

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

VUL. 5-NO. 42

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To inform work-

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Don't forget to call

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#### TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.

TOILER.

FIFTH YEAR

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

MONEY TO LOAN

ON FASY TERMS

LE FOR ONE MONTH

THIS IS ONLY

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VEAR. SEE?

CALL AND SEE US

BEFORE GOING

CHOUL & LIECH

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NTEREST ONLY \$2.5

DEC 1 4 1903

IBRAR

#### NOTES AND COMMENTS. \*

face of such odds.

several hundred more.

ed, was hastened by it.

claiming martial law and suspending the

writ of habeas corpus. He proclain s the

district in a state of rebellion, which it

is toward the mine owners. The inta-

mous "bull pen" in which miners are in-

carcerated like so many cattle under mil-

itary guard and with no charge against them, is to be enlarged to."accommodate'

In a sense, this may be said to be a ret-

ribution for the ingratitude of these same

miners, when, years ago, Gov. Waite,

who had the distinction of being the on-

the interest of the workingmen, was de-

feated at the following election and an

italist executive is trying to transform in-

to a model of Siberia. It is claimed that

Waite that his death, which soon follow-

The workingmen of that state are get-

the supreme importance of controlling

political power when on a strike, and

er, is a good one. The Western Federa-

the polls as well as in the strike, and it

is this position which makes them, as an

organized body, 'so distasteful to the

masters and their representatives in pow-

It is this position which draws the fire

Ungrateful workingmen of the west, un-like many in the east, had -remembered the Strenuous One's efforts at "harmony"

NO GROUP of working men even JV fought a more heroic battle for the in the past, and could not accept the pro-preservation of constitutional liberties posed deliverance of their vote without consulting them. S than that of the miners in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado. Every device of the military, judicial and executive powers of that state have been invoked in the interest of the mine owners, and the workers have held their own in the in the interest of the mine own in the than that of the miners in the Cripple

THE

ing forthemselves on the political field when once aroused. According to press reports, the gover-Thus Theodore's bid for the western nor has increased his vigilance as the labor vote failed, and the ambition of the watch-dog of capitalist interests, by pro-

'leaders" was nipped in the bud. Mor-AL: Be sure you have the rank and file before attempting to "deliver the goods."

HERE was terrible suffering in the kingdom of Bulbag. Not but what there had been a season of plenty, for the of the state, but is cocoanut trees had been loaded down like a woman on bargain day.

A syndicate had cornered the cocoanuts, and a hard rainy season was coming on. Never before had cocoanuts been cornered. From time immemorial they had d ly official that ever called out troops in been round.

The children were crying for cocoanuts, but their cries were only music to the overwhelming majority was cast against ears of the syndicate managers. They to defra he expense him in the district which the present cap- knew that the cries would only make the brown and doting fathers dig the harder.

Finally, the king sent for the main this ingratitude of the miners so effected promoter of the trust. Meanwhile he had instructed his chief headsman to rub his ax against the grindstone until it was

as thin as the gruel the headsman had ting much valuable experience regarding had for breakfast.

The court assembled and the dusky warriors stood about. The culprit was from sheer exhaustion and left behind Governor Peabody, though a harsh teach- brought in and asked if he had any silvery-tongued oratory that he cared to tion of Miners has already recognized unload on the market before the kind this and has declared for united action at gentleman with the az gave his physical culture exhibition. "I am ready to die," said the trust promoter, with a smile, "but first I would have a word privately with the king. I have a new funny story that he should hear before I die and take it with me." The request was granted, and the prisoner retired with the king to an inner chamber.

"O king," said the trust promoter, father of the sun and second cousin to the elecric light plant, there is a great mistake here. Instead of being a horseonstration in the west, and it would be thief, I am a public benefactor. Yes, your royal highness. You see, it is this way: With some other philanthropists workingmen into the hails of congress to I have organized this company. Do not fight the oppressor on his own ground call it a trust. It is not by raising the prices, but by superior management, that we will make 1,264 per cent. We were looking for you to let you in on the Butte, Montana, visited Theodore ground floor, but couldn't find your telewant at 10 cents on the dollar, to be paid for by your note due three years after "Ahem !" said the king, very gracious-

ly.

The Parasite That Loans Money and Takes Mortgages on Sewing Machines, Tubs, &c.

mehow, they felt Szononessenerene to some the some set of the set

of this fact that we look upon him as being one of. the most loathsome and repulsive of all the species that find lodgment and exist upon the body of labor.

He evades, ignores and violates the laws seldom molested by the authorities. His victims being the poor, the needy and unfortunate are renpowerless to ommand the ear of the court because of

the lack of finances incidental to a hearing by it.

Instead of looking to the court as its from a cold-hearted, unloving and cruei father.

The victims belong to that class that have been dispossessed of the weapons of warfare, suffered wounds, or are fallen upon the great battlefield of human existence to be devoured by the vultures, the jackals and cold-blooded vermin that feed and fatten upon the fallen and helpless in this seemingly never-ending struggle to gain mastery over each other.

They are the sick and afflicted, the physically maimed and helpless, the poverty stricken and propertyless, the widows and the forsaken, for which the laws of the state make absolutely no provision except the county poor house, and, strange to say, though a free gift by the state, noue can be found to avail themselves of the luxury, except in the last extremity, or as a last resort.

They would rather enjoy the little reedom there is in the struggle, contend with the odds against them, endure privations, hardships and servitude, sacrifice health, home and even honor, spurred on by a vain hope of raising themselves to a higher plane of life.

demands that she provide for them, which wealth production. she is trying to do. She cannot do it

and meet her rent promptly. The landlord (another species of parasite) is protector, the victim instinctively shrinks about to throw her into the street. She from and avoids it, as a child shrinks tries to borrow money. But she can't borrow it under the system the government has adopted to distribute it. She applies to the parasite. He is the Moses that will lead her from bondage. He loans her the money, takes a mortgage on her wash-tub, cook-stove, etc., charges her at the rate of two hundred and fifty per cent. The widow now has nothing to do but to grind out the money. If she sueceeds in prompt payment, well and good. If she fails to pay to the last farthing, she is threatened with the strong arm of the law, which, under the prevailing system and order of things, would be raised in behalf of this thieving, fiendish ghoul. Is it not a glorious system under which

the law not only permits any sort of fleecing of the helpless, but is actually put into execution to hold the resisting victim while his life's blood is being sucked away by these repulsive parasites.

Do you see anything wrong with the system ?

You certainly do, if you have ever given the subject one moment's thought. If you have not, stop and think a moment -just one,-then help to ehange the system so that those who labor and are useful members of the community are not 'Tis at this juncture that the louse, I persecuted and robbed and kept in povershould say parasite, makes his appear- ty by the useless, shiney leeches that ance. He finds the victim in straighten- hang to labor's body and render the comed circumstances. The victim may be a munity nothing. This can and will be widow with several children. The law done through the co-operative system of

F. SENCE.

"This puts a different aspect on this always overlooked by juries intent on fix- thoroughly organized as they would have

## For a Christmas Present

A nice Fur Lap Robe A beautiful and serviceable All Wool Lap Robe A fine Malacca Whip A fine Sole Leather Dress Suit Case A Satchel or Trunk A nice pair of Fur or Buckskin Gloves A nice All Wool Horse Blanket



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

This plant has attained its standing an popularity through Perfect Work, Prompt Attention to its Patrons. Decent Treatment of its Employes The building is the best lighted, best ve





disregard for all constitutional privileges on the part of the political and industrial rulers of that region. The class antagonism inherent in the present system finds its most acute dem-

no surprise to the student of economics if the west proved to be the first to send and with his best weapons.

NUMBER of "labor leaders" from THE First at Washington, last week, and Phone number. How much stock do you were entertained in an unusual manner by that august personage. As is well known, it is Ted's usual custom to main- death ?" tain acquaintence with workingmen through the militia or federal troops, but

st sanitary laundry build ing in the state.

#### SIXTH AND CHERRY

# Fresh Oysters

## CHAS. T. BAKER





he departed from the usual custom in this case by wining and dining a delegation from the western states. It will be remembered that, when Ted was in that section as a candidate for vice-president, the miners showed their sincere attachment to the Strenuous one by attempting to hiss him from the platform. Those miners have become less attached to him with the passing of time, owing to the progressive stand of the labor organizations with reference to the ballot. This is certainly unfortunate-for Ted,-and dict of the jury, placed the responsibility something must be done to restore the af-fections alienated from him by reason of held in jail pending the action of the victims vote for it without a whimper. his strenuous proclivities in the use of grand-jury. troops to crush strikes. He began to look about for some worthy persons who charge of trains running in opposite diwould not look so unfavorably on his rections on the same track will occasionsuit. ed "leaders" of Butte.

vented for the special benefit of working- that an "outraged public" demands. men, to his esteemed guests as a token of occasion.

your triends and help me smoke a box of choice two-fors that the gracious envoy from New Jersey has just sant over. Meantime the execution is postponed indefinitely."

Then the king went outside and told

19, and the coroner, in giving the ver-

It is certainly peculiar that men in He found them in a few discredit- ally meet with a collision and wantonly destroy human life. Such cold-blooded

Trainmen should be careful and always his "friendship," but such an oversight be on the lookout for such things, and, dead long ago," said Mr. Debs ; "still it may well be passed over, considering the when approaching trains are coming in has a mission as one wing of the capital-

Everything progressed nicely and labor precaution of either running into a corn almost run its course, and it is nearly time was receiving that "recognition" which field till they pass or make a flying leap to shove in a democratic president as a its "dignity," traddition tells us merits, over the approaching train. The fact scapegoat for the coming panic."

when something in Butte fell with a dull that the capitalist owners of the roads "A strike is a revolt," he said. "There thud. It proved to be charges preferred do not build two tracks, because it is is no such thing as a peaceful strike, exagainst the "leaders" for participating cheaper to take human life than w incur cept the one which is a flat failure. The lic affairs. The workingman will be in the harmonious drama at Washington, such expense, should be, and, in Tack, is men on the Chicago City railway were as crowned sovereign of the land."

business. Come down, tonight, with ing the responsibility for such horrors. been in 100 years, and yet they lost Our virtuous capitalist rulers are righte- their battle. I always have been with ously indignant at the "neglect" of their the labor unions, but it is time for them "hands," and will be the first to insist to learn that their movement is in process on punishing them. If they cannot ac- of evolution. They no longer should be complish the feat which we suggest as satisfied with the strike, the boycott and necessary to avoid collisions on, a single the injunction. Let the union men retne populace to chase itself .- Erie People. track, they must be dealt with in a man- cognize the class struggle they are enner that will serve as a warning to oth-gaged in and make their strength felt at the polls."

XTEEN workingmen were killed in ers. Verily, capitalism fixes its death traps and punishes its victims when it accom-cialists. The oftener Socialism 15 killed, plishes its gruesome mission, and, at the same time, parades as the guardian of the louder, the lustier the movement be-

EUGENE V. DEBS spoke to a vast audience that packed the Coliseum ism goes marching on."

at Chicago, last Sunday. The Chicago papers report the number being present from five to ten thousand people, the lat-It is not known whether he exhibited indifference for human life, including ter figure being nearer the truth, as mathe neat, steel-spiked club, which he in- their own, deserves all the punishment ny had to stand during the address. He spoke in part as follows:

"The democratic party is dead, was an opposite direction, should take the istic forces. Republican prosperity has

"The more death blows, the more Sosies long have been blowing over the grave of the iron chancellor, but Social-

Gov. Peabody of Colorado was attacked for enforcing martial law, and the audience was warned that some day a president would become a military dictator.

"If the capitalist parties last long enough," said Mr. Debs, "you will see a Roosevelt or some other chief executive head an army as dictator and crush out what liberties you have."

In these characteristic sentences Mr.-Debs gave his advice to union men :

"When labor goes into politics, thecapitalist party will die. In Chicago thered flag of Socialism will wave over the

#### THE TOILER: TERRE HAUTE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1903.



#### Comes an Interesting Batch of News by **Our Special Correspondent.**

Reports from all sides indicate a great building boom here, next year. Contracts, plans and sites are being made ready, land is being purchased and plats drawn up and lots staked off. A great many are making bids on construction work, and labor ers have been spoken for and contracts signed for work to begin early next spring. The car works people intend to start out at once to perfect plans on their 200-acre tract, a portion of which will be utilized as a town site, and at least a hundred houses will be built. The balance of the land will be used by the company for the works. Again organized labor will fare well.

One of the first and strictest unions in the city is the pop factory of Frank A. Thuis, every man in his employ being a members of the union. When extra help 32 years. is required the first question propounded is, are you a union man? No card, no work for the non-unionist is his maxim. Mr. Thuis was the first to use the A. F. of L. label on all boxes of goods sold in and out of the city. The factory is the oldest in this section of the state, being established by his venerable father, H. F. Thuis who now resides in Chicago. Since the junior Mr. Thuis took hold of the factory thousand large and small boxes added, Mr. Frank A. Thuis is secretary-treasurer of the State Bottlers' Association, with his helping hands and willing heart are al says doing some good for the laboring

Typographical Union, No. 395, of this city, will, on Easter Monday, April 4, give one of the most elaborate and distinctively union balls ever attempted. Unique and up with-the-times programs, tickets, invitations and bills will be put ont, showing contain advertisements of firms and manufacturers in and out of the city who are friendly to the union cause. The paper will push to the front the printers' union label, as well as other union label goods Any information or ideas that will make the affair a greater success is solicited from any one by writing to the undersigned, which will be thankfully received and appreciate i. The general committee consists of J. C. Mayes, chairman; J. F.

The Bakers' Union is in a stupid shape, is no excuse why their label should not be placed on every cake or loaf of bread made. If an agency were started here to handle only union made bread, the proprietors would soon get a move on themselves. bread shipped here without the union lais made by a trust, and we all know it is

The Central Labor Union, A. F. of L.

ly spring, and have laid away a snug sum in their treasuries. J. C. MAYES.

By this time every Christmas at citizen of Terre Haute should know tha there is no better place to buy their furniture and carpets than FOSTER'S They carry the largest stock, are entirely reliable, and are

strictly one price. Established



One Hundred In the Shade

ALLIANCE had importuned the editor of Everybody's Palladium for a month to commission him to write a story. One day, after he had quite ignored the bohemian on Lis last dozen calls, the editor said: "Yes, you can try your hand at a

Christmas tale for our December number. I'm going to the mountains to keep cool during dog days. Mail it to me there at the end of this week, and I'll read it immediately."

Now. Dalliance had several Christmas sketches all ready to spin out into stories, but instead of buckling to in



#### SOCIALIST NEWS <del>┥╾┊╾┊╾┊╾┊╍┊╍┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╼┊╸</del>

Local Marion reports 74 members in good standing and eight new members for the month. They are arranging for a lecture by H. Gaylord Wilshire in the near future

Comrade Ankenbrock reports that Socialist sentiment is strong in Bloomington, a town that has never been reached by the state organization. A local will probably follow in the spring.

In answer to inquiries regarding the tour of James Carey for this state, locals should remember that he will not come till February at the earliest, and his dates will in nowise conflict with those secured for the Wentworths this month.

Ft. Wayne local reports a revival of interest after having practically expired because of the opposition to free speech by the city guardians.

Clinton Simonton's remaining dates are as follows : Indianapolis, Dec. 12; Marion, 13; open date, 14; Converse, 15; Hartford City, 16th; Bluffton, 17. This will conclude circuit work for the winter.

All the large cities but one have dropped from the circuits until next spring, which will make it impossible to send any speakers other than what the national organization will provide. Locals wishing to continue the work under this plan will have to be patient.

#### Indianapolis Letter.

Sunday, Dec. 6th, being the first Sunday of the month, according to our county rum was important all locals should reconstitution and our usual custom, the Socialists of Marion county held our regular monthly business meeting at headquarters. Whether it was because it was annual election day or the comrades felt a need of intermingling with kindred Social- the national office has created some com ist spirits to enjoy the pleasure of reviving their enthusiasm, the meeting was well different parts of the country, and the Naattended.

Reports from the various retiring officers showed much work has been done during the past year, and considerable good accomplished. A new working constituwas voted for unanimously, and plans comrades to organization to a greater ex-

Financial Secretary, Comrade Bentley; Treasurer, C. A. Hulsman. Owing to the same as that upon the application eard lateness of the hour before we reached the then being issued by the national office. election of officers, the various commit- Nor was the difference noted until the taes were not filled, the old committees holding over

The referendum vote on the two proposed changes in the state constitution were voted for favorably, and the proposed change in the national constitution also the class struggle. probably carried by the full vote of the members present. As the vote was not read aloud this is only conjecture, but expressed opinions before the vote pointed that way

W. S. Gaylord, state organizer for Wisconson, spoke here, last Thursday evening, and his speech was declared by numerous

## HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES

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unt to Agents COMRADE CO-OPERATIVE CO. Cooper Square, New York.

Comrade Simonton will be with us next Saturday and speak in the criminal sourt room of Marion county court house. The debating club, which we recently tarted, is becoming quite interesting, and is bringing out good crowds each Friday evening. We believe it the best plan w have yet hit upon to keep up the interes during the winter, and, besides, it prom ises to develop some speaking ability in several of the comrades. Other locals of the state would do well to do the same.

comrades as being extraordinarily good.

J. F. Essex. NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

#### National Secretary Mailly's Weekly Press Bulletin.

#### The national organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,222.56.

The receipts reported for the national organizing fund, this week, are the small est of any week since the fund opened. Because there is not a campaign on the comrades throughout the country should not consider it unnecessary to contribute to the organizing fund. The national headquarters still has organizers in the field, and will continue to have them.

Coin cards made to carry from 25 cents to one dollar will be sent to any one upon it stands for democratic management and application. Drop a postal card for one control-not managament and control right away. Address all contributions to the National Secretary, Socialist Party, Omaha, Neb.

Printed reports of the Quorum meeting. held Nov. 14, 15, 16, have been sent out to all the state secretaries for distribution among the locals and to the locals in unorganized states. As the work of the Quoceive a copy, and secretaries should read same at the flirst meeting held.

The omission of the class-struggle clause from application cards recently issued by ment and discussion among comrades in tional Secretary desires to explain, as follows

The Naitonal Committee, at its meeting in January last, instructed the National Secretary to get out an application card tion was read for the final adoption, and providing for filing with the state committeen. This card was modeled on one gotadopted for pushing the activities of the ten out by the Ohio state committee. In the rush incident upon first entering the tent than heretofore. Organization means office and getting affairs in shape, the Na-strength and we need lots of it. tiezal Secretary did not stop to examine The following officers were elected for the pledge upon the Ohio card, which he the coming year : Secretary, J. F. Essex; gave to the printer to get the new ones struck off, assuming the pledge was the state secretary of Washington called attention to it, several months after the new cards had been in strculation. The cards new issuing from the national office bear the pledge as formerly, that is, including

> Comrade Charles A. Coulter, Mayor of Brockton, Mass., has brought an action for libel in the sum of \$20,000 against the 'Million," the anti-socialist paper pub lished at Haverhill, for false statements made in connection with an attack made upon him by a disappointed office-seeker, who formerly claimed to be a Socialist. The attack was instigated in an attempt to defeat Coulter for re-election, every vo ter in Brockton having received the paper. One of the defendants is F. G. R. Gordon, editor of the paper. The sheriff was placed in charge of the "Million" office and press pending trial.

> James F. Carey will begin his lecture tour Jan. 1st, filling dates through New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio on his way westward.

Franklin and Marion Wentworth will egin January 15th, in Indiana.

#### The Christmas National.

The Christmas National Magazine is fairly packed with attractive pictures. In "Our Southern Rival," Geo. M. L. Brown discusses the rapid rise of the Argentine Republic. Among topics of immediate interest dealt with in "Affairs at Washington" by Joe Mitchell Chapple, the Pancanal and Cuban reciprocity stand first. "The Jamestown Ter Centenial Exposition," by the president of the exposition, General Fitzhugh Lee, is a valuable contribution. For picturesqueness in subect, treatment and illustration, "The Or igin of the Cake-Walk," by R. F. Smith, sr., late editor of the Mobile Item, takes the lead. The fourth paper of "American Auguries" is given in this number and is a forecast of the future of American cities

## REFERENDUM. We Save You Money A Grand Gift to THE NATIONAL

EDITOR THE TOILER :-

Thus far but listle has appeared in the ocialist preas relative to the proposed amendment to our National Constitution. This is of so much importance that I can not refrain from saying a word about it for publication. Under the present con-stitution, National Committeemen, so far as voting is concerned, stand in about the same relation to the party membership as United States Senators do to the people. except that there are two of the former. No matter what the membership in any state, the committeeman's vote balance the vote of any other committeeman, al though one may represent ten or twenty es as many members as the other. This works a disfranchisement of a percentage of the voting power of every state with a membership above the average, and, on the other hand, states with a member ship below the average are enabled to pa their voting power way out of proportion to membership of such state. Being opposed to both the principle of disfranchize ment and "ballot-box stuffing," I want to register my protest against the continua tion of a system that is foreign to the spir it of democracy. If the Socialist movement stands for anything in party affairs.

through a representative system which gives to some states ten or twenty or fifty times more voting power in proportion to party membership than some other states. I happen to have been one of the Committee on Constitution at the Indianapolis convention, and I well remember that this question of state representation and power in the national committee was one that caused considerable perplexity to myself at any rate. I realized that to give each state one vote regardless of party membership would be inequitable and unjust. But with the limitations in every direction which then hampered the movement, just what plan to offer as a substitute was We were launching a puzzling question. upon untried seas, and the only thing we could do was to adopt the plan which seemed best at the time, and trust to experience to improve upon it. We have found from experience that the plan then adopted is foreign to the spirit of democ racy-it is a mere copy of the capitalist system of representation-and the time has come when the Socialist movement of America demands the substitution of something better.

I may be something of a crank on the subject of democracy, but unless I am badly mistaken the first great lesson Socialists must learn is the lesson of democ racy. We can never have the Co-operative Commonwealth until we understand how to democratically control party affairs, not to mention industry. So anything that tends toward democratic control in the party ought to be encouraged. But we must learn, as we go along, and never hesitate to change our system in any respect whenever it is advisable to do so.

One mistake made by comrades is in thinking of the proposed system of voting in the national committee as a "referen dum system." It is not a referendum at all. We are now about to take a referen dum vote on a constitutional amendment. If this amendment is adopted, then each national committeeman will vote according to the number of members of the party in good standing in the respective state -which will be a representative system but a long step nearer the democratic ide al than the present plan of each state having one vote. Wipe out the state lines and who for an instant would tolerate the present inequitable distribution of voting ower! The system which brings into play the proportional voting power in the national committee is far more just than voting by states. And we shall continue to have the safeguard of the general refer endum.

One argument I have heard against the proposed change is that if we rely too much upon the membership direct, opportunist movements may grow up in different sections which would compromise the whole movement. We are face to face with that danger now, it seems to me, just as much as we are ever likely to be. The membership must be made to understand its responsibilities, and in no way can this accomplished so effectively as by plac ing responsibilities upon it. But this is beside the issue.

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### SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS

How about the trusts? Are they going to two the whole of the United States as they now own most of it? If not, what is to stop them? If they are, what becomes of the individual?

Flow long before the next panic? When the mills hat down to wait until consumption catches up with reflection, how about the right of every man to care a

ing to use your vote to make conditions ourself and your fellow workers?

S like these there is just one straightfor-ie, logical answer, and that answer is inlists.

hink you have no use for the socialists. rou know what their ideas really are f who to yourself to take your idea of y puper published in the interests of y puper published in the interests of y puper published in the capitalists in

iddical that will teach you more about memoriand the socialist philosophy than pers in America. It is called The name and the socialist philosophy than pers monthly. It isn't as easy reading Point Gazette or the Ladies' Home Journal, -It for more important topics. It does not abuse the sits, It shows how zoccassry they have been in the of how time.cessary they have now become. It is they norm to the English hanguage of the greatest it and social movement the world has ever known.

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#### JANUARY NUMBER

#### Of the New Idea Woman's Magazine Is Very Attractive.

Teeming with good things adapted to women of various tastes, the January number of the NEW-IDEA WOMAN'S MAG AZINE presents a most attractive appear-ance. Prominent among its utilitarian articles is one upon "Laundering." the fourth in a series upon "Profitable Industries for Women," from the pen of Sarah Slater. Frances Wilson has retold the pethetic story of Charlotte Temple in a charming way, and Grace Porter Hopkins writes delightfully of "Prominent Wash-ington Hostesses." There are stories of exceptional merit, and examples of verse that are instinct with originality and mer-it, and the fashions set forth represent the newest of new ideas in the world of costume.

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National Committeemen will continue to vote, under the new system, according to their best judgment, just as they do now-unless individual states take a referendum on any given proposition for the purpose of instructing their committee-The proposed change affects only the voting power of committeemen. It is a step toward democratic control-in the direction of majority rule,-and it is a very lame Socialist movement that can't rely on majority rule. When we depart from that we follow in the footsteps of the old parties, and every one knows what that will lead to.

I have faith in the general mebership do the right thing. The alleged "half-baked in the party evidently are a small minority. The majority is all right. Let us not seek to keep the majority from be ing heard, or prevent them from acting. Most of the Socialist press is as clear as a bell-let them continue to do their duty and all will be well. The revolutionary press will, I am satisfied, from this time on, largely outnumber the papers with an opportunist tendency. Therein lies our greatest safeguard. I can see no danger ahead from the adoption of the proposed change in the Constitution, and it will save us from the rocks and quicksands of epportunism. Let us adopt the amendt "by a ucaning, Sincerely yours, F. L. ROEINSON. ment "by a unanimous rising vote."

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 5, 1903.

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THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: 

> PUBLICATION OFFICE 422 OHIO STREET

Intered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind.,

## UNICH AND \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LOCAL NEWS NOTES:

The Bartenders' Ball at the Germania, Thursday night, was a complete success, over 500 tickets being sold without count ing those at the door.

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There is a strong rumor that the Big Four will remove its railway shops from Mattoon to this city, to be located on North Third street.

Alvin G. Slemmons, of the Printers, returned, last week, after a brief visit to Buffalo, N. Y.

