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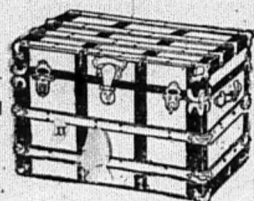
JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

THE TOILER.

VOL. 5—NO. 6.

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

FIFTH YEAR



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Emil W. Miller will for the next two weeks sell \$4 and \$10 suits for \$22. Mr. Miller is by no means a stranger in Terre Haute. He has for years been connected with some of the biggest tailoring establishments in the city. He invites his many friends and ac-

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THE WORST OF CRIMES.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes. An empty pocket is the worst of crimes. Get ye wealth, no matter how. No question asked of the rich, I trow. Steal by night, steal by day, Do it all in a legal way. Join the church and never forsake her; Learn to cant and insult your maker; Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool; But don't be poor. Remember the rule: Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but an honest man Who strives to live on the Christian plan. But poor he is and poor will be. A scorned and hated wretch is he. At home he meets a starving wife; Abroad he leads a leper life. He struggles against a fearful odd, Who will not bow to the people's god. Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but worthy youth, Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth. But the maid will turn her eyes with me For a lover comes whose claims are these: A hollow heart and an empty head, A face well tinged with branny red, A soul well trained in villany's school. But cash, sweet cash, he knoweth the rule: Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes, An empty pocket is the worst of crimes.

If a man is up, oh, lift him higher, Your soul is for sale, and he is the buyer. If a man is down, give him a thrust; Trample the beggar into the dust. Presumptuous poverty is quite appalling. Knock him over and kick him for falling. —Butte Labor World.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

RECENT developments in the world of labor are of much significance to union men, and, in fact, to all who work for a living. Capitalists are organizing into large associations to combat the trades unions, their intellectual police intrusted with the guardianship of class rule are busy organizing economic leagues to "impartially" oppose socialism, ecclesiastical institutions generously donate their aid and support and the new developments in legislation and the use of the courts indicate that their efforts have not been in vain.

President Parry of the Manufacturers' Association is issuing bulletins to his class telling them of their success in defeating labor legislation and urging further organization for more conquests. The national republican committee will co-operate with the economic league in a "campaign against socialism." Hitherto their "campaigns of education" have mainly consisted of a liberal distribution of booze and boodle, but this can no longer be relied upon. The printed page by paid defenders of capitalism will be tried next.

The courts, subservient to the class they represent, have taken another step in binding the hands of the unions. The Wabash railroad takes the initiative in applying for an injunction restraining its employes from leaving the service of the road, while other roads menaced by the same conditions are hinting that the same methods will be resorted to if necessary. The recent Taff Vale decision in England, which legalized the plundering of the treasury of the railroad employes by their masters, is also music to American capitalism and indicates that they are "up-to-date," whatever may be said of the stupidity of their "hands." West Virginia and Kentucky are also leading the "van of civilization," as judges there have made it unlawful to distribute relief to strikers, even though the latter may be part owners of the funds from which it would come.

The use of armed forces in the interest of "law and order" is of such frequent occurrence that it no longer occasions much comment. It has become a "permanent institution," among many others which swell the patriotic heart with pride.

All these are indications that capitalism is fast closing its ranks and strengthening its position for that last and final contest for mastery between it and its slaves which it so much dreads but can not avoid. These new tendencies should open the eyes of every worker, for it propounds to them the question, "What of the future?"

If the legislative, judicial and military powers are all being used in the interest of the employing class, does it not indicate that we have surrendered our political power to them, and if not, where did they get it and what has become of ours? It is certain if we had placed our own

representatives in power these acts of oppression would not have occurred. And what hope can we have in the trades union if we are not allowed to fight for better conditions after being organized, or if we strike our hands are tied by injunctions or our lives taken by the armed forces of our masters?

A new conception of unionism is necessary to cope with the situation, and that involves the display of unity at the ballot box and meeting the masters where our numbers make us master of the situation.

