you in concert with the outrageous cries of the above named bird."

been made to catch jays in England in the same fashion.

A similar utilization of live trained decoys in obtaining wild fowl has long been familiar to the Japanese and is now pursued by wealthy men in that country as a sport, and a lively one it must be. A typical arrangement for the purpose, among the rice fields near Tokyo, consists of a pond some 100 yards long by 80 yards broad, surrounded by a high bank covered with a dense growth of bushes. A dozen narrow, irregular trenches or channels lead from the pond through the bank, each ending abruptly at a bush concealed watch hut. Two tiny windows in each hut give a view of the channel, and there is also a low chute down which millet seed is shot on to the water as a bait.

Besides these, an observation house commanding the whole pond is hidden among the bushes on top of the bank.

At a suitable time a number of tame ducks were brought from the owner's aviary and set afloat upon the pond, where there is soon collected a clamorous host of mallards, widgeons, teal and other waterfowl. These are observed through peepholes by a man in the lookout, who has beside him electric buttons governing signal wires that run to a hut behind the bank where the sportsmen await information as to which channel the birds are entering. The attendants in the watch-houses also can telegraph a signal when the decoy ducks have brought the wild fowl into their trenches.

Meanwhile, warming themselves in the early morning around a glowing brazier of coals, and their pipes alight, the sportsmen sit with their eyes on the annunciator. At the door are standing a number of nets, with eight foot handles, each a deep bag of large mesh suspended in an open fork, giving an opening of two feet or so across. Close beside them crouches one or more servants, each holding on his gloved hand a hawk, alert and perfectly aware that it will have a share in the fun. How this fun begins is brightly told by a correspondent of the London Field:

"For some moments past we had noticed a gamekeeper stooping down with his eye to the loophole in one of the butt banks, when suddenly a sharp click was heard, and the number of the watchhouse where he was standing dropped into view on the signal board, and if that had not been sufficient we should have known where the wild fowl were from the frantic way in which the man was waving his arms and dancing about with excitement. There was only room for three people on each side of the trench, so six of us, hurrying down the path, got into position as silently as possible behind the banks at the edge of the channel and stood with our nets ready for action."

"The man who had signaled ran quickly round to the thicket end of the cutting and dropped a net across the water. As he did so there were a flutter and splashing in the trench, and with a sudden rush and a confused whirring of wings the wild fowl rose toward the bank from the water. Now was the moment when a quick eye and steady hand were necessary, and with a circular swing of the nets three of us had caught a duck apiece before it had gone the length of the net handles. One of the birds managed to run the gantlet by dodging between two nets and got away over the mound at the end of the channel; but, like an arrow from a bow, the hawk was slipped from the falconer's finger and, rising over the mallard, struck it and brought it to the ground. The decoy ducks remained floating on the water."

The use of the little dog to assist the decoy man reminds one of an old fashioned method of procuring canvas-back ducks in Chesapeake bay, known as "tolling" them inshore by means of a dog. Wilson gave a description of it, as he saw it done about 1810, which can scarcely be improved upon. "The dog if properly trained," he says, "plays backward and forward along the margin of the water, and the ducks, observing his maneuvers, enticed perhaps by curiosity, gradually approach the shore until they are sometimes within twenty or thirty yards of the spot where the gunner lies concealed and from which he makes them, first on the water and then as they rise. If the ducks seem difficult to decoy, any glaring object, such as a red handkerchief, is fixed round the dog's middle or to his tail, and this rarely fails to attract them."—New York Post.

### Mixed Up the Two Websters.

During Daniel Webster's visit to England he was taken one day to see Lord Brougham. That eminent jurist, however, received him with such coolness that Mr. Webster was glad to get away and took his leave at the first opportunity. The friend saw him to his rooms and then returned to Lord Brougham and in some anger said:

"My lord, how could you behave with such unseemly rudeness and discourtesy to so great a lawyer and statesman? It was insulting to him and has filled me with mortification."

"Why, what on earth have I done and whom have I been rude to?" asked his lordship.

"To Daniel Webster of the senate of the United States."

"Great Jupiter, what a blunder!" exclaimed Lord Brougham, realizing the mistake he had made. "I thought it was that fellow Webster who made a dictionary and nearly ruined the English language."

Then, it is said, the great chancellor sought out Mr. Webster, explained and excused his conduct, which the latter generously accepted.

### Modesty of Erin's Daughter.

English Lady (to Irish girl)—How is it that you never speak of belonging to the Irish race, my dear? Irish Girl—Because it is sinful to boast, madam.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

## SING ALL THE WHILE

**THE FINNS INDULGE IN SONG IN AND OUT OF SEASON.**

**From Noble to Peasant and From the City Lady to the Woman Who Works in the Field the People May Be Said to Form One Vast Choral Society.**

In the palatial supper room of the great hotel in Helsingfors, the capital of Finland—the best hotel in Russia, for the Finns represent all that is most progressive in the czar's empire—a company of ladies and gentlemen seated at one of the tables suddenly began singing. With trained voices they sang a four part folk lore song of the northland. Never heard I a song so deeply melancholy. It was the music of the unhappest of the enlightened peoples of the earth.

That was on my first evening in Finland. From that time forth throughout a stay of four weeks among those sad hearted people I listened to their singing morn'g, noon and night almost continuously. The Germans sing a great deal, the Swedes sing part of the time, the Russians sing most of the time, but the Finns as a nation actually sing all the time.

From noble to peasant, the men of Finland may be said to form one mighty male chorus. From the great lady of the capital city to the lowly woman who builds houses with her own hands on the borders of Lapland, the women of Finland may be said to comprise one vast choral society. The acknowledged finest singing society in Europe is indeed the Helsingfors male chorus. It is composed of 100 members, and from their ranks are recruited the singing teachers of the country.

Singing festivals as held by the Finns are on a scale unequalled in any other country. Five thousand singers gathered one night in the public square in Helsingfors to serenade a Finnish artist named Rosenfeld, whose picture had been awarded first prize at the local salon. In a city that is a surprise to all travelers, near the arctic circle, many miles from a railroad, the city of Ulenborg, 2,000 school children gathered in the park in front of the hotel and for half an hour, for the travelers' benefit, filled the air with the music of the snow wilderness, with songs that told of the vast loneliness of the country beyond the city.

Once in Helsingfors 10,000 voices joined in chorus to sing the national anthem. It was an improvised chorus, but the singing was by no means the harum scarum, go-as-you-please sort, but thoroughly organized into four parts and executed with precision. This incident was described to me by the man in whose honor the great chorus gathered. Said he:

"I was one of the first persons ever excited from that part of the czar's domain. My departure from Helsingfors was the occasion of a public demonstration of surpassing solemnity. Ten thousand persons gathered at the railway station to say goodby. The crowd watched the leave taking in absolute silence, but as the train began to move 10,000 heads were uncovered, and 10,000 voices began singing the national anthem. And this scene was repeated—with fewer singers, of course—at every railroad station all the way to the port where I took a steamer for America."

These singing Finns do not always sing their folk lore songs or their patriotic anthems. They are a deeply religious people, mostly Lutherans, and each town has its special choir for singing nothing but hymns. I went to the largest church in the country to hear the singing of a choir of nearly a hundred male voices. The grandest cathedral organ never produced music of such majesty and power as did that choir, which included the most wonderful bass voices in Russia.

Even the companies of Finnish guards, though officered by Russians, sang the Finnish anthem as they marched past the hotel every morning on the way to relieve the old guard. The Russian officers once tried to put a stop to the singing of the Finnish national song by the soldiers, but the discontent among the men became so apparent that singing was again permitted.

Thus wherever the Finns get together they burst into song. When they cannot get together they sing individually. The housewife preparing the cabbage soup sings. The farmer plowing his field in summer or journeying long distances on snowshoes in the winter sings at the top of his voice. Whenever I passed one of the men in the lonely districts in charge of a herd of reindeer he was singing. In the posthouses, where the traveler is sheltered overnight, the servants gather when their day's work is done and join their voices in the chorus.

This constant singing is regarded by all students of Finnish life as an important national influence. The effect of so much music in the nation's soul is seen in the emotional side of the people's nature and has its concrete form in a ready sympathy that binds the Finns together as one family, each for all and all for each. Such is this nation of singers that sings all the time.—London Tit-Bits.

### Animals That Never Die.

At the very bottom of the scale of nature lies a vast class of organisms so simple in form that naturalists hesitate whether the vegetable or the animal kingdom has the more right to number them among its subjects. These animals may be said never to die. Their constitution is so simple and so easily adaptable that they never suffer from disease, and the laws of their being forbid them to grow old. Sexless, they propagate themselves by fission, separating into two or more segments, each of which is perfectly alive and independent.

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SIXTH AND CHERRY

## GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Friday Night—MISS BOB WHITE

Saturday Night Only—ROBERT EDESON in RANSON'S FOLLY

Monday and Tuesday Nights—THE GREAT LAFAYETTE

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

State of Indiana, Vigo County.—In the Superior Court, November Term, 1904. Anna M. Burgess vs. William E. Burgess. Be it known that on the 1st day of December, 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, William E. Burgess, is a non-resident of the state of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein, and that the object of said action is divorce. Said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against him, and that the same will stand for trial on the 4th day of February, 1905, and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to said complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 1st day of December, 1904. WILLIAM H. BERRY, Clerk. V. W. RUMSEY, Plaintiff's Atty.

### NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

Before Bazil Brown, Justice of the Peace for Harrison Township, Vigo County, Indiana. Lucy E. Cline vs. Earl Wilson, attachment. Whereas, it appears by affidavit of the plaintiff that the said defendant is a non-resident of this state; and whereas it appears from the return of the constable to the summons hereto issued, that the said defendant was not found in his bailiwick; it is therefore ordered that due notice of the pendency of this action be given to defendant by publication in a newspaper of general circulation published in said county. Said defendant is therefore hereby notified of the pendency of said action for trial on the 5th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., at 221 Ohio Street, Terre Haute, Ind. Witness my hand and seal this 3d day of December, 1904. BAZIL BROWN, J. P.

## AL PFEIFFER

The Practical Barber. 22 SOUTH FIFTH.

# THE TOILER.

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## LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

F. E. Dupell Lodge, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—W. E. Wheeler.  
Secretary—J. L. Service.  
Financier—W. E. Elbrecht.  
Journal Agent—Wm. Maloney.  
Delegate to convention to be held in Buffalo in May—W. E. Wheeler.  
Alternate Delegate—Chas. Jackley.  
Delegate to Legislature—J. L. Service.  
General Grievance Committee—Charles Jackley, E. L. Kenny and Wm. Maloney.

At the regular meeting of the Lathers' Union Monday night the names of James Barr, a boss plasterer, and David White, a building contractor, were taken from the unfair list, as both now employ union lathers.

President Brown, Secretary Frisz and several members of the local Bartenders' Union went to Clinton Tuesday night and organized a new local with twelve charter members.

The employees of the Citizens' Gas Co. have organized a union with 37 members, chartered by the A. F. of L., and will have headquarters at C. L. U. hall. John Burch is president, G. Zimmerman vice president, John Cross secretary and John Wilson treasurer.

Two representatives of the striking textile workers of Fall River, Mass., are visiting the unions of the city, asking financial aid. They say that the strikers are badly in need of money and that the \$150,000 in the treasury when the strike was inaugurated is exhausted. They feel, however, that if they can get enough money to hold out a while longer they will win the strike.

Nominations for officers of the local Bartenders' Union were closed at the regular meeting Wednesday afternoon. The only new nomination made since the last was that of Ben VanBorsum for vice president. Six new members were admitted and two applications received.

James H. Cater, a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, addressed Central Labor Union last night on the Colorado situation. He is seeking financial assistance for the locked out miners, and has just completed a trip through Danville, Ill., district, where he was very successful.

While feeding a die machine at the stamping mill last week, Leroy Norris sustained injuries to his left hand that resulted in the amputation of four fingers.

George G. Foukes and Grant Forbes have closed a contract for laying seven miles of sidewalks and curbing in New Iberia, La. The work of the contractors will take about six months. The com-

pany will take their skilled workmen from Terre Haute.

A meeting of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers was held at the rooms at Eighth street and Wabash avenue Wednesday night, at which a unanimous vote was taken declaring the new county bridge a "scab" job and warning men to keep away. The union men are trying to influence the men at work on the structure to join their union. Most of the men who were discharged say that they have other work, but prophesy that the bridge will not be finished without their assistance until the middle of July.

The meeting of the Indiana Association of Master Bakers in Terre Haute last week resulted in the formation of a local bakers' association, the object of which is to lessen competition, to fix a price on bread, and to set a scale for the size of bread loaves. A movement was also started to put in a cracker factory to compete with the trust factory.

The Commercial Club has practically closed a deal by which Terre Haute secures a canning factory operated by outside capital, which will use the plant at the former tool works at the foot of South Third street.

Officials of the Terre Haute Traction and Light Company have been contracting for the right of way for the extension of the interurban line from West Terre Haute to Paris. It is the intention that the route will go through St. Mary's, Sandford and Vermillion.

After failing in Logansport, D. F. Kennedy will try to establish a union paper in Fort Wayne. Some months ago Mr. Kennedy came to Logansport and started the Union, a paper for laboring and union men. The paper was not a success, owing to the fact that they could not get advertising, and went defunct.—Logansport Journal.

Kennedy is the ex-mine official who was taken to task during the early part of the last campaign by Eugene V. Debs over some of his statements.—Tribune.

The Tribune is in error. D. F. Kennedy never was a miner nor connected with the miners' organization.

The Wheel Workers' Benefit Association will give a dance at Phillips' Hall, Lafayette and Maple avenues, Thursday evening, December 8. Refreshments will be served and good music furnished.

Branch 60, Bottle Blowers' Association, will give their annual ball at Naylor-Cox hall on Monday night, December 26.

Frank Dupell Lodge, Railway Trainmen, will dance at Naylor-Cox hall on December 28.

The first annual dance given by the Cooks' and Waiters' Local Union, No. 809, at Germania Hall Thursday night was attended by about four hundred. It was one of the largest crowds of the season, and owing to the great number of dancers on the floor at times dancing was carried on with the greatest difficulty. Music was furnished by the Ringgold orchestra.

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# ORGANIZED LABOR.

ITS FUNDAMENTAL PURPOSE IS TO BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Labor Unions Are Striving to Improve the Condition of the Wage Earner Against the Opposition of Forces Which Should Be Friendly.

Harper's Weekly can hardly be considered as overfriendly to the labor movement, but that it is inclined to be fair is shown by its recent publication of an article by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, in which the writer holds that the purpose of labor unions is to benefit society as a whole. Mr. Easley says in part:

"A series of articles upon the labor question by Mr. John Keith, recently published in Harper's Weekly, has been of special interest because they are typical of a mental attitude toward this subject that has become, unfortunately, frequent among magazine and newspaper writers. The prevalence of this mental attitude is not hard to explain. Up to the time of the anthracite coal strike the public had paid little more than passing notice to the labor question. The direful possibilities when zero weather loomed up before the nation with empty coal bins at that time set everybody thinking, talking or writing on the great labor problem. . . ."

"Many writers lay undue stress upon the fact that in isolated cases labor unions have broken 'solemn' agreements with employers. Every trade agreement has in truth all the solemnity of a contract. It is no defense of the gravity of such a condition to point out that 'gentlemen's agreements,' which railroad officials openly state are 'solemnly' made between themselves, are often broken just as quickly as some of the officials can reach the telephone, or that when goods are sold for future delivery and the price falls a large number of buyers—about 75 per cent, as stated recently by a prominent wholesale merchant—break their 'solemn' contracts through some pretext or other. The point is that while the breaking of contracts by labor unions is a most serious matter its occurrence is much less common than the public is led to believe. Where one labor union breaks a contract there are 500 broken contracts with which organized labor has nothing to do. . . ."

"The critics of labor unions rarely omit the regulation statement that organized labor includes only a small minority of the wage earners of the country. The estimate generally quoted to give force to the claim that it is 'monstrous tyranny for the small minority to dictate to the great majority of workers the wages, hours and conditions of their toil' is that labor organizations contain only from 8 to 12 per cent of all wage earners. But if a union containing 95 per cent of the skilled workers in its craft demands better conditions it is no answer to say that the farm hands or the washerwomen are not organized. . . ."

"The comparison most frequently made credits organized labor with a membership of about 2,400,000, which is only 8 per cent of the more than 29,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in the United States in 1900. But an analysis of the gainful occupations shows the fallacy of the comparison. These 29,000,000 include in agriculture, 10,000,000; domestic and personal service, 6,000,000; the professions, 1,200,000. Practically all of these are unorganizable and should be excluded from the comparison. Included also in the 29,000,000 are the 4,700,000 engaged in trade and transportation. . . ."

"Granting all the charges brought against labor unions to be true and multiplying them a hundredfold, what is the result? They would prove that some labor unions and some labor leaders have committed grave offenses against society and against themselves. That proposition is admitted. . . ."

"But it remains none the less true that the trades unions of this country, no matter what per cent of all the wage earners they include or what incidental crimes they have committed, have a fundamental purpose which all will admit to be for the benefit of society as a whole. They are striving to improve the condition of the working masses. Organized labor has been struggling for this end, not only alone and unaided, but against the general opposition of employers, individual and organized, and against the misrepresentations of prejudiced critics, when, in fact, it deserved the friendly co-operation of them all. Labor has constantly had to evolve its own leadership. It has made all the mistakes of unskilled generalship and undisciplined following. It makes them still. But the time has come when those who have some understanding of the hardships and misdirections that hamper the advance of labor are extending the sympathetic aid of their superior intelligence. . . ."

"There are associations of employers who would beat down the advance of labor with a bludgeon. There are other associated employers who would come to terms of mutual understanding. This second method, I am glad to say, receives more and more the approval of leaders of public opinion and of humane and intelligent employers. In the multiplication of concrete examples of relations between employer and employed that are harmonious because they are just can be discerned a brightening outlook in the entire industrial situation. In this view national prosperity will be coincident with the uplifting of organized labor; so that its admitted errors may become fewer and its sincere co-operation with capital in increasing productivity more frequent."

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