President Mitchell of the Mine Workers has issued the call for the fifteenth annual convention to meet in Indianapolis, January 18.

Secretary Kennedy of the Mine Workers went to Evansville, Monday; to act as a witness at the trial of John Dean of Boonville, who is charged with embezzling the funds of the union and forging Kennedy's name.

About twenty members of the Carpen-ters' Union went to Paris, Ill., Tuesday night, to assist the Paris union in its first anniversary celebration. At the meeting held in the Edgar county courthouse, Rev. H. M. Brooks, Attorney Walter V. Ar-buckle and C. H. Happersett delivered short addresses.

Samuel Melvin, a colored member of the Hod Carriers' Union, was run down by a switch engine at Tenth and Poplar streets, Saturday night. One arm and leg was crushed off and death resulted Sunday morning. The funeral was held, Tuesday afternoon, and the members of the Hod Carriers' Union attended in a body.

#### Mine Accidents

Stanislans Mikolysok, a Polish miner at Jasonville, was badly injured, Saturday. His right leg was broken and the muscles in his back strained.

James Thompson, 18, was seriously hurs while working in the Rosebud mine at Seeleyville, Monday. He was caught be tween two cars and severely crushed.

George Gilmore, 23 years old, a miner of Linton, was so badly injured, Saturday, that he died at St. Anthony's hospital, Monday, at noon. The injuries were sus tained in the head and chest.

Adolph Heilman and Frank Mahan, both employed in No. 1 mine at Hymera, were fatally injured in an explosion, Tues day afternoon. It is stated that the men were given no warning that shot was to be fired. State Mine Inspector Epperson will make an investigation.

#### Books For Wage Workers.

A prize was offered by Reynolds' Newspaper of London for the best fifty books for a wage worker's library. The contest was closed on Nov. 1, and the prize was given to a workingman in Plumstead, England.

The list that wins the prize is a solid one. It contains only a dozen novels. Thirteen of the books are thoughtful essays, like Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero Worship." There are nine volumes of poetry, six scientific books, four biographies and, strange to say, only two

THE "OPEN SHOP." WEAKNESS OF THE ARGUMENT OF FERED IN ITS SUPPORT.

What Really is "Individual Liberty?"-The Union Shop is Not a Monopoly-The "Open Shop" is impracticable.

Following is a liberal excerpt from an address on "The Union Shop Versus the Open Skop" delivered before the National Civic federation at its recent Chicago meeting by Edward A. Moffett, editor of the Bricklayer and Mason:

Let us examine the argument put for ward for the "open shop." This is that the union shop is a monopoly, and the argument against it, it is claimed, is based upon individual liberty. The cry of individual liberty as directed against organizations of working people is not a new one. It has always been the cry of those who have been the first to withhold it. The attempt is made to have individual liberty to appear as the chief concern of the people. Is it so? Only so far as it does not men ace the community. When unregulated it tends to the destruction of the free-

dom of the whole. Law and govern ment make this a self evident fact. No one has enjoyed individual liberty since man was in a state of nature Individual liberty for men outside a state of nature would mean anarchy With the growth of civilization it has become more and more restricted. The Declaration of Independence, upon which our critics try to base their argument of individual liberty, did not extend, as Crozier points out in his "His-tory of Intellectual Development," to the red men of the great west, not withstanding that it proclaimed that al men are born free and with equa rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This reference is made simply to show that those who best understood individual liberty were not unmindful of its limitations.

And to claim that the "open shop" would mean individual liberty, even in the accepted sense, is to beg the ques tion. Individual liberty in the case of the workman who is not a member of a trade union is but a mere abstraction. This unprotected workman is free only to starve, or, at least, to ac cept the terms offered him and, to that extent, help depress the common plane of living. It is easy to say that if the wages are not suitable to him he should go elsewhere. But wherever he may go his condition does not change for he has only his labor to sell. Indeed his condition becomes worse, as with each contact with employer his owers of resistance are lessened.

Much is heard of what is called "mu tually satisfactory wages." Trade un ionists deny that there can be any such thing between the nonunion workman and the employer. The latter has the vantage ground. He has possession, which is nine points. An employer and a job make an organization. Notwithstanding this how often we find em ployers combined to regulate wages and hours. Sometimes the combination is unconcealed; other times it is not. But the practice is much more prevalent than employers are ready to admit. It won't do to say that employers have been driven to this because of the de mands of trades unions, for concerted action upon the part of employers obtained even more widely when trades unions were impossible under the law. What becomes of the liberty of the weaker party in this case of "mutually satisfactory wages?" Is this freedom of contract? Can there be any equity in such a contract, and is it not made under duress? The claim is made that the superior workman finds protection in his superior ability. But even this workman, unless he be a genius, has only his labor to sell and if not combined with his fellows for mutual protection is quite as much at the mercy of the employer as the workman whose

ability is commonplace. Is the individual liberty of which we hear so much intended for the good of the workman? To say that it is is to claim that he was better off when he was without organization. for th lary is that the trades union has de-prived him of his liberty, that he may no longer accept whatever terms are offered to him. Is it intended for the good of the community? Show me a country today where this idea obtains, and I will show you a country that is handicapped and poor indeed, with wealth and luxury at the top and misery and unrest below.

Chop! would gradually destroy the unions and eventually lower the plane of living.

