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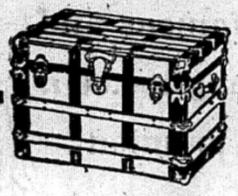


JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

VOL. 5—NO. 20.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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

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exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$11 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

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IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

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A Modern Allegory

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

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Two hundred tickets, on ground...  
with the name...  
Chicago, Ill.

## Moving Pictures

AS the star teacher of a Sunday school class John D. Rockefeller, jr., is IT in capital letters. Judging from his copious hot air contributions to the "worthy poor" this pious youth takes himself seriously as a follower of the meek and lowly Jesus.

When Christ was on his agitation tour in Jerusalem stirring up the poor fishermen and beggars against the rich parasites a certain young Rockefeller asked him what he should do to be saved. The answer was to jar loose from his shekels and follow him.

Colonel Ingersoll once asked: "Did you ever know of any Christian brother to unload on account of this passage?"

Young Rockefeller's parasitic piety compares with the religion of Jesus Christ about as the croak of a juvenile frog does to an inspired symphony of Beethoven.

THE first reports of the German elections stir the proletarian blood throughout the world. More than half a million increase in the popular vote in the short space of four years sounds the knell of blustering Billy and marks the empire for the socialist republic in our our time.

Pulpits are prisons and creeds are coffins.

WILSHIRE'S account of Rockefeller's interview with him reminds me of one of Ambrose Beirce's stories about the voluble Chauncy M. Depew. When Depew goes to Europe he has a column cable report of his interview with the king, emperor, czar or pope. According to the story a friend of Chauncy died and found himself at the gates of St. Peter. To his sorrow and dismay he was told that his ticket read to the other place.

"Your reverence," pleaded the poor sinner from Gotham, "can you grant me a single request before I start for my final destination?"

"And what may it be?" queried the venerable gate-keeper.

"Simply a few moments in paradise that I may see if my friend Chauncy Depew is there," was the answer.

"Why, Mr. Depew is not dead," exclaimed St. Peter.

"I know he isn't," came the reply, "but I thought he might be in heaven interviewing God."

FATHER (?) SHERMAN'S followers ought to have the blood clot removed from his brain and his vocabulary fumigated. What he knows about socialism qualifies him for a feeble-minded institute and what he says about it fits him for the bowery.

The socialist party is the political wing and the labor union the economic wing of the Bird of Freedom.

THE congress of Servia passed resolutions solemnly thanking the army for the shocking murder of the king and queen, and after electing another king for future assassination adjourned "for prayers to the Almighty."

Wouldn't that jostle you? The conception these christian barbarians have of God would be a libel upon an Apache chief.

THERE was a real "fussy" old lady on the train going into Peoria the other day. She sat just ahead of me and revolved as she talked like a rapid fire gun on a swivel. She lived in Peoria but had it in for the old town. "Why," she declared, "Peoria makes more whisky than any city in the world—and" after a brief pause, "drinks it, too." Then, after a long breath to give her a fresh start, she went on: "To cap the climax, Debs, the anarchist, is to be here tonight to stir up the working people. Oh, the city is on the straight road to hell!"

THE anti-socialist crusade inaugurated with such a blare of capitalistic trumpets by certain holy fathers some weeks ago seems to have been lost, strayed or stolen. Should these lads come to its notice, it is respectfully suggested that the election returns from Germany, especially at Essen, indicate the most pressing need of a corps of socialism extir-

guishers in His Moustache's rebellious empire.

PAUL said: "If a man will not labor, neither let him eat." That is sound socialist doctrine, and it is no wonder the apostle was stoned for it. There is in these blunt words a scathing rebuke to every parasite in christendom.

THE heaviest piece in Father Heiter's battery proved to be a firecracker—and even that "fizzed" on him. The plutocratic priest is a failure in his latest role. The Catholic workingman has sense enough to see through him and self-respect enough to scorn and defy him.

Father Heiter and his likes have far more concern about the fleece of their flocks than about their souls.

The alarm has gone forth from Rome that the "clip" is in danger; the faithful must be warned against the wolves of socialism and they must submit to being fleeced, as in all the centuries of the past, by their lawful masters (!) with meek and pious resignation.

NEWSPAPERS report that Archbishop Ireland, another light of the church, sees "grave danger in socialism." He don't see anything "grave" in the republican party, or the democratic party—it is only the socialist party that disturbs the spirit of his dreams. The political record of Archbishop Ireland bears testimony of faithful service to the cause of mammon in steering his flock into the bloody political shambles of the plutocrats his professed Master lashed from the temple with whips of flame.

The plutocratic prelate pulls the wool over the eyes of the flock while the plutocratic pirate shears the wool from its hide.

A FEW evenings ago I spoke to a fine audience in the opera house at Canton, Ill., my fourth visit there since 1899. At the close of the address a prominent minister moved a vote of thanks and it carried unanimously. The incident is suggestive, since the address strongly emphasized the class struggle.

On my first visit to Canton there was but one socialist in the city. There is now a staunch body of comrades there whom it is a pleasure to meet and know.

I have an interesting souvenir of my first visit there on the occasion of the street carnival in 1899, which was widely advertised on account of the enterprise of its promoters. President McKinley and William J. Bryan were both there and I was invited to speak for labor. We all spoke from the same stand and drank water from the same glass, which glass was presented to me as a memento of the occasion.

OF the eight columns of the first page of the Terre Haute Gazette of June 20th about seven columns, including the cartoon, were chronicles of crimes and casualties. Here are some of the headlines:

- "Bold Traffic in Places in the Postoffice Department."
  - "New York Syndicate Sold Appointments and Shared Spoils with Officials at Washington."
  - "Congressman Driggs May be Indicted."
  - "Outlaw Killed by Montana Rancher."
  - "Battalion of Militia Patrolling DuBuque."
  - "Plot to Burn Business Houses."
  - "Bribery of Council at Logansport."
  - "Four Men Killed in Railway Wreck."
  - "Twenty Injured by Bomb Explosion."
  - "Six Thousand Men Killed in Battle."
  - "Lying About Turkey."
  - "Rumor of Attempt to Kill the Czar."
  - "Scranton Officers Solicited Bribes."
  - "King Peter Will Refuse to Punish Assassins."
  - "Members of Indianapolis Civic League Charged with Bribing Officials."
  - "Desperate Battle Between Cattlemen."
  - "Chicago Strikers Have Surrendered."
  - "Prominent Men May Be Indicted for Complicity in Marconi Case."
  - "Jet and White."
  - "Workmen Killed by Cave-in of Tunnel."
- This is in part the bribery, scandal, corruption and crime of a single day in

capitalist society—the smaller part that has broken out on the surface—the mere festering symptoms of the putrid social system conceived in cupidity and based on the exploitation of life and the barter of souls.

This is the beautiful "civilization" socialists are accused of seeking to undermine and destroy.

What do you think of it in your sane intervals?

Seven-eighths is about the right proportion of evil fruit the system bears as chronicled by its own public prints.

The entire public service under investigation or suspicion; civic leagues indicted; civil service knocked down to the highest bidder; wholesale bribery in municipality, state and nation; investigators investigated; the whole administration resolving itself into a mutual smelling committee.

Oh, yes, public office is a public trust in the capitalist system—so shrieks President Roosevelt from the palatial train furnished him by the capitalists and corporations that reek with these crimes.

Not a single workingman is implicated. Not one.

How much worse could it be under socialism?

How much better?

*Eugene T. O'Leary*

## THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

The trouble between the bricklayers and stone masons' unions of Pittsburg has been settled and their differences submitted to a board of arbitration.

The striking freight handlers of Omaha have been blacklisted by the bosses, and the railroads have refused to submit their side of the trouble to the state board of arbitration. When Brother Capital sees he has a cinch arbitration has no charms for him.

The conciliation board which met at Wilkesbarre, Pa., Thursday is discussing the grievances of the miners. It stated that the operators also have "grievances to be adjusted," one of which is that some of the slaves actually remain at home some days without permission. It is expected that Baer will be on hand with a special message from God.

The strike of the textile workers at Lowell, Mass., was declared off at a meeting of the executive council last Sunday. The strikers admit defeat, but say "we will arise again and conquer." It is not certain that all will be taken back.

An association representing the street railway companies of New Orleans has announced that in the future the corporations will recognize the car men's union. Its hostility to the union has been the cause of much turbulence and bloodshed in the past.

The strike of the waiters and cooks of Chicago is at an end. Seventy-five per cent of the men return to work at once, while recognition of the organization on both sides was waived. The question of an increase in wages is left open for settlement and if no agreement is reached by July 6th the matter is to be referred to a board of arbitration.

After holding a meeting and deciding to refuse the demands of the Tinners' Union of Des Moines, Ia., some of the operators of tin shops decided to grant the advance. As a result the strike is practically at an end and most of the tinners are working at an advance of 25 cents per day.

Carpenters of Steubenville, O., have won a strike for an eight-hour day and 33 cents an hour. When the men first went on strike they wanted a nine-hour day, but soon changed their demand to an eight-hour day.

Arbitration settled the trouble between the Webster Coal & Coke Co. and its men at Altoona, Pa. The machine cutters were given the regular scale of prices, and the company will allow the employment of a checkweighman.

## TERSE THOUGHTS.

Child labor may be unpleasant but so long as it is profitable to the capitalist class and they rule it will not be abolished.

Lost, strayed or stolen—A trust buster. Started early in life to kill the octopus. Still engaged in the work when last heard of. If alive when found, please return to the tomb of Jefferson. Will be of use in the next campaign.

The union man that votes the same ticket that Parry and Baer do endorses the former's attack and the latter's claim.

Those workers in West Virginia mines that are in range of Gatling guns will certainly appreciate the celebration of "independence" day.

We have, fortunately, abolished belief in witchcraft, but many are still able to recognize "prosperity" in men striking for that which politicians promised but failed to give.

If Prof. Elliot's "hero" had taken HIS job instead of a workingman's, the world would never have become aware of his Spartan attributes.

Those workingmen who have no confidence in the ability of their class to free themselves have only to change their mind and the thing is done.

The civil war simply transferred the power of selling human beings from the master to the slave himself, but he is still sold for all that.

If the tariff is revived as an "issue" in the next campaign it will only prove that the foolkiller will have employment for some time to come.

The capitalist press may console itself with the reflection that the large socialist vote in Germany is a "reform" vote, but they are not particularly anxious to invite such a "reform" vote here.

If those Philipinos had "civilized" some heathens with the mauler bullet under the protection of "old glory" instead of tramping on it they could have had the praise instead of the wrath of their masters. They have much to learn.

Some people disclaim any belief in the resurrection of the dead but see no contradiction in advocating 16 to 1.

You may question the "right" of the capitalist to shoot you when on strike, but so long as you vote him the power to do it he will not quibble with you about the "right."

The injunction is the crystallization of labor's forces divided in politics. Unite there and you abolish it.

The man who still has faith in "adequate" legislation against trusts would welcome a repeal of the law of gravitation if he survived being hit with a brick.

Hanna may preach "harmony" between his class and ours but Parry is doing much to prove that the class struggle is a game of Parry and t(h)rust.

Those eastern leaders who predicted that the socialist politics of the western labor movement would "bust" it made a slight mistake. It was their prediction that was "busted."

If John Brown could have survived the civil war and entered a southern cotton mill, he would have probably become a socialist dreamer.

"Unparalleled prosperity" may not be just to your liking, but so long as you vote the tools of production into the hands of a small class you will have to put up with it.

If you are anxious to get the latest news from the Lord's kingdom just go on strike and Baer will do his best to accommodate you.

The man who defends capitalism is either one who makes his living by holding that opinion or one whose knowledge of socialism is derived from the man who makes his living thus.

The workingman who votes riot bullets and Gatling guns into the hands of the oppressing class will never be dignitized as a traitor by the politicians, though he dies for his folly.

FROM MILES O'REILLY.

Labor News From the Northern Part of Indiana.

Logansport unions are busy. Next Sunday at Peru will be held the last session to plan for the big labor day celebration which will be held there this year. Two delegates from each union of the city will be present, and also two from the Trades Assembly and Woman's Label League.

Geo. Burkart and O. P. Smith represented the Trades and Labor Assembly at the laying of the corner stone ceremonies at the Market street Methodist church that is to be built this summer. I hope no serious accident will befall the edifice after its erection.

The Trades and Labor Assembly will elect new officers at the meeting next Sunday.

While the Reporter man was in a grocery store yesterday an order came in over the phone. The lady who was telephoning wanted a broom and asked that none be sent unless it had the union label. The grocer explained that lately he could not find sale for non-union goods. And yet some people ask that the Woman's Label League is for.—Logansport Reporter.

Geo. Parish, formerly of Logansport, and well known in labor circles throughout Indiana, is now located at Pocatello, Idaho, and is reported to be doing well.

MILES O'REILLY.

JASONVILLE.

Central Labor Union Organized—Clerks Secure Closing Agreement.

At a well attended meeting Sunday morning the Jasonville Central Labor Union was formally instituted. The following officers were installed:

President—Wm. Lee. Vice President—J. H. Mitchell. Secretary—T. H. Crosby. Treasurer—W. R. Burcham. Sergeant at Arms—G. G. Tubbs.

Committees on organization, legislation and grievances have been appointed and the new central body begins active work at once. A committee was appointed to secure a permanent meeting place and report at a meeting to be held next Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Among the old timers in the new C. L. U. are President Lee, formerly president of the Linton C. L. U.; Messrs. Crosby and Tubbs, who represented the street car men in the Terre Haute central body during the stormy days of the strike, and W. M. Marshall, who was president of the Brazil Trades Council during the same period.

The newly organized Clerks union of Jasonville has signed an agreement with the merchants of that place to close the stores at 7:30 every evening except Saturday and pay for it until October 1st. After that date an earlier closing hour will be agreed upon.

Preparations for the celebration of Labor Day are progressing satisfactorily and all the committees have their work well in hand. Jasonville is not satisfied with a single day, and will celebrate both Monday and Tuesday, September 7th and 8th.

Guns for Strikers.

RICHMOND, Va., June 23.—All is quiet tonight at the car barns of the street railway company. The militia is on guard there and is patrolling the town, particularly along the various railway lines. Some of the troops from outside have arrived. Others are expected at midnight. All will have arrived by 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Late this afternoon Governor Montague ordered the Seventh regiment, the Richmond Blues battalion and the Richmond Howitzers, an artillery company, on duty to aid in maintaining order as against the street car strikers and their sympathizers.

Western Linemen Out.

Over 1,500 linemen in the employ of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co went on strike Tuesday. All these linemen in California, Oregon, Washington and Arizona quit work to enforce the demand for an increased wage scale. The strike order was issued by Electrical Workers' Union 151.

Life

Renewed. Left Side Badly Affected. Liable to Paralytic Stroke.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Me New Life.

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine quite extensively, especially the Restorative Nervine, which has done wonders for me. Six years ago I had nervous prostration and again three years ago, at which time I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I kept taking it for six months and have taken an occasional dose during the last two years. I am practically a new man and feel that I have been given a new lease of life. I used to have very bad attacks of stomach trouble but since using the Nervine I can eat most anything I want with impunity. I was examined in Omaha by a noted German doctor three years ago. He told me I was liable to a paralytic stroke any moment; that my whole left side was badly affected. That was just before I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. My work for two years and a half has been very trying on my nerves. I am a preaching elder, traveling my district at the rate of ten thousand miles a year, preaching on an average of five times a week, besides many business meetings, and the multitudinous cares of my work in general. Thanks to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine I have been gaining in flesh despite this hard work until now I weigh a hundred and ninety-five pounds, nearly twenty pounds more than in all my life. I preach Nervine wherever I go to those afflicted with nerve, heart or stomach trouble."—Rev. M. D. Myers, Presiding Elder, Free Methodist Church, Correctionville, Ia.

You do not need to go to the installment stores to get credit on Carpets and Furniture. If you are worthy you can get the time you want at

FOSTER'S

Do you know that the installment houses charge you two prices? If you don't you're "easy."

The Fourth at Burnett.

Locals 941 and 1411, U. M. W. of A., will picnic at Burnett on July 4th, the proceeds of the affair to be given to the U. M. W. of A. Benevolent Association. A good programme is being arranged. There will be a number of speakers, music by the Clinton band, balloon ascension, dancing and games of all kinds. The following prizes are offered: Base ball, \$40 and \$20; foot race, \$5 and \$2.50; sack race, \$1 and 50c; potato race, \$1 and 50c; egg race, \$1 and 50c.

At Hymera the United M'ae Workers and the fraternal societies of the town will combine and give a monster picnic on the Fourth.

The mine workers of Fontanet will also have a picnic on the Fourth.

Building Trades Strike.

The strike on every building operation in New York in retaliation for the tie-up, was the general tenor of the speeches at the meetings of the diverging bodies of the United Board of Building Trades Wednesday. John J. Donovan, former president of the United Board of Building Trades Unions, announced that all the trades interested in building operations in Greater New York would go on strike at once, standing by the action of the Plasterers Union, who declared a strike Thursday.

Bedford Strike Nearing an End.

According to press reports the end of the strike in the stone mills and quarries at Bedford is near at hand and most of the men were expected to return to work on Wednesday. It is claimed that two of the mills have started up with small forces. The reports are very meager and indefinite and may have been sent out by the bosses to entice the unwary.

Dubuque Strike Settled.

The Dubuque street car strike was settled Tuesday through the municipal affairs committee of the Dubuque club. The company agrees not to discriminate against union men; to recognize the union grievance committee; to allow appeals to directors from general manager's decisions; to reinstate all strikers, and to give clearance cards to the three men whose discharge caused the strike.

"Mitchell Day" at Winslow.

Three thousand people attended the union labor picnic at Winslow last Saturday afternoon, which was addressed by National Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, and Judge T. A. Dillon. There was much disappointment because of the absence of President John Mitchell, in whose honor the demonstration had been arranged.

Freight Handlers' Troubles.

A general strike of all freight handlers in Chicago may result from the calling out of the Chicago & Alton men Wednesday. According to President Curran, unless the management of the Alton road shall recede from the stand taken in discriminating against union men, it may be necessary to extend the strike to the other lines to enforce the demands of the union.

Daily Note.

Judge Lochera of the United States circuit court has issued an injunction restraining the Longshoremen's Union of Duluth, Minn., from threatening or in any way interfering with the non-union men in loading and unloading freight at the Northern Pacific docks. The strikers went out on a demand for 40 cents an hour, the present scale being 30 cents.

Chicago Again.

Fifteen thousand garment workers of Chicago were served with an ultimatum Wednesday which amounts to a lockout. The bosses demand that they decide whether they will select a committee to settle the whole question, whether they will accept a 5 per cent increase, or whether the differences shall go before a board of arbitration.

Typographical Trust at War.

The printers employed on the Express have come out in a bold defile of the printers employed on the Tribune for a game of ball and the latter displayed the true type of Spartan heroism by accepting. A board of arbitration will be substituted for the umpire and nothing but union made balls, bats and masks will go.

Linton Strike Ended.

The striking miners of Linton returned to work Monday morning in obedience to President Mitchell's decision, he having sustained District Vice President Boyle in ordering the men back to work. Six hundred men were affected by the strike.

Want the Cash.

The employees of the American car works at Jeffersonville, Ind., have rejected the offer of the management for a Saturday half holiday, in case the employees accepted checks instead of cash in settling the pay roll. The vote was 280 affirmative and 629 negative.

Tennessee Miners.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—Representatives of the miners and operators of the Jellico and Coal Creek districts held a conference, lasting nearly all last night, in reference to a strike of the miners. No agreement has been reached.

LABOR TOPICS

Dr. Goodcheer Remedy. Feel all out of kilter, do you? Nothing goes to suit you, quite? Skies seem sort of dark and clouded. Though the day is fair and bright? Eyes affected—fall to notice? Beauty spread on every hand? Hearing so impaired you're missing? Songs of promise, sweet and grand?

No, your case is not uncommon—'Tis a popular distress; Though 'tis not at all contagious. Thousands have it, more or less; But it yields to simple treatment, And is easy, quite, to cure; If you follow my directions Convallescence, quick, is sure.

Take a bit of cheerful thinking Add a portion of content, And with both let glad endeavor Mixed with earnestness be blent; These with care and skill compounded, Will produce a magic oil That is bound to cure, if taken With a lot of honest toil.

If your heart is dull and heavy, If your hope is pale with doubt, Try this wondrous Oil of Promise, For 'twill drive the evil out, Who will mix it? Not the druggist, From the bottles on his shelf; The ingredients required, You must find within yourself.

Pioneer in Labor Movement.

Uriah Smith Stephens, one of the pioneers of the labor movement, was born in Cape county, New Jersey, Aug. 3, 1821, and lives in memory as parent of the organization that taught and demonstrated the power of a national combination among workmen. From the ashes of a failure he laid the foundation of the Knights of Labor.

Although he had been educated for the Baptist ministry, he turned toward something that employed the hands as well as the mind, and entered a tailoring establishment, where he learned that trade and became a tailor of studious and methodical habits. Later, however, he taught school in New Jersey, and after several years settled down in Philadelphia in 1863, to again take up the trade he had previously learned, and he also became a member of the Garment Cutters' Association, where his words of wisdom, unswerving fealty and untiring efforts taught a lesson never to be forgotten. In October, 1869, the outlook for the association was dark, and it disbanded. At the close of the meeting Mr. Stephens arose and requested all who felt an interest in forming a new union on different lines and with different principles to remain with him.

Six men responded to this invitation. A month later—Thanksgiving day, 1869—these six men, accompanied by two more, met at the home of Mr. Stephens and formed a secret society that later became known as the "Ancient and Holy Order of . . ." and later still the Knights of Labor. He was chosen the first master workman, an honor he held until 1878, when he was made the first grand master workman of the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

In 1882, while secretary of his own local assembly, he died and was buried under the auspices of the Masons, Odd Fellows and Knights of Labor. An unmarked grave in Mount Peace cemetery, Philadelphia, is the resting place of Uriah S. Stephens, but a monument of gratitude has risen high to his memory and the ends he sought to achieve.

Making Injunctions Ridiculous.

At present the injunction is a sort of double-edged sword. It cuts as grievously one way as the other. At first it was used almost exclusively by employers of labor and for a time it proved their most formidable weapon. Now, however, it appears that organizations of workmen have become proficient in the use of the weapon. They employ skillful lawyers, who are able to turn the injunction upon the employer with telling effect. How will this industrial-legal warfare end? In view of the development of the injunction it looks as if the time is coming when the courts will be called on to consider the advisability of forbidding both employers and employees to do anything at all. Some of the restraining orders which have been issued in the past have come perilously close to a universal prohibition.

Victory Without Strife.

Among the important concessions which labor has gained in Chicago is the victory of iron molders in securing the nine-hour day. Although the agreement is not yet signed by the foundrymen, the men have been working for the past few days under the new conditions. Practically the only question in dispute now is the hour for starting work in the morning. The molders want the hour to be 8 o'clock, while a number of employers want it to be 7:30 o'clock. The change has been brought about without a strike, or, in fact, without straining the relations between the employers and their men. It has been brought about through joint conferences, and is the more important from the fact that Chicago has taken the step independent of other cities which are competing centers.

Good Work Accomplished.

The general convention of the International Association of Machinists convened at Milwaukee, Wis., with delegates representing every affiliate of the body in attendance. After calling the meeting to order, the following resolutions were adopted:

dent James O'Connell submitted his annual report, which he prefaced by a brief synopsis of the condition of the craft and reference to the growth of the association in the last two years. President O'Connell also stated that despite the opposition of the National Metal Trades Association the union has succeeded in reducing the hours of labor of over 100,000 machinists, and in addition 100,000 other metal working tradesmen are now enjoying the shorter work day.

Demand Right to Organize.

R. G. Wall, business agent of the Inside Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union, in a statement issued, denied that the union made exorbitant demands on the Lassig Bridge company and thereby precipitated the strike. He said: "We desire to make it clear that the men are on strike because the company persisted in laying off men who had joined the union. We demand the right to organize, and will fight it out on these lines. The men have made no exorbitant demands. They are peaceful, law-abiding citizens and will stay out until the company grants them the right to organize."

Evils of Child Labor.

The strongest argument against the employment of children under 10 years of age in factories is plainly the physical argument. No child compelled to labor many hours a day in a monotonous routine of toil can escape the consequences, and these are, in the majority of cases, such as tend to the stunting and weakening of the race. Such children may not die; they may live to become fathers and mothers, but they will be physically, mentally and, in consequence, morally weak and liable to disease. In short, a race of imperfect men and women will be the result of these unnatural conditions.

Praise for John Mitchell.

Bishop Potter, Episcopal, of New York, says of the great labor leader: "John Mitchell is a wonderful man, a man with extraordinary self-control. It was wonderful how he stood the sneers and snubs of those who called themselves gentlemen, but were not. He was a man practically uneducated, a man brought out of a mine, but one who showed dominant spirit and who was utterly without prejudice."

Leaders of Steam Engineers.

New officers were elected by the American Order of Steam Engineers at Pittsburgh, Pa., as follows: Supreme chief engineer, Noah R. Pierson of Baltimore; supreme first assistant engineer, W. S. Price, Atlantic City, N. J.; supreme recording engineer, J. Stallings, Baltimore; supreme corresponding engineer, Charles Lang, Philadelphia; supreme treasurer, George W. Richardson, Philadelphia.

Potters Elect Officers.

The National Brotherhood of Operative Potters at Wheeling, W. Pa., elected new officers as follows: President, Thomas J. Duffey of East Liverpool; first vice president, Frank H. Hutchins of Trenton. Resolutions were adopted prohibiting potters employing any but union help.

Railroad Men Get Increase.

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad has granted an increase of pay to its section men, dating back to May 1. Regular men are increased from \$1.25 to \$1.30 and extra men from \$1.35 to \$1.40 per day.

The strike of stone workers at Bedford, Ind., has been settled and work resumed on an equalized wage scale.

Mobile and Ohio strike leaders claim to have won a point in the fact that the engineers have refused to haul trains with incompetent crews.

Yale undergraduates are taking the places of striking teamsters and freight handlers at New Haven and are declared to be doing twice as much work as the regular men.

It was announced at St. Paul, Minn., that the Great Northern Express company has voluntarily increased the wages of its messengers 12 1/2 per cent. The increase is to date from March 1 last.

The operatives at the spinning mill of the Winola Worsted Yarn company at Tunkhannock, Pa., went out on strike, having received no reply to their demand for higher wages. They will organize a union.

A strike of conductors and motemen has tied up the Connecticut Railway and Lighting company at Bridgeport, Conn. The company offered a slight increase in wages, but refused to recognize the union.

Grand Chief Clark of the Order of Railway Conductors is expected to accept re-election, which means that he will not accept the assistant secretaryship of the Department of Commerce offered him by the President.

The International Association of Tube Workers, in session at Pittsburgh, elected Henry Sabel of Washington, Pa., president, and adopted the report of the wage committee increasing wages of brass and copper workers 20 per cent.

The strike of the carpenters at Baltimore, Me., is practically over. There are only thirty men idle out of several hundred who struck. The men who went back are only working for the builders who give them \$3 and eight hours.

General Manager Kruttschnitt of the Southern Pacific has issued a circular declaring that Southern Pacific officers were ordered not to assist the Union Pacific in any manner, and that the place work system will not be extended to the Southern Pacific system without a conference and agreement with the employees.

DRINK the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen . . . . . TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.

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SOCIALIST NEWS
INDIANA SOCIALISTS.

Secretary Oneal's Weekly Press Bulletin.
S. S. Condo of Marion succeeded in organizing a local of 36 members at Hartford City last Sunday and they will also join in the summer circuit work and take speakers under this plan.

Fifty-two cities are now enrolled under the circuit plan and indications point to almost double that number before December. The speakers working under this plan will start in July and those wishing to join should write at once to the state secretary. All the mining towns should know the advantage of this plan to secure good buy Trumplers as well as the larger cities.

Cases, Tel come to S. Edwards reports good meetings at Anderson, Lawrenceburg, New Albany, Jeffersonville. Owing to a mistake missed the meeting at Booneville, which was appointed quite a crowd there. He says the movement is growing fast in Indiana.

No. 27 Some locals have failed to elect their state committeemen, which should be done at once. The sooner the committee is organized the better for the movement.

Comrade Biegler will devote all of next week in the vicinity of Evansville and Posey county. She will work for Louisville Socialists ten days beginning July 13th. She reports great interest in her meetings and at many points is opening the way for other speakers.

These locals wishing speakers for July 4th and Labor Day should apply early for them as it looks like the "demand will exceed the supply." Some are already asking information regarding speakers and all of them ought to be engaged for Labor Day at least.

State Secretary Oneal will probably speak at Winslow July 4th and organize a local of the party. There are quite a number of Socialists there who have never come in contact with the state organization.

A. S. Edwards' last date in this state will be at Terre Haute where he will hold a street meeting Tuesday, June 30th.

Grant County Busy.
Owing to the fact that some of the most active members and liberal supporters of the movement in Grant county are glass workers who go away for two months during the hot weather while the fires are out, it is difficult to keep the work going. Heretofore the comrades have been in the habit of letting the work lapse during the summer and resume in the fall. This season a strenuous effort is being made to keep up an unremitting campaign, and so an unusual spectacle is presented to the people of having a socialist speaking every week.

During the past few weeks A. S. Edwards, of Chicago, and J. W. Slayton, of Newcastle, Pa., have been in the county. Edwards spoke in Marion and Gas City, and had good meetings. He spoke out of doors and was favored with good weather. Comrade Slayton was interrupted in the midst of his speech by a tremendous down-pour of rain and the meeting had to be abandoned. On Sunday afternoon he spoke to a large throng in the court house and made a fine impression. On Monday evening he addressed the Carpenters' Union. Besides these outside speakers the local comrades are holding meetings on the streets all over the county and are receiving a very good hearing.

Grant county is now well organized and has arranged to take five dates from each circuit speaker. As soon as the glass works reopen it is intended to place a paid speaker and organizer in the county to devote his entire time to the work. It is the confident expectation and intention to place Grant county far ahead of all other counties, and if this is not accomplished by the elaborate plans to be put in operation there will be keen disappointment among a few of the comrades. Grant county is one of the best in the state for socialist propaganda. It is strictly an industrial district and there are a large number of well paid, well organized and intelligent workmen here who clearly see the gathering of the storm, and unlike the poor wretch whose hope and

ambition has been crushed out, they are anxious to save themselves.

An attempt is now being made to sell the Worker and other socialist papers on the streets and if this is successful a great work will be accomplished.

Comrade S. S. Condo, of Marion, went over to Hartford City, Sunday, June 21st, and participated in the organization of Blackford county. He reports a good organization of twenty six members, and bright prospects. WM. MAHONEY.

WEEKLY BULLETIN
From the National Office of the Socialist Party.

The Local quorum consisting of Comrades Work of Iowa, Turner, of Missouri, Lovett, of South Dakota, Untermaier of Kansas, Roe of Nebraska, will hold its first meeting in Omaha, June 21st, at national headquarters. This meeting was postponed from May 17th, on account of the enforced absence of the national secretary in Massachusetts, from whence he returned on June 19th. A report of the quorum will be sent out to the Socialist press.

Local charters have been organized as follows: McCabe, Arizona; Orange, Georgia; Phoenix, Arizona, and Macon, Georgia.

National Organizer Wilkins reports having made 42 speeches and organized 14 new locals in Oregon from April 15th to May 31st. The locals were organized at D'ain, Cottage Grove, Turner, Oregon City, Aunsville, Slayton, Detroit, Lebanon, Seio, Independence, Dallas, Sheridan, McNainville and Lafayette. Wilkins met with bitter opposition from the supporters of capitalism at many points, where advertising posters were torn down and seats stolen from the halls. He will soon enter Washington and also fill a few dates in British Columbia, by request of the comrades there.

National Organizer Ray's work in Georgia and Tennessee was considerably hampered by the floods and washouts. He visited Tullahoma, Manchester, Knoxville, Sweetwater, and Chattanooga in Tennessee in Blue Ridge, Orange, Canton, Atlanta (2), Midland, Columbus, Macon and Augusta, Georgia. He organized locals in Tullahoma, Knoxville, Sweetwater, Canton, Columbus and Macon.

National Organizer John W. Brown, who was selected to fill Comrade Dan A. White's dates in New Hampshire and Vermont, reports successful meetings in the former states where he closed on June 13th. He spoke in Rochester, Milford, Concord (2), Franklin, Tilton, Claremont, Hinsdale, Keen and Portsmouth. New locals have resulted in Rochester, Tilton and Keen with increase of membership, and prospects of new locals where nine were organized. Brown began his Vermont trip on June 15th. Comrade Dan A. White, of Massachusetts, is also filling special dates in Maine upon request of the state committee.

National Lecturer, John W. Slayton, will close his tour for the present at Michigan City, Ind., on June 23rd, and will return to New Castle, Pa., where his presence is required. Requests for an Eastern tour for Slayton are being made.

The demand for the New Party Button has been so great that the first lot of 10,000 was exhausted in two weeks. A second shipment of the same quality has been ordered.

The German Socialists.
As was expected, the Socialists, (or Social Democrats), of Germany made tremendous gains in the election held on Tuesday, June 16th. On Wednesday the capitalist press of the world was compelled to announce the marvelous advance made by Socialism in the empire where Kaiser William heretofore claimed ascendancy. The Socialists have had the opposition of all parties to contend with, but have gained nevertheless.

The press of Berlin confesses its astonishment at the victory of the Socialists and already great anxiety is manifested at the probable results of the second election which takes place on June 25th, and at which 113 seats will be again contested. In Germany a majority elects, and falling in this a second election is held. This gives the electors a second choice, and this invariably results in the Socialists' favor, although the opposit will undoubtedly combine to prevent further gains.

A gain of over 400,000 Socialist votes, or a total of over 2,500,000 in the empire was

conceded on Wednesday. In Berlin, a sea in the Reichstag, (German Parliament) and 63,000 votes were gained, and other seats captured in Dresden, Solingen, Pilsen, Plauen, Sittau, Doebel, Altenburg, Dusseldorf, Schwartzburg, Blieffend, Beyreuth and Bremen.

Fifty three Socialists are elected to the Reichstag with the second election to come. In the last parliament the total number of Socialists was only 58. In 1898 at first election 32 Socialists were elected. It is computed that the Socialists may win 36 seats in the second election, which would make a total of 89 seats. The Socialists had 322 candidates in 394 districts.