This is the view that progressive unionists are taking, and it is the only one that can be acted on and bring permanent results. This does not necessarily mean the union in politics, but it does mean the union man in working-class politics for all the workers and not to secure a soft place for some individual through parties that are responsible for the evils portrayed above. The future is in the hands of the workers. "What of the future?"

AS though with special intent to confirm what was said above regarding the power of the judiciary to render organizations of workmen powerless, comes the news that the capitalists of Waterbury, Conn., have secured an injunction against the unions of that city and an attachment on all the funds of the unions in the local banks.

Fifteen organizations, including the central body, are involved in the proceedings. There is no doubt that the corporation has taken its cue from its fellow exploiters in England, who adopted the same tactics in dealing with a strike of railway employes.

There is nothing to gain and all to lose in denying that such proceedings as the above and that of the Wabash railroad makes the union helpless to protect its members. There can be but one result of this and similar actions. If the strike and boycott are rendered useless another weapon must be substituted for them, and that is the ballot, which wielded by a united class conscious army of workers will sweep the whole band of judicial representatives of capitalism out of power forever. The ballot is the last resource of the despised workers. Line up for the fray.

THE coal barons who were indicted at Chicago for "conspiracy and restraint of trade" have been set free by Judge Chetlain, who claimed his court had no jurisdiction and that the case is properly one belonging to the federal courts.

Thus ends the whole farce. That any punishment would be meted out to the coal barons was only anticipated by the gullible. The judges are the judicial representatives of the class that were indicted and to assume that they would chastise their employers is folly. Furthermore, the mines belong to the barons, at least they can show parchments which say they do, and as we recognize these documents as valid and legitimate, they certainly have the right to set the price at which they will part with their property and any challenge of that "right" assails the "sacred rights of property." That is what the anthracite barons told Teddy, the strenuous Baer wrestler, during the famous conference at Washington, and that famous sportsman immediately took the hint and hid himself to the sunny south in search of less rebellious game. Teddy simply made the mistake of assuming that his hunting grounds included the domains of the human biped. He has learned his lesson. Now bring on the ice trust.

THE question of wages is one of vital importance to workingmen, yet few realize what is embraced in the term. Our efforts have been confined to securing a high wage, or a "fair wage," as some prefer to call it, but wages itself, whether high or low, is seldom analyzed by the average worker. Wages, whether considered fair or unfair, must always be a part of the values produced by the worker, paid by the capitalist to whom he has rented himself for the day, week or month, as the case may be. The worker is a seller of himself and the capitalist is his purchaser. Formerly the master was both buyer and seller of human beings. When he sold a fine specimen he sold him at the highest price he

could secure, when he bought one he haggled for the lowest price. The "free laborer," on the contrary, superintends his own sale and receives a stipulated wage from the buyer who, now owning him for the time being, consumes his muscular energy in manufacturing merchandise. The fact that the selling of human beings has shifted from the haughty slave owner of the south to the slaves themselves, whether white or black, does not alter the fact that human flesh is still bartered as a commodity in the markets of the world. Wages are the price of human bones, muscles and sinews, and because of the vast number offering themselves for sale in a glutted labor market this price tends toward the cost of subsistence.

This enables the buyers to purchase their human labor power at this average cost, which is reproduced in one or two hours' labor by the workers themselves, while the remainder of the working day is devoted to producing values for his buyer, who sells them on the market and realizes a revenue for his own exclusive enjoyment.

These values represent so much unpaid labor, and so long as it is possible for a single individual or a class to appropriate this surplus, "fair wages" is an impossibility. The workers can never abolish their character as merchandise on the market or secure this unpaid surplus for themselves until they own, with the whole body of society, the machinery of wealth production. They will then be self employers and be masters of their lives, instead of being mastered by those who now buy them.

INDIANA is to be afflicted with one of those "independent" unions of non-union workmen. Articles of incorporation for the "Independent American Mechanics" were filed Monday in Indianapolis. The incorporators hail from Anderson, and the articles proclaiming their objects bear all the earmarks of being written in the office of some corporation.

They proclaim their object to "defend its members against any and all attempts by any person or combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individual workman and his employer."

The "individual workman and his employer," and not between the organization, if such it can be called, and the employers. This phrase indicates the capitalist character of the alleged organization, as the individual is helpless to secure a bargain with the employing class that would be worthy of the name. The capitalist is willing to act on this conception of "individual freedom," for the terms agreed on under these conditions are "mutually satisfactory" for the very good reason that there is no other alternative.

A chemical analysis of the brain of one of these workmen would doubtless reveal that they are a survival of some lower type of civilization where organization to promote common interests was still in its lowest stages and where the weakest and most ignorant made up the ingredients for a pot of soup, which, of course, was "mutually satisfactory." It is needless to predict that the masters will enjoy their meals should any of these "independents" protest against parting with their hides.

The Dubuque Telegraph Herald in its report of Father McGrady's lecture in that city says:

"The lecture given by Reverend Father McGrady of Bellevue, Ky., on Socialism will long be remembered by those who had the pleasure of hearing it. The large hall was well filled with a representative audience and the closest attention was given the reverend gentleman during his address, which consumed an hour and a half in delivery. He is a magnificent type of manhood, standing over 6 feet on the stage, and possessing a face marked by strong features. Father McGrady launched into his subject with fervor, and in eloquent language pictured the misery of the laboring classes and caustically criticized the greed of millionaires. During his remarks he told a number of anecdotes that kept his audience in good humor."

BORROWED OPINIONS.

Keep still about the fact that workingmen and women are being made "servants to the lap dogs of the wives of millionaires in New York City—you might stir up class hatred.—New Time.

Whereas, it has long been known and declared that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, I want it known and declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor.—Ruskin.

The report of the Chicago board of health shows that the coal famine was responsible for 344 deaths in that city during January. Of course, there will be no proceedings against the coal barons. These divinely appointed men have the right to freeze people to death with the same impunity as they have to rob them. You can assist in changing the barbarous system under which such things are possible.—Union Sentinel.

In an Illinois town a few weeks ago a citizen secured a verdict for \$10,050 against the Standard Oil Co. for injuries sustained by him through the use of defective oil. Did the company carry the case to a higher court? Not at all. It cheerfully paid the amount, and immediately proceeded to reimburse itself by raising the price of oil three cents a gallon in that community. In ten days it had not only recovered its loss, but took \$3,000 additional profits to soothe its wounded feelings. Private monopoly is a glorious institution!—Saginaw Exposition.

Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves the first consideration.—Abraham Lincoln.

Baer says, "There cannot be one law for citizens and corporations and another for labor organizations." No one ever said that there was any law for corporations such as Baer represents, that is, any law that is worth the paper that it is written on.—Exchange.

Some Socialists are Catholics, some are Protestants, and some are of no religious affiliation or belief. Socialism is an economic and political science, and as such has no connection with any religious institution or belief. The capitalistic hireling editor who tries to make Socialism a religious question is either an idiot, or he believes his readers to be idiots.—American Labor Union Journal.

A scab is a man who is a traitor to his class. He breaks the strike by taking the striker's job; he lifts the boycott by plugging for the unfair business, and he destroys the power of labor at the polls by voting an old party ticket.—Socialist Voice.

The historical mission of the working class is to redeem society by administering what they create, viz; the material wealth of the world. The devolution of political power has descended by stages of time and classes in society till it rests squarely on the shoulders of the masses. It can descend no further. Workers have no class below them to exploit. Workingman, you cannot escape your destiny. Try to be equal to it.—Western Socialist

The robber barons who lived in castles in centuries gone by and who swooped down on travelers and collected toll with the sword, were mere petty larceny highwaymen compared with the Morgans and Rockefeller's. The stock market gamblers of the twentieth century could give the old barons cards and spades and tell them the name of the game.—Miners' Magazine.

The United States senate steering committee has relegated the eight-hour bill to the legislative graveyard, despite the numerous petitions for its passage from laboringmen. We are not surprised. The lobby against the bill was very strong, and was composed of men who make or unmake senators. That the senate would refuse to do the bidding of its masters was not to be expected.—Typographical Journal.

Father Thomas McGrady, the eloquent lecturer, at the Grand Opera House, Sunday afternoon, March 22. Subject, "Socialism and Religion."

LABOR TOPICS

Brightest Old Country of All.
Ain't it a mighty good country—spite of its troubles an' all?
From the red of the blooms in the May-time to the crimson fruits of the Fall;
Then ho, for a song,
As we're trudgin' along—
For the brightest old country of all!

Ain't it a mighty good country—answerin' quick to your call?
From the fields that are heavy with harvest to the clustering vines on the wall;
Then ho, for a song,
All the bright way along—
For the brightest old country of all!

Ain't it a mighty good country—from cottage to parlaned hall,
With room in the hills an' the valleys for the hearts an' the homes of us all?
Then it's ho, for a song,
All the glad way along—
For the brightest old country of all!

—Frank B. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.

Charges of Irregularity.
The recent convention of freight handlers held in St. Louis reveals a strange condition of affairs in the office of the American Federation of Labor in the way of issuing charters. It seems that when "Larry" Curran said he had received a charter for an international union of freight handlers before that union was formed he spoke the truth, and there is likely to be "something doing" as a result.

Shortly after receiving the charter Curran proceeded in his own way to form an international union to his own liking, the main object being to see that he was elected national president. He took no chances on that question, as the various local unions of freight handlers throughout the country had nothing to say on the subject. Curran called the convention for St. Louis, and there were thirty-two delegates present, twenty-seven from Chicago and five from two local unions in St. Louis and East St. Louis. The notices for the convention were sent to the other local unions throughout the country five days before the convention opened, so as to make sure they would have no opportunity to send delegates who might be against Curran for president. Consequently Curran was elected president, as per program, and now protests are being sent to the headquarters of the A. F. of L. in Washington, calling attention to the illegal manner in which the convention was called. It is more than likely...

Health of the Coal Miner.
Three physicians who have practiced in Scranton or Wilkesbarre took the stand for the miners before the Coal Arbitration Commission and in substance testified that the occupation of a mine worker was "very unhealthy," and shortened his life. One physician, Dr. Frank P. Lennahan, of Wilkesbarre, who says he has had a long experience among mine workers, testified that fully 90 per cent of the men who work in the mines are anemic. The health is impoverished, and their general condition is below par, thus decreasing their earning powers. The principal illustration offered by the miners, the physicians said, were the miners' asthma, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. The miners' asthma comes from coal dust, powdered smoke and vitiated air. Dr. John O'Bailey of Scranton, said that at post-mortems he had seen miners' lungs as black as anthracite itself, and Dr. Lennahan testified that he had personal knowledge of a man coughing up coal dust nine years after he had left the mines. He said he had information that a man had coughed up coal dust fifteen years after he had left the mines. It was also asserted that 90 per cent of miners who reach the age of fifty years are afflicted with some form of rheumatism.

Two Scales Not Desirable.
Two of the Chicago building trades, Stone Derrickmen's union and the Elevator Roofers' union, have signed agreements with their employers, the former being granted an increase of five cents an hour in wages, and the latter ten cents an hour. The Chicago roofers' union submitted a scale of wages for the approval of the advisory board of the building trades making the rate \$4 a day for first-class men and \$3.50 a day for second-class men. The board promptly refused to endorse the scale, because of the two rates. It has been a theory of the contractors for years that the unions should be divided into first and second-class men. Experience has shown that where it was done the second-class men did all the work of the first-class men walked the streets. In good times, when work is plentiful, the demand will regulate the wages for first-class men, as the fact that the union sets a minimum scale is no reason why a contractor should not pay a higher rate to men he thinks are worth it. A minimum scale is not a uniform scale by any means, as it sometimes argued, and if the classification of the workmen is left to the employer, as it must necessarily be, all the men will be second-class workmen in dull times. No union should stand for two scales of wages for the same class of work. Set a minimum scale, and let the employer pay as much more as he wants for the better class of workmen.

Governor's Child Labor.
Representative Davies introduced in Illinois House of Representatives a bill to govern the employment of children. It is a composite measure, the endorsement of Edgar T. state inspector of factories and shops; the Chicago Federation of Labor's compulsory department of Chicago board of education and its child-saving organizations. The present age limit of 14 years is changed by the bill, but the right is left to issue amendments.

as to the age of children is annulled and it becomes the duty of the board of education to designate a child's age. Affidavits must be accompanied by positive proof as to birth certificates or registration of baptism.

A slight educational test must be applied to children between the ages of 14 and 16 years before they are to be permitted to work. The test shall consist of sight-reading and writing of several simple sentences in the English language. Minors under the age of 16 years shall not be permitted to work between the hours of 10 p. m. and 6 a. m., thus doing away with night work for children.

The bill prohibits the employment of minors under the age of 16 years at extra-hazardous and dangerous occupations and defines the character of such hazardous tasks. The employment of girls under the age of 16 years at work requiring them to stand continually through the day is prohibited. The employment of children under the age of 14 years in concert halls where liquor is sold is prohibited.

Labor in the Philippines.
The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at its recent session in Washington, decided to send a representative to the Philippines to investigate labor conditions and raise a protest against the importation of Chinese into any of our insular possessions. The last convention of the A. F. of L. ordered the investigation, and since then resolutions have been sent to President Gompers from the trades union of Honolulu asking organized labor here to help the white laborers in Hawaii. On this subject President Gompers says: "The importation of Chinese is the scheme of men who wish to exploit cheap labor. Already there are more white men there, to say nothing of Filipinos, than can find employment. There is a large number of discharged soldiers who elected to remain on the islands and who are competent and willing to work, many of whom are without occupation. The admission of Oriental workmen who are able to get along with lower wages would oust the present inhabitants from their rightful positions."

"In Hawaii the conditions are practically the same, with the exception, of course, of the soldiers. The natives and Japanese there have applied to us for protection, and we mean to give it to them. We are going to take up all sides of the subject, however. We shall not go into the interior, but to Hongkong and other centers of emigration. We shall also send to Japan, for the Asiatic labor problem needs thorough investigation.

"The inhabitants of the Philippines are already exhausted by war and crushed by misfortune. They are in no position to defend themselves, but they are under the protection of the American flag, and we mean to do our share to help them."

Organization of Telegraphers.
A plan to amalgamate the two national organizations of commercial telegraphers is under way, which promises to be successful. Negotiations between the two national presidents have been going on for some time, and yesterday it was agreed to submit the entire matter to a committee of five, two chosen by each organization, and the four thus chosen to select the fifth member. This committee will meet in Washington March 15 and decide upon a plan for uniting all the commercial telegraphers into one international union.

When the commercial telegraphers began to organize in Chicago last June the movement was taken up in a number of the larger cities throughout the country. Soon enough local unions were formed to start a national, but instead of allowing the officers of the American Federation of Labor to call a convention the leaders of the movement in Chicago did so themselves. The convention was held there in September, and the International Union of Commercial Telegraphers was formed, with I. J. McDonald of that city as president.

No Incorporation for Unions.
Recently Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a debate before the Economic club in Boston, showed that unions did not desire to incorporate, and that as constituted now they observe contracts as religiously as do the employers, and more so. One of the best articles written on the subject as showing what endless litigation the unions would be involved in should they do the bidding of the employers and incorporate, appears in the February issue of the American Federationist, by Clarence S. Darrow. Mr. Darrow has the double advantage of knowing the legal workings of the law courts, and at the same time understanding the aims and aspirations of the workers as voiced through the trade union. He says the incorporation of trade unions is the last trench of those who oppose organized labor. He declares that, should trade unions ever consent to incorporate, it would mean their absolute destruction. Employers have learned, he says, that unions cannot be destroyed directly, and they seek this method of destroying them indirectly.

Clay City Labor News.
Organizer O. P. Smith spent the first of this week in Clay City, and on Tuesday evening organized a Central Labor Union, composed of two locals of the U. M. W. of A., Teamsters' Union and Federal Labor Union. Organizations of Carpenters and Railway trackmen are under way, and will affiliate with the central body. The officers are:
President—W. F. McKinley.
Secretary—Sidney Ray.
The Socialists will hold a meeting Saturday evening to arrange for the spring campaign.

W. H. Guilt, proprietor of the sawmill and stove factory, who declared his intention of putting organized labor out of business, has changed his mind. He is going out of business himself, and is going to leave Clay City. The stove factory is being torn down, and he has advertised his household goods for sale. "Good riddance of bad rubbish."

Because a "U" wasn't crossed or an "I" dotted, or some such trivial reason, the "circus" court at Brazil declared defective the affidavit on which Superintendent Pierce was fined for discharging men for joining the union. Just another capitalist judge true to his masters.

Brazil Central Reorganized.
Organizer Smith addressed a special meeting of the Brazil Central Trades and Labor Council on Thursday evening of last week. The meeting was well attended and much interest was displayed. The following officers were elected:
President—J. F. Cole.
Vice-President—G. W. Vincent.
Secretary—H. L. Graves.
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.
Sergeant at arms—Matt Robbins.
Trustees—Robert Anderson, Wm. Reed and Elmer Shaw.
O. P. Smith returned from Brazil this morning. He attended a very enthusiastic meeting of the C. L. U. there last night. Mr. Smith reports that a representative of the Clay City C. L. U. was present and spoke in reference to the recent unpleasantness at that place. The Brazil Central voted to take up the matter for the Clay City unions.

Temperate Bartenders.
CHICAGO, March 16.—Bartenders with blue ribbon knotted on their white vests, may soon be serving drinks in Chicago, as the "Chicago Bartenders and Saloonkeepers' Total Abstinence Society" was formed Sunday with a charter membership of 16. The bartenders do not expect to help save the Woman's Temple. The objects set forth are: To promote temperate habits among bartenders; to set a good example to customers; to protect the cash register and the stock, and to elevate the calling.

Strength of American Federation.
The phenomenal growth of the American Federation of Labor is shown by the statement that during 1902 eight national unions were formed and charters were issued to fourteen national and international unions, six state branches, 127 central labor unions, 877 local trade and federal labor unions. It is also reported that at the end of the fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1902, there were affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, national and international unions, with approximately 14,000 local unions under their direct jurisdiction, ninety-seven state federations, twenty-six city central bodies, 424 local trade and federal labor unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor by charter, 1,483. During the eleven months ending Oct. 1, 1902, there were organized and chartered by the affiliated national unions and by the American Federation of Labor direct, 3,500 local unions, with a membership of 300,000.

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"SOCIALISM AND RELIGION."

Father McGrady to Lecture Sunday, March 22.



The general unreasonableness that is manifest today in the industrial world—and in fact, our whole society—presupposes us to be on the verge of a social revolution. Whether this change will occur in the near future; what has caused the complex problem to arise; what form it will assume in bringing about this social transformation; what is the nature of the changes about to be inaugurated, is the great burning question in the minds of the American people today.

To properly analyze this "Labor Problem;" to trace its development from the first periods of working class revolts; to make plain the effect upon the present society and the results of the final settlement, requires the efforts of one who is a careful student of economics and a close observer of current events.

Such a man is Rev. Thos. McGrady and for the past fifteen years he has spoken from the pulpit and lecture platform with such force as to command attention from the whole nation as an orator and authority on economic subjects.

As an orator he has no superior, and few equals. While very forceful and earnest he is also absolutely fearless and delivers a severe arraignment of the captains of industry for their monopolization of the world. He is intensely interesting and never fails to please all who hear him, even though they may not agree with his views.

The era of prejudice is passing and the people are desirous of looking upon both sides of all questions, foremost of which are those bearing on economic subjects. In order to supply the demand for lectures upon these subjects arrangements have been made for Father McGrady to deliver his lecture on "Socialism and Religion" at the Grand Opera House on Sunday afternoon, March 22.

Father McGrady was born in Lexington, Ky. on the 6th day of June, 1868, and was educated at Bardstown, Ky., and Kankakee, Ill. His ancestors were sturdy Irish revolutionists, and had been identified with every movement for freedom in the history of Erin. For many years the militant priest has been engaged in the work of saving humanity from industrial bondage, and he has not hesitated to take any step which he deemed essential for the realization of his hopes, and his name is known on both sides of the Atlantic, and in every part of the globe where the light of modern civilization has shown, as the champion of the tolling hosts. He is the author of many books on Socialism, which have been translated into several tongues. He was ordained in 1887, and has served fifteen years in the active service of the ministry in Galveston, Houston and Dallas, Texas; Lexington, Cynthia and Bellevue, Ky., which latter charge he resigned on the 8th of December, 1902 to devote his time to the cause of freedom.

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Monday Night—
AL H. WILSON

Tuesday Night—
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MALONEY'S WEDDING DAY**

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FATHER McGRADY

Monday Night—
AL H. WILSON

Tuesday Night—
CAPTAIN JINKS

Wednesday—
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THE TOILER.

Official Paper. Terre Haute Central Labor Union, Brazil Central Labor Union, Clinton Central Labor Union, Cayuga Central Labor Union, Linton Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 76.

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The Indiana Bituminous Operators Association elected officers as follows: J. C. Kolsen President, Hugh Starkie vice-president and Phillip Penna secretary-treasurer.

Lewis Staags, a driver at the number 3 mine at Clinton, was very seriously hurt Tuesday afternoon. In some manner he became caught between two cars and two of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured.

The Barbers held a well attended meeting Monday night and took in two members. The members are all active and they expect to have over half of the Barbers in the city in the union in a few weeks.

Excelsior Lodge of Iron and Steel Workers held a well attended meeting Saturday night and elected Wm. J. Hart as delegate to the Columbus convention, and Charles Thiede as alternate.

W. H. Terrill, special organizer of the Typographical Union, has received application for a charter from the printers of Charleston, Ill., and will go to that city to help install the union.

The Tailoring firm of Law & Ekmark which recently suffered a heavy loss through robbery, has been dissolved. Mr. Law will continue at the old stand and Mr. Ekmark will establish a shop at Fifth and Main streets.

The county commissioners awarded a contract for twenty-two new county bridges to Fred Merideth of this city, his bid being \$4,000 less than that submitted by other competitors.

The supreme court refused to enjoin the enforcement of the Terre Haute vehicle license ordinance as against owners of carriages used for health and pleasure.

Ground was broken Tuesday for work on the new sewer on Sixth and One-half street. The new sewer is to be a fifteen-inch pipe.

Albert Thomas, aged 14, was run down by a wheelman on North Fifth street Tuesday evening, and sustained painful bruises about the hip and shoulders.

The members of the Y. M. I. have arranged for a debate Monday night, the subject to be: "Should a Young Man Marry." The affirmative will be taken by James Fagan and the negative by John Massalnik.

LABOR NOTES.

In order to enforce recognition of their union on a strike at Chicago officials of the Amalgamated Association of Sheet Metal Workers have ordered a strike on all work being done by Chicago contractors in other cities throughout the country.

A general strike of all trades was called March 16th at the plant of the American Glucose company of Chicago in sympathy with the carpenters and millwrights, who have been out for several days. Full recognition of the union is demanded.

The executive committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has been called to meet in Indianapolis beginning April 13, for the purpose of ordering strikes in several cities and attending to the brotherhood's business affairs.

All of the Indiana lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have elected delegates and are preparing for the annual meeting of the association at Columbus, O., next month. There will be a large delegation from Indiana.

Excelsior Lodge of this city has elected Wm. J. Hart as delegate and Charles Thiede as alternate.

John W. Davis, of Springfield, Ill., who has been acting as organizer for the Miners in West Virginia for a year, was assaulted and thrown into the river by emissaries of the coal companies Tuesday night. He floated down the swollen stream for some distance and succeeded in gaining the bank, where he lay for two hours before being able to make his way to the nearest house.

The Carpenters' strike at Marion, Ind., has been settled, the contractors agreeing to recognize the union and pay a scale of 23 1/2 cents an hour.

Teamster's strike at Toledo, O., was settled this week, the union being recognized and securing most of the concessions demanded.

Illinois miners will demand the union label on powder this year.

The twenty girls who struck for higher wages at the Hoffman leaf tobacco works at Richmond on Saturday, have all been discharged and the company is prepared to fill their places with other girls. It is said that the company will give the new girls a slight increase over the wages paid their predecessors.

General Organizer C. O. Pratt, of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, was in South Bend last Sunday, discussing the strike which has for weeks been in force on the lines of the Indiana Railway company. It is Pratt's purpose to organize all unions in St. Joseph and Elkhart counties into a federation for concerted action to help out the strikers.

Dissatisfied with the wages they were paid, the girls employed in the Lippincott lamp chimney factory at Summerville went on a strike. The manager said he would get girls from Alexandria to take their places, when the spokeswoman for the strikers called a council of war. They informed the manager that they would line up at the street car line and give every girl from Alexandria a vigorous greeting. The Alexandria girls were not sent for, and the strikers were granted their demands.

William H. Butler, of Indianapolis, president of the Marietta Glass company, is constructing at his Gas City plant a foundation and tank for a window-glass-making machine that is said to be altogether different from the one the trust has adopted.

Eight-Hour Celebration at Clinton. The unions at Clinton are preparing for an elaborate celebration of the eight-hour day Wednesday, April 1st, and are busy making arrangements and advertising the affair.

The men will parade in the morning at 9:30 from the school house grounds to the Opera House, where speeches will be made by Mother Jones, Rev. H. M. Brooks, of

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

A Large Meeting—Lengthy Committee Reports—Union Cooperation to Be Demanded. There was a good attendance of delegates and visitors at the regular meeting of the C. L. U. Thursday night.

Credentials for the following new delegates were received and the delegates seated: A. R. Markle and O. E. Haggard of the Electricians; Harry Barnett of the Barbers; L. L. Davidson and Jas. Stevens of the Carpenters.

From the International Cooperation Union announcing the fact that the St. Louis Cooperation Co., against which a fight had been waged for ten years had been unionized; also that a settlement had been made with the American Cereal Co., of Cedar Rapids, Ia.

From the Federal Labor Union of Clay City stating that the strike is still on. From the Central Labor Unions of South Bend and Elkhart regarding the street car strike at those places.

From the New York Stereotypers' Union stating that Red "Crow" coffee labels were printed in the scab printing house of the U. S. Printing Co., of Brooklyn.

A communication from the Labor Bureau, which was received by the Carpenters, was referred to the C. L. U. by that organization. It requested that arrangements be made for a lecture by J. W. Slayton, of Newcastle, Pa., one of the ablest speakers of the Carpenters' organization.

The delegates from the Carpenters stated that their organization was particularly anxious to have Mr. Slayton speak here, but would like the assistance of the C. L. U. and other organizations. The matter was referred to the education committee, which will act with the Carpenters.

Bartenders reported their organization growing satisfactorily; now have 116 members; ask union men to look for the union card over the bar and for the Bartenders' union button.

Brewers made a donation of \$5 to the Clay City strikers; ask that a more urgent demand be made for their union label.

Ice Wagon Men will hold a meeting tonight, when they hope to unionize all the ice men in the city.

The Barbers report their organization growing, and ask that union men look for the union shop card. Also stated that there are several old shop cards displayed in the city, which are void. The old is about 9x12 inches, while the new one is but little more than half that size; the old card bears two seals, while the new one has only one; the new card is always in a gilt frame.

A delegation of Coopers, headed by National Organizer P. D. Drain, was present and asked that an effort be made to induce users of cooperage to demand the union label, particularly the brewery and flour mills. The grievance committee was instructed to act with the coopers.

Chairman Hezarty of the union label committee made a report of the progress made by the committee in organizing a Woman's Union Label League, and urged all members to be present at a meeting to be held Sunday morning to bring all the names possible of women willing to join such an organization.

The committee on by-laws announced that it was ready to report, but on motion its report was made a special order of business immediately after the call at the next meeting, April 2nd.

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