Trade unionists admit faat the attitude of the so called independent work man is legally right. But are not other workmen legally right in com-bining for mutual protection? They have had this right since 1524. Before that time, Lord Jearcys tells us, an employer was at liberty to discharge 100 men or 1,000 on a mere whim, but if his men should quit jointly, however great the oppression, the law punished them with heartless severity. And I would remind you that in the union shop the employer's selection of men is practically unlimited—he may choose from the hundreds or thousands of men in the particular trade union. And, noreover, he has always the right to hire or discharge. Any attempt to in-terfere with this right of the employer contrary to the policy of trade unionism.

The union shop is not a monopoly It is a social necessity.

The "open shop" is impracticable. It will not help to solve the labor problem. And it renders practical arbitra-tion almost impossible. The employer who has had the "open shop" and improved its opportunities to the full may laugh at the suggestion of arbitration And should the men risk the bazard of the die and go on strike the nonunion men may remain at work, and, if necessary, nonunion men may be sent in from other "open shops," and the strikers are cowed into submission. Nor has the employer any reasonabl guarantee that his men may not violate the agreement if there be one. The average national or international trade union is powerless in such case to com el its local members to toe the mark. But how different in the union shop! Only a year or two ago we saw an international body, the Longshoremen's punish a local union for violating an agreement by sending nonunior men to take their places. This organization, needless to say, makes agreements only where the union shop-obtains. The Typographical union guarantees its agreements with employers only in the case of the union shop. And who does not remember the splendid stand taken by the Mine Workers during the anthracite strike, and in the very crisis of that struggle, at their Indianapolis convention, when they unanimously declared that the agreement with the bituminous operators should not be broken? Secretary Wilson of this organization wrote me re cently as follows: the bituminous coal "In regions

where we have contracts with the em-ployers the contract provides for the union shop. Without the union shop, as provided for in these agreements, we could not have controlled the bituminous situation last year. The enor mous price at which coal was being sold was a great temptation to our members to secure a portion of the profits that were being obtained as a result of the high prices, and but for the contracts with the operators and the discipline we were able to maintain as 'a result of the union shop arrangement we would have been un able to prevent a general tieup of all the bituminous coal fields of the coun-

Our own organization has no "open shop," and this explains our success with arbitration. We have had no serious strike in the last twelve years. In the city of New York we have cooperated with our employers in main taining an arbitration board and with such success that we have had but one dispute, and that a very slight one, in twenty years. In the "open shop" the efficiency

nust be of a lower order than that found in the union shop. This must be so so long as a proportion of the employees have reason to look upon the others as those who enjoy more or less the improved conditions of employ ment that they had not helped to bring about and who constitute a menace for the maintenance of these conditions. So long as this is true there can be little of the spirit of co-operation, so nec essary in our complex establishments of today, where workmen are so divided. And is it not to be supposed that

"ANARCHIST" TURNER. The English Labor Organizer Wh Is Detained at Ellis Island.

John Turner, an English labor organizer and social reformer, while ad-dressing a meeting in New York city on Oct. 23 was arrested upon a warrant issued by Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou, taken by federal officers to Ellis island, tried without counsel or witnesses before a board of inquiry, and, upon this board finding that Tur-ner was an "anarchist" who had been here less than three years, Secretary Cortelyou ordered his deportation. Upon habeas corpus proceedings Judge Lacombe sustained the law. Turner has appealed to the supreme court and consents to remain in detention until the case can be tried. The government rests its case upon

so much of section 3 of the immigration law (amended March 3, 1903) as reads, "That no person who disbelieves in or who is opposed to all organized government or who is a member of or affiliated with any organization entertaining or teaching such disbellef in or opposition to all organized government \* \* \* shall be permitted to enter the United States."

Turner admitted to the board that he was an "anarchist" (without any definition) and will doubtless say that he "disbelieves in all organized government." But what he calls himself is immaterial. He has never been arrested by the English government, though for twenty years a speaker at public meetings and participant in labor agitations.

The only utterance quoted against him by the government counsel is an extract from his speech of Oct. 23, in which he expressed satisfaction that the workers of Europe were organizing for a general strike by which they would gain their rights.

But the government claimsis sustained by the court-the power to deport him for merely disbelieving, regardless of anything he may or may not say or have said.

It is not denied that Turner has criticised the present system of society and advocated some reorganization by which the laboring classes, so called shall receive the full product of their labor, but the justice of his complaints against the existing order and whether or not the organization of society he proposes does or does not mean the maintenance of a government of some sort are academic questions.

The question at issue is, Shall the federal government have the power to exclude aliens merely because of cpinions they may have regarding what would be a proper organization of so ciety? Even though the present "administrative process" be modified to al low of judicial proceedings, shall the federal government be a judge of disbeliefs? Judge Lacombe holds that the first amendment to the constitution prohibiting congress from abridging freedom of speech does not apply to the question of admission of aliens. Upon this the supreme court will pass, and if it upholds the law appeal must be made to congress.

"Minimum Rate" Wiped Out. An Ohio justice of the peace rendered a decision the other day in which he wiped out the "minimum" rate of wages. Labor unions usually establish what they term a minimum rate that shall be paid to its members for the performance of a day's work. In this decision the justice decided that the employer must only pay a workman what he earns and not what is custom ary for certain work or the "minimum" wage established by the union of his calling. The case in point is that of Samuel Long, en, aged in putting in window glass at the factory for the Schill Bros.' company at Crestline, O. A number of other men who were en gaged in the same work were paid \$2.25 per day. Long proved a slow workman and was paid only \$1.50 per day. He entered suit against the Schil Bros.' company for the balance. He is a member of the American Federation of Labor and claimed that the wages paid for this class of work averaged \$2.25 per day. The defendants proved that Long was not as valuable to his employer as his fellow workmen, and they won the case. The case may be carried to the common pleas court. The Schill Bros.' company allowed the case to go to trial as a test.



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Suits of double-breasted or 3-piece, an immense variety to choose from, \$1.50 to \$5.00; Forfolk Suits for boys 4 to 10, made of the finest materials, \$2.98 to \$4.50. Sailor blouse suits for the little fellows, in blue, red and green serges, \$1.75 to \$4.50. Boys' and children's sweaters, pure all wool, in numerous combinations of colors, 75c to \$1.75.



A most suitable present is a pair of our "Uncle Sam" ladies' shoes, very pair warranted, \$2.00 to \$3.00. Also a complete line of men's high-grade shoes in all leathers, box calf, velour, kangaroo, patent colts and all kinds of "shiney" leathers at from \$2.00 to \$4.00. If you have cold feet we can warm them for you with felt slippers, shoes or boots at most any price from 50c up. In rubbers, felt boots and overshoes we have them all beat with the celebrated Mishawa-

## SOUTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS



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books on the labor question. Almost every list mentioned Green's "History of the English People," Rus-Mistory of the England Content of the Market Market with the State of World," the poents of Shelley and Burns, the plays of Shakespeare and the novels of Dickens. The favorite American authors appear to be Emerson and Henry George.

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So much for the argument of individual liberty.

The union shop is not a monopoly not at least in the sense that the New York Stock Exchange and the Standard Oil company and the coal trust are monopolies. This cry of monopoly against the trade unions is the cry of "Wolf!" Our markets are honeycombed with monopolies, yet the efforts of the working people to protect themselves are looked upon in some quarters as the most dangerous form of organization. The union shop, I repeat. is not a mo-nopoly. Castle Garden proves it. Our tariff protects the American manufacturer. Then why may not the Ameri-can workingman protect himself against those, whether workingmen or employ-ers, who would reduce the standard of living to the European level? The object of the union shop is not to create ject of the union shop is not to create a monopoly of opportunity. It is not a "closed shop." It is wide open to any workingman who is willing to help maintain the superior conditions that attract him. And what does this "mo-nopoly" that has brought about these attractive conditions of employment take from him? Simply his right to commit suicide—industrial suicide. Capital itself has declared against destructive competition. The competidestructive competition. The competi-tion that capital believes destructive may reduce profits more or less." The competition sought for in the "cases

the "open shop," which is neither o thing nor the other, after all must be-come either a union shop or a nonunion shop sooner or later?

Look Out For the Kodak.

At a recent meeting of the New York Central Federation a delegate an-nounced that the Cigarmakers' union had appointed an "entertainment com mittee," which will occupy itself with obtaining pictures of union men n the act of purchasing cigars and toba stores commonly known as normalon stores.

The cigarmakers always have most aggressive in trying to dompe union men to purchase union made goods only. Hardly a meeting of the Central Federated union passes with-out complaint by the cigarmakers' delegates that union men have da rkened the doors of nonunion shops. When it came to absolute proof of such acts. however, it was impossible to fasten the offense on the guilty ones. In des-peration the cigarmakers have enlisted the infallible kodak.

The entertainment committee will consist at the start of about ten union consist at the start of about ten union cigarmakers who know the art of pho-tography. The members of this com-mittee, which will doubtless become famous, will do nothing else but take snap shots. They will haunt the stores where nonunion cigars and phaceos are on sale, and when they discover a union man coming along the street they will keep out of sight. If the union man unconscious of danger, shull den union will keep out of sight. If the rann, unconscious of danger, si ter the store a snap shot will of him as he is leaving smokin milon brand. All photograph curred will be sent to the Cent erated union and placed in a that will be established.

Lay-off of 7,500 Men. A Chicago dispatch says: Following its announced policy of centralization. the International Harvester company has decided to lay off 7,500 of its 19,

000 employees and thus effect a sav-ing of \$5,000,000 a year.

The first step in the direction of econ omy was taken the other day, when 1,500 employees of the Deering division were notified their services were no longer required. These men were em-ployed in the factories at Irondale.

It was announced that the Irondale men were not the only Chicago em ployees of the company who are to suffer. Of the 7,000 workers in the Deer-ing division 3,000 in all are to be luid off. Of these 1,500 are employed in the Fullerton avenue plant, the others being at Irondale. The McCormick division will not dis-

the accornick division with not dis-charge so many, only 1,500 of its 7,000 employees being slated for dismissal. The other 3,000 workers to lose posi-tions are those employed in the mills In Milwaukee and Springfield, O.

Cigarmakers Not Needed In St. Louis. The idea that there is a large demand for cigarmakers at St. Louis on account of the approaching world's fair is dis-pelled by a communication from Secre-tary Mueller of the St. Lonis local to thry Mueller of the SL Lonis local to the official journal of the Cigarmakers' International union, in which the see retary writes. "We further desire in state that any amount of members havo come here in the past year and ware disappointed at not finding jobs await-The Suit and Cloak House.

ka (not in a trust) line. Best on earth, and also the cheapest.

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