The greatest surprise was in Essen, Krupp's town, where Emperor William recently denounced the Socialists and blamed them for Krupp's suicide. There the Socialist vote was increased from 4,400 to 22,705.

In Berlin the Socialist working women went from house to house, getting out the dilatory voters in at least 80 districts. The Socialist vote in Berlin in 1897 was 67; this year it was 218,122.

On Wednesday morning the national secretary of the Socialist party sent the following cablegram to the German comrades:—

"Congratulations from Socialist party of America upon splendid victory for International Socialism."

The election results in Germany are the direct outcome of organization, which enabled the Socialists to take advantage of the prevailing industrial conditions and the blunders and injustice of the administration. This is an example that can well be followed by the Socialists of the United States.

LABOR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A Serious Problem Growing Out of the Antagonism of Different Races.

The labor problem in South Africa is a serious one. The working of the mines to the capacity at least of meeting the demands of trade is a necessity. White labor is either scarce or unwilling to undertake the task. Black labor of the Kaffir stripe was plentiful in numbers, but slothful. Compulsory drafting of the black man, which would be the result of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, was denounced as slavery, and certainly it is much like it. The natural laziness of the Kaffir added the crusade of the white agitators, with the result that the mines were short handed and the output not nearly what it should have been. Basutoland was suggested as a country from which black workers might be drafted, but again the cry of slavery was raised, and the mine owners on the one hand and on the other the British government hesitated to get itself too deeply into any race question under any guise.

This was an embarrassing situation. There was not enough white labor for digging, and the Transvaalers were opposed to the Kaffirs and the Basutos, against whom they had grudges born of the war time. A compromise was made to import many thousands of Asiatics. The people of Pretoria are up in arms against this. They say they would accept the Basutos rather than the Chinese and have formed a strong political organization, threatening destruction to the government if the yellow labor should be imported. There is a disposition in some quarters to believe that the scarcity of labor at the mines has been created by conditions deliberately made by the mine owners, who seek some excuse for the importation of a labor that can be controlled at all times and over which the Transvaal natives will have no influence. If so, it is easy to understand why the Chinese, who have nothing in common either with the white men or with the black tribes of Africa, should have been selected as the workers least liable to make trouble and most likely to confine themselves to their labor. The Transvaaler is an obstinate man, however, and if the Chinese are brought in against his protest the question of their deportation will be an active one in politics just so long as the Chinese remain.—New York Press.

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FROM A CAR WINDOW
By Mary Wood

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The elevated train always slowed up before it came to the curve. On this particular afternoon it came to a dead stop.

Phillip Bryce gazed listlessly from the window. He was tired after a hard day at the office, and the prospect of a lonely restaurant dinner and a lonelier evening in his apartments was not inviting. He gave an impatient sigh as his glance traveled up the height of the brownstone building. "Just like my house," he commented. "Probably just as full of people, each one knowing little and caring less about the rest. Lord, but a big city's a selfish sort of place!"

"Just then his glance reached a window on the level of his own and rested there. His face brightened, for the somber curtains framed a girl, an undoubtedly pretty girl. And yet there was something so pathetic in the picture that Bryce's heart gave a throb. The girl leaned forward, her delicate face supported by her clasped palms. Under a waving mass of pale gold hair dark eyes looked sadly far beyond the train into a scene painted by her imagination.

Suddenly, as if waked from her day dream by the fixity of his gaze, she turned. As her eyes met his a wave of crimson surged up to the roots of her hair. With a proud little movement she drew back into the shelter of the curtains. And at the same moment the train, obeying some unseen signal, moved off around the curve.

As it jolted upon its way Phillip Bryce leaned back, with a sigh. But this time the sigh was not for himself, but for the girl. "Poor little soul!" he said softly. "She looked even more lonely than I. Wish I could do something for her. Well, I'll look out for her tomorrow, anyway." Strange to say, the recurrence of this philanthropic thought infused brightness into his entire evening.

There was an unusual element of haste in the way in which he sprinted up the stairs of the elevated station the next afternoon. It seemed a matter of the greatest importance that he should catch the 4 o'clock train. He told himself that it was only because it was his usual train, and he prided himself on his regularity. But there was that in his manner which belied his words.

As the train slowed up for the curve his eye eagerly sought a certain window. The girl was at her post. She might have been reading, for a book was in her lap, but Phillip felt sure that she saw him, felt sure that sudden color flushed her cheek. Such marvelous power has the human eye—on occasion. The young man was unreasonably happy over his discovery.

And so for many days. When twilight fell earlier, the girl's slender figure was silhouetted against lamp-light. The curtains were never drawn, and she was never absent. She watched for him.

The assurance gave Bryce the courage to call on the janitor of the brownstone house and inquire as to the prices of vacant apartments and incidentally as to the girl.

The janitor was loquacious, after the manner of janitors. As he watched the smoke wreath up from one of Phillip's best cigars he felt that for once he had a listener worthy of his powers. The third story front flat? Ah, yes. Miss Metcalf lived there—a nasty, cantankerous old lady. Her companion, poor little Miss Lambert, had a hard time of it with her. How she ever stood it all he didn't see. She was some sort of a poor relation and likely didn't have anywhere else to stay. But it was a shame the way the old lady dived her.

The janitor grew quite excited over it. So did Phillip. In fact, he had some difficulty in restraining his feelings. But he forbore to interrupt the janitor. Such information was precious.

"The poor young lady never gets a breath of fresh air except when she goes driving with the old one, and never a minute to herself except when her tyrant is sleeping." Sudden enlightenment came to Phillip. Evidently Miss Metcalf took an afternoon siesta. He had to thank the god of sleep for these stolen meetings, if meetings they might be called.

The janitor's story had strangely excited him, however. It was in an excited mood that he sallied forth like knight of old to the nearest florist. The purchase of a large bunch of violets somewhat soothed his feelings. But he reddened shamefacedly as he inscribed a card, "From the man in the car window," and addressed the box to "Miss Lambert." That he, Phillip Bryce, matter of fact business man, should be caught at such a schoolboy's trick! And yet he glared in the incongruity.

The next afternoon he could hardly wait until the train reached the curve. Would she wear his flowers? Would she smile her thanks?

But—the girl was not at her post; the curtains were tightly drawn. The pain of the disappointment stung him into energy. He had allowed this girl to "steal into his life and thoughts. Should he let her slip out again? Never!"

With sudden determination he left the train at the next station and went straight to the brownstone house. The janitor recognized him. He intended to show him the way. The girl herself opened the door. Her cheeks were paler than usual and her eyes started from weeping. She too, by a startled glance, recognized him.

Phillip started forward—impetuously, but she drew back and leaned, trembling, against the door as she said in a frightened whisper: "You? You?"

The janitor had discreetly withdrawn.

Phillip felt a pang of reproach as he looked at the shivering girl. He had started her too much. His voice was very gentle as he said: "Yes, Miss Lambert, it is I, the man from the car window. You see I know your name. The janitor told me. And I've come to ask you whether you liked the violets. And, oh, when I missed you from the window I could not stand it. I just had to come and find out what was the matter."

The girl's eyes were downcast, her cheeks crimson, as she said in the same frightened whisper: "Yes, I got your violets. They were beautiful, and you were very kind to send them. But you ought not to have sent them, and you ought not to have come here. Miss Metcalf found me with them, and I had to tell her all about them—and you. She was dreadfully shocked. I—I did not know that I had been doing anything wrong. But she said that I had been very bold and forward and that you—you were not a good man. And she made me promise never to watch for you again, and she threw the violets away—my poor violets." Her voice trembled, but she raised her eyes trustfully as she said more firmly: "I don't believe everything that she said, though. I know you meant to be kind, even though it was wrong."

Phillip Bryce gently took her hands in his. "No, it was not wrong. Do I look like a man who could not be trusted?"

Something in her face seemed to give him confidence, for he went on impetuously: "May not a man send flowers to the girl whom he loves? Little girl, I am all alone in the world and very lonely. You are lonely too. I read it in your face day after day. And you need some one to take care of you. If you can trust me, if you think that some day you can love me a little, won't you let me take care of you? I can wait patiently. I have been loving you for these many weeks, but I can wait till you are ready, dear."

As she looked up into his earnest, manly face and read the love shining in his eyes she laid her head down on his breast and whispered, "I am ready—now."

So Miss Metcalf lost her companion, but Phillip Bryce gained a wife.

How Bering Died.

In Harper's Magazine Collins Shackelford tells the true story of the fatal expedition of the explorer Bering, from whom Bering Strait is named. Here is his account of the adventurer's death after the loss of his ship:

"Bering, who had been for some time totally disabled, was brought ashore on a hand barrow in a boat and placed in a shabby building, where his still faithful men—a mere handful—had cleared the snow from the sand. Even then he was dying. His great age and the hardships he had undergone on this voyage made his struggle for life hopeless.

"His slow passing away was pathetic and pitiful. In effect he partially buried himself alive. He lay under the shelter of a tent made from an old sail. Long suffering had made him childish and petulant. Each day and all day his weakening hands were constantly busied scraping down upon his body, beginning at his feet, the sand from the ridges on either side.

"He would submit to no interference with this occupation, insisting that the sand warmed him. When he died, Dec. 8, 1741, a month after the landing, his body was already half buried, and it needed but a little work on the part of his skeleton comrades to inclose this hero of the arctic regions in a coffin of frozen sand.

Fill Your Lungs.

Breathe more. Breathe deeply. Breathe freely. Why don't we take more of this vital power into our being? We must if our lives are to be full and vigorous.

The puny, whining, stinging individual is not the one who has a full, deep respiration. She is stung and crabbed with herself first.

Fill your lungs full. Fill the upper part. Fill the lower part. Now be sure you cannot get another bit of air anywhere. Slowly and steadily exhale.

Whenever you are outdoors do it, walking to and from the office. Get up from your sewing and go out on the porch and try it. When you feel nervous try it. When things get tangled up and you are becoming confused try it. If you feel cross try it. In short, when you feel the need of vitality fill your lungs and take it. Control the exhalation, and if you persist you will find restlessness, worry and impatience will lose their grip and newer power will possess your being.

God's gift, fresh air, plenty of it! Will you take it?—Medical Talk.

Hard Medicine to Take.

"Doctor," said a fashionably dressed woman to her new physician. "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed and waited for her to go on.

"About 11 o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner party, wherever I may be this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her her face clouded. He had written: "Bed from 10 at night till 7 the next morning. Repeat dose once in twenty-four hours whenever symptoms occur."

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AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
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Local 42 Local 120
Local 74 Local 130
Local 1355 Local 1671
Local 1061 Local 1982

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY
BRAZIL, INDIANA
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### LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The Paris Beacon is authority for the statement that a number of capitalists of Paris are interested in a movement to build an electric road from this city to Mattoon.

The commercial club has donated a lot in the north part of the city to the Crown Machine Co., now in the building with the Strayer glass works, on which a new factory building will be erected at once.

The papers announced last week that an eye opener address would be delivered at the Y. M. C. A. last Sunday afternoon. The name of the speaker was withheld, but it was given out that the city administration would be in a dying condition when the speaker got through. The speaker proved to be the Rev. Kuhn, and the speech was the usual tame affair. Many are wondering what all the fuss was about.

The retail merchants association has taken up the question of backing the street car company to again sell six tickets for 25 cents. The company ought to grant a little favor like this to the merchants who were of such valuable assistance to it in its trouble with the bad labor agitators a year ago, but the chances are that the merchants will be told to go to. It is strange that such a thing was never thought of when there was a chance of forcing the company to terms. For instance, when it wanted a "cloud" removed from its franchise.

August Fromme has the contract for building the new Commercial distillery, which will be built south of the city on the Prairie road. The new concern will have a capacity of 10,000 bushels per day and will be the second largest distillery in the world.

The school board held a star chamber session Tuesday night and decided to build a new building to replace the old Montrose school on South Seventeenth, and to make improvements at a number of the other buildings.

The Mannerchor will picnic at Monninger's park on South Seventh street Monday afternoon.

Robert A. Banta, aged 55, while at work on a church steeple at Rockville several days ago, fell to the ground, lighting on his head. The fall caused concussion of the brain and broke his left leg. He was brought to the Union hospital Sunday, where he died from his injuries Wednesday morning.

Demand the Union Label on all manufactured goods you buy.

### UNION BARBER SHOPS.

Union Men Should Look for the Barbers' Union Shop Card.

The following are the barber shops in Terre Haute that display the union shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union:

- JOSEPH DIEHLER, 308 Main.
- J. N. GRESHAM, 29 South Fourth.
- WM. OWENS, 31 South Fifth.
- HARRY WILSON, 21 North Fourth, (New National Hotel.)
- ARTHUR & WRIGHT, 2015 Locust.
- JOHN FUNK, 1111 Main.
- JOHN KUHLMAN, 325 North Thirteenth.
- CHAS. A. ARMSTRONG, 139 Main.
- JOSEPH MOOTER, 824 Main.
- O. P. WHEELER, 105 North Third.
- J. E. MORROW, 1274 Lafayette.
- ED DALY, Fifteenth and Locust.
- JOHN AND PETER APPMAN, 1022 Tenth and Poplar.
- KNERIEM & HILD, 304 Main.
- J. E. TURNER, 14 1/2 and Poplar.
- STOCK & EVANS, 616 North Seventh.
- J. H. LEWIS, 417 South Ninth.
- MANDVILLE HALL, 218 Washington.
- GEORGE EHRENHARDT, 632 Main.
- MONTGOMERY, 336 North Ninth, (Bader's Hotel.)
- JAMES BRENN, 1233 Main.

**Slayton's Lecture.**  
John W. Slayton, member of the Carpenters' Union and socialist member of the city council of Newcasttle, Pa., delivered an interesting address at the court house last Friday night, under the auspices of the local Carpenters' Union. The crowd was not as large as expected, owing to the bad weather. The lecture was preceded by a parade down Main street, headed by the Clinton band.

The address was one of the best heard in this city and the audience showed its appreciation by frequent applause. The speaker showed that all the struggles of labor could be traced to the scramble of various classes for the product of toil, and stated that the mission of labor would never be fulfilled till it secured the full value of its toil. He frankly admitted the limitation of the union to secure this object and stated that the ballot, which has hitherto been neglected by union men, must be used to achieve their mission. His illustrations and intense earnestness made a marked impression, and if a poll of the audience had been taken it would have endorsed unanimously the sentiment of the speaker, as was evidenced by the three cheers given him at the close of the address.

**Bartenders' Officers.**  
Local No. 504, Bartenders' International League, at its meeting last week elected the following officers:

- President—John Kolsen.
- Vice President—George Ellis.
- Secretary—Treasurer—Joseph R. Frisz.
- Recording Secretary—T. P. Conalty.
- Chaplain—O. E. Drum.
- Inspector—Fred Earles.
- Guardian—Ed Taylor.

Eight new members were admitted at the last meeting, making the membership of the league nearly 150.

**More Glass Factories.**  
T. R. Treiber of Chicago, vice president of the Carbondale coal company of Illinois, is in the city and states that he has options on 300 acres of land in the vicinity of Terre Haute in which silica stone is found in large quantities. A test showed that it was 99 per cent pure. This is and largely used in the manufacture of glass and Treiber predicts that it will induce glass manufacturers to locate here.

**Pythian Theater Assured.**  
Oriental Lodge No. 81, Knights of Pythias, has given its consent to the Pythian theatre project. The measure was passed at the meeting Tuesday night by a vote of 30 to 21. With the election by Oriental Lodge of its members of this association the list is now complete and the knights are jubilant over the condition of the project.

### CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Lengthy Session but Little Business Transacted—Labor Day Committees Appointed.

President Wilders presided over a long meeting of the Central Labor Union last night, and when an adjournment was taken but little more had been transacted than the appointment of labor day committees.

New delegates were seated as follows: Broommakers—M. Turtle and Chas. E. Abel.

Lathers—Chas. Smith.

Bartenders—T. P. Conalty.

Coopers—Wm. Barnes.

Painters—H. Duncan.

Affiliated unions reported as follows:

Molders—Work good; Springer's foundry still on unfair list.

Bartenders—Making satisfactory progress. Have been devoting all their time to the work of organization and now have 140 members enrolled, 125 of which are in good standing out of a total of about 150 bartenders in the city. Ask union men to look for the bartender's union button.

Broommakers—All busy; union in good shape.

Horseshoers—Terre Haute Transfer Co. refuses to employ union horseshoers; otherwise the union is progressing nicely.

Brewers—Agitating for the use of the label and several agencies are now demanding it.

Cigarmakers—All busy. Have appointed committee to arrange for labor day.

Typos—All busy; Gazette fight still on.

Appointed committee for labor day.

Plasterers—All at work.

Lathers—Not so busy, but will have more work next week.

Stationery Firemen—New scale at Terre Haute Brewing Co. gives an increase of 50 cents a week to firemen and 2 cents an hour to coal shovelers. Have not yet effected a settlement at Majestic distillery.

Barbers—New members admitted at every meeting; have prospects of unionizing several shops.

Coopers—Have asked that the extra men at the brewery be paid same wages as brewers, but company refused. This brought out a discussion which lasted for an hour and finally resulted in a special committee being appointed to attempt a final settlement of this matter.

Painters—Terre Haute Decorating Co., Bossom and Lee Jackson still on unfair list. Ask that grievance committee attempt a settlement with Stuckwisch. Request was granted.

The grievance committee made a report on the firemen's trouble at the Majestic distillery, which was accepted and the firemen were requested to make a further effort to reach a settlement.

The following committees were appointed to take charge of the Labor Day celebration:

Executive committee—Fred Wilders, J. E. Hagar and L. S. Coombes.

Amusements—W. H. Terrill, C. A. Foster, Wm. Birch, G. M. Sturman and Wm. Barnes.

Speakers—Dan English, James Wall, James Logan and Ed Coates.

Railroads—A. R. Markle, Frank Conover, Tom Havard, Gus Barbazzett and Ed Bruning.

Refreshments—Thos. P. Conalty, Joseph Frisz, R. J. Barrett, Gus Reedy and E. W. Whitlock.

Privileges—T. X. Fitzgerald, Louis Roll, Wm. Jenny, L. L. Cowgill and W. F. Cumings.

Printing—Mont Stevens, George Spork, Nate Lynn, Geo. Huey and Sam Moon.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$15 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

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A Most Marvelous Toilet Preparation.

Positively does away with the use of Dandruff Cures, Hair Oils, Cosmetics, Cold Cream, Pile-oil Foods, Shaving Soaps and Complexion Remedies.

Sanador does its work instantly.

A few drops on the hair and a wonderful shampoo is produced.

A few drops on a sponge and you have a lather for the bath.

Cleanses the skin as you never saw it done by a soap.

A package of this preparation will be sent postpaid to any address for 25 cents.

Agents are making big money. Address

**THE SANADOR CO.**

1245 Ash Street Terre Haute, Ind.

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Annual resident enrollment, 2,500; correspondence, 4,000; professors and instructors, 50; board of control on Rochdale co-operative plan; student may earn board and lodging; no industrial scholarship required; preparatory for students in common school studies. Spring term opens April 23. Address

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The choice of school teacher to be determined by a popular vote of our patrons. One vote with each and every 25-cent purchase. Contest closes July 4, 1904.



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2nd and Main . . . . . Tel. 411  
12th and Main . . . . . Tel. 80



**\$1.00 Indianapolis and Return**  
Sunday, June 28 Special train leaves Big Four station at 8 a. m. Returning, leaves Indianapolis at 7:30 p. m.

**\$22.50 Boston, Mass., and return**  
June 25, 26 and 27. Good returning till August 1 by extension. Christian Scientists.

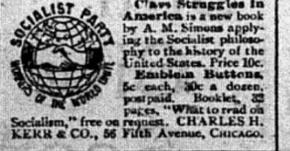
**\$20.30 Saratoga, N. Y., and return—**  
July 5 and 6; good returning until July 20. Side trip to New York \$5 extra.

**COLORADO EXCURSION—July 1 to 10**  
\$26 Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs—Good returning till August 31; through sleeper and chair car July 8th. Personally conducted.  
E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

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Always striving to give our customers the best the markets afford for the lowest possible prices, we have closed out the balance of a leading manufacturer's spring stock, comprising all the best things of the season, at less than cost to manufacturer.

Men's Suits, comprising clays, casmeres, serges and chevots, made to sell at \$10; Saturday . . . **\$6.98**

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Are all worth more than we ask for them.

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Everything that goes to make a man comfortable in hot weather.  
Negligee Shirts—white, madras, percales and cords, . . . 50c  
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