



JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

# THE TOILER.



JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 23.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

OCCASIONALLY we get a card from a subscriber objecting to any reference to socialism. These are not many but we shall use it as a text to define the position this paper occupies. It is generally assumed by those who object to our editorial policy that we desire to whip every reader in line who does not agree with us. They look upon the position of the paper as a fad instead of a conviction and insist that reference to socialism should be excluded.

In answer to these objections, we do not hesitate to say that we believe that if we gave expression to views which we do not endorse we would be unworthy the confidence or patronage of any workingman. The labor journal should be the advance guard of the labor movement, interpreting current events as they arise in the light of the best knowledge possessed by its publishers, and should the latter fear to speak the truth as they see it for fear of offending the opinions of some, they are not only false to their readers, but barter their own convictions in order to secure popular applause.

Our experience in the labor movement has taught us—and many others, by the way,—that certain great changes have been and are now taking place in the industrial world, which are of vast significance to the working class, for whom we speak and whose interests we try to defend. These changes are caused by the control of the machinery of wealth production by a constantly decreasing number of capitalists, and, together with this concentration, has developed the increasing use of military forces, the courts and other powers of government against the workers.

This has threatened the power of industrial organization to accomplish anything, and too often have we seen our class sent back to their servitude by the order of a judicial monