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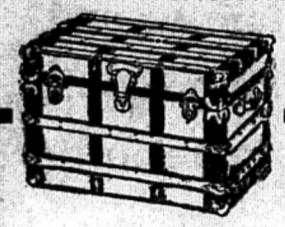


JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 39

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



### You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

with the assurance that you are getting the best that man can make or your money can buy.

### OUR \$3 TRUNK

exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

### PETER MILLER,

No. 22 South Sixth Street.  
Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

Citizens Phone 218

See our Buggy Harness at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

## HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

LARGEST IN INDIANA. EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE. OPERATES MORE WAGONS. DISBURSES MORE MONEY.

This plant has attained its standing and popularity through Perfect Work, Prompt Attention to its Patrons, Decent Treatment of its Employes. The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.

SIXTH AND CHEFNEY

## Fresh Oysters

### CHAS. T. BAKER

Twelfth and Main Streets.

DEMAND THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING A WATCH

IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

REMOVED

### FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE

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### 1226 WABASH AV.

Phone 816  
Give us a call for UNION LABEL PRINTING

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

### COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Phone 539, Eleventh and Main

## MILLIONAIRE TO BEGGAR.

"I've stocks and bonds in millions and I've large estates and mansions, too. Which thieving socialists would divide Among such tramps as you. Begone! you good-for-nothing bum— How sweet to you such change would be. When, in the 'divvy,' you might get A mansion that belongs to me."

### THE BEGGAR'S ANSWER.

"Your charges are wrong, sir, The things that belong, sir, To men who produce should be theirs, it is true. But you're no producer. And where is the use, sir, In storing all wealth in the hands of the few? And things which are ours, sir, Your wealth-sucking pow'r, sir, Should own not nor have us divide them with you." —Youngstown Labor Advocate.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THUS far we have refrained from any comment on the much agitated E. & T. H. railroad compromise, by which the latter proposes to open Ohio street for certain considerations, among which is granting the privilege of occupying First street with one track, which would be almost equivalent to a belt line.

The opposition to a "compromise" has become so strong that the attorneys in whose care it has been entrusted, have delayed its presentation to the city council. We agree with practically all that has been said in opposition to the deal, but there is one phase of the question developed out of the opposition which shows the hypocrisy of the paper that has been foremost in conducting the fight which we desire to comment on. It also serves to show, what we have insisted on in the past, that "law and order" are repudiated by those who are loudest in its defense.

After all that has been said against the notorious E. & T. H. "compromise," it at least has one redeeming feature, and that is it waits upon and is willing to abide by the decision of the city council when action is taken. Its promoters propose to have the official and legal sanction of the city authorities before anything has been done towards laying tracks.

Within a few hundred feet of the office of the newspaper that is waging the strongest fight against the "compromise" is the United States Trust building that is being erected on the public highway and in defiance of law. That paper has no protest to offer against the steal, but, on the contrary, can look entirely over this monument of anarchy (in its worst sense) and see in the prospective occupation of First street by a corporation an object of its "withering" assaults and denunciations. It intimates that the railroad company will, and probably is, expending money to secure the passage of the franchise, and, in all probability, it is correct. Why does it oppose one and not the other? Why does it fight the one that at least keeps within the "law" and ignores the other that defies it?

The answer is not hard to find. The proprietors of the trust building are "influential citizens" of the city and have financial resources at their command, and the power this gives makes the paper in question "think twice" before condemning. The owners of the E. & T. H. have no such power locally, and one can make a brave stand against them with no fear of retaliation. That is the simple story of dear old "law and order" in this city.

We are not going to waste our breath in "denouncing" this attitude, for it is the only possible one under the circumstances. Economic considerations determine the application of the "law" at all times and all places, and this city can be no exception to the rule. When it is to the material interests of a powerful group in society to ignore or defy the laws of its own creation, it will do so; and should such group's interests necessitate an opposite course, it will as readily take it regardless of how contradictory it may look or seem to others. They have the power so to act, and need not care what "others" may think. These "others" are the indifferent mass on whose forgetfulness of such things they rely for supremacy.

Law and order is certainly assuming a peculiar visage in this locality, and the old gent will require an introduction each time if he wants our recognition. Since the above was written, the fran-

chise has been granted at a special meeting of the city council. The machine that controls both parties, and who represents the railway corporations, was on hand; and the smooth sailing the franchise had impressed one with the similarity between the council and a marionette show. Each "dummy" responded to the pull of his string, with the exception of one who had to be coached by the boss. Thus endeth the first chapter in that stirring drama entitled "law and order."

ALL the signs of the times indicate that the high tide of "prosperity" has been reached, and we are now in the first stage of the crisis which always follows. In the iron and steel industries, long since known as the "barometer of industry," thousands of men are being discharged. The same is true of the railroads and large manufacturers, who make the announcement by "adjusting wages," "curtailing expenses," etc.

United States Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, sees the signals of the approaching storm, and warns his party to "hedge" on the claims of prosperity and prepare the workmen for the suffering that must be their lot. President Gompers, in his annual report, gives warning that "there are indications that the era of industrial activity which we have enjoyed during the past few years has reached its flood-tide, in that there is now somewhat of a reaction. Already we see some contraction of industry by which workmen have been rendered idle," and urges them to prepare as best they can for the inevitable.

That we are approaching another industrial depression, none can deny, but, just how long it will take to reach its crucial stage, cannot be predicted with accuracy. The stimulus that a national campaign generally gives to industry will be a factor in retarding it somewhat, but cannot prevent it. Workingmen might as well resign themselves to it, and at the same time take the opportunity to do a little serious thinking. It is certainly a peculiar commentary on an age, which we are accustomed to call "civilized," that suffering must prevail at the very moment when the productive power of society exceeds that of any other age, and, as a consequence, wealth is most abundant. Wealth resources, machinery, industrial organization and willing hands in abundance, ready and willing to use them to minister to our wants, and all standing idle! We suffer because of our abundance!

If, like the savage, we had none of these things to increase our wealth producing power, there might be some excuse for suffering to exist, but we have n't even the excuse of a savage.

Such contradictions as this might well question the sanity of the human race, and force the confession that we are a race of jibbering idiots. When the purchasing power of society is equal to its productive power, it is possible that these crises may be abolished, but, as the "wiser" ones believe that this would destroy "civilization," we will have to consent to another period of privation.

THE most serious bone of contention at the convention of the American Federation of Labor, now in session at Boston, is the jurisdiction disputes which have arisen the last few years. Almost forty grievances of this kind have been presented to the convention in the form of resolutions demanding the revocation of charters of trespassing unions or insisting on a careful demarkation of craft and trade lines. That these question cannot be settled permanently and satisfactorily to the organizations involved, under the present form of organization, is a fact that will be impressed more forcibly each year on those who cling to the old policy.

The issue between trade autonomy and the industrial form of organization is not one of theory that can be adopted and as readily cast aside at the whim of a delegate convention or even of a majority vote of the rank and file. It is a question of economic necessity imposed upon the labor movement by the changes that are taking place in the development of industry. Craft lines are being obliterated and merged into each other by every new machine and every change in industrial organization, and is paving the way for

the industrial form of organization as the only possible method of meeting the employing class with any possible chance of success.

To be sure the failure to recognize this and adapt the labor organization to these changes may be retarded, but it will only be so at the risk of rendering the existing form of organization to pieces by the jurisdiction struggles which must become more fierce each year. It is useless for trade autonomists to insist on the Federation defining craft lines that are being wiped out. We cannot define a division of crafts that have been either in part or wholly obliterated. All that can be done is to recognize that industrial changes have abolished old conditions, and adapt our organization to harmonize with them. An outgrown form of organization can not survive its usefulness, and it will be discarded when its futility becomes apparent.

The Federation of Labor itself is proof of this principle of adaptation to changes which take place in the industrial structure of society. It succeeded the Knights of Labor because it was more in accord with the industrial development of the time, and hence was better fitted to cope with conditions.

While there is no possibility of the advocates of industrialism winning at the present convention, the impossibility of solving the pending jurisdiction disputes will strengthen their position and make possible the necessary change in the near future.

GOVERNOR PEABODY, of Colorado, has issued a Thanksgiving proclamation, says the American Labor Union Journal. Ye Gods and little fishes! The height of absurdity has at last been attained. The comic opera which first adopts this splendid bit of "humor" will find its fortune made. Picture to yourself a Peabody militiaman chasing an unarmed workingman, hot-foot, across the snow-clad, boulder-covered hills, prodding him in the nearest end with a bayonet on which flutters the governor's command "to give thanks for manifold blessings," and you will have a dim idea of the "humor" of the situation. Ade and Dooley are down and out. Make way for Peabody, whose cutting wit conceived the idea of writing a military order against the people of a state with one hand, and a Thanksgiving proclamation with the other.

THE strike of the street railway employes of Chicago promises to be one of the most fiercely contested strikes of the year. Already the company has succeeded in employing methods which are becoming more popular each year with the employing class. The old chestnut that "capital is timid" receives a severe jolt when contrasted with the following means, which the company has adopted, to defeat the men:

Men from other cities are where they can be reached, and James Farrell, known as "Boss Farrell" and the "king of the king of the strike breakers," was to be seen parading State street near the company's offices breathing warfare. With 400 men, all old in the business of fighting strikers in all parts of the country, he is said to have come to Chicago for the purpose of manning the South and Southwest Side lines of the Chicago City Railway company with determined crews if the employes of the company carry out their threat to quit.

This man is credited in one of the papers with a desire to have a union street car man served up for lunch every few hours during troublous times. He declared he was ready for business.

"If these fellows—pointing to the crew of a passing car—start anything, we will put them out of business so quick it will make their heads swim. I am ready for business right now, if any one wants to start anything," he continued.

The press is now reporting assaults and riots in connection with the strike, and the cars are protected by thousands of police. Brother Capital may be timid, but he seldom gives an exhibition of it while engaged in a struggle with his wayward relation.

If strikes are evidence of prosperity, then, in the interest of universal health, we should all be inoculated with small-pox.

## THANKSGIVING NOTES.

THE "worthy poor" can render thanks that rummage sales provide them with an opportunity to secure the cast-off garments of their betters.

If you cannot be thankful, Rockefeller will make up for your neglect. Be revenged, if possible.

Call no man master, but don't get too strenuous if you want to hold a "free-man's job."

The socialist "dreamer," however "impractical" he may be, has never been accused of having his vote transferred into an injunction. That's no dream either.

The strenuous life is assuming a peculiar aspect of late. Government by graft threatens to be all the rage.

Miracles are laughed at by two nations each of which appeal to the same God for success in war.

The exploiting class can be thankful that Sam Parks failed in his attempt to usurp their exclusive privilege of skinning the workers.

Labor and Capital may be brothers, but the latter generally proves to be a very mean relation when the former is on a strike.

God may have given Baer the coal mines, but only on the assumption that you were not given brains.

If socialism could be charged with the crimes of capitalism, the politicians would render thanks for a convincing argument against it.

If the murdered Homestead strikers could rise from their graves and see workers accept Carnegie libraries, they no doubt would be thankful—that they are dead.

The law is determined by the guess of the last judge who passed upon it. Are you up to date?

The fool dinner pail can at least be used to carry snow water. He is a poor MAN who cannot find something to be thankful for.

Do not unite at the ballot-box. Parry and "conservative" labor leaders agree that it would destroy civilization—and them.

If we survive the impending panic we can be thankful that we had the endurance, at least.

The increase of population in the tenderloin districts seems to carry no terror to those who charge that socialism would destroy the home.

Now that the politicians are taking their seats they will allow you plenty of time to figure out just what you won.

If you don't like the open shop policy of the Strenuous One, remember that you have the power to change it.

Be thankful that some "labor leaders" see no evidence of rainbow chasing in having a strike defeated by an injunction.

Parry can stand "withering" replies to his attacks so long as it does not crystallize into power to dethrone his class.

Motto of the politicians: "Millions for booze while in quest of votes from the mob, but not a cent for them when on a strike." To which we add: Stand pat, and be thankful.

The Cripple Creek miners pave much to be thankful for, although the militia has not contributed much to their joy.

As Dooley said, "I care not who makes the laws iv th' nation if Oi can git out an injunction." Be thankful for that.

The turkey some workingmen will enjoy will be the retreat they made at the command of a judge armed with an injunction.

Now that the elections are approaching, you will be surprised to learn how many friends you have in the crowd of whom you begged in vain for labor legislation.

It is for but too much socialism that a "ser Bill. It's a bitter pill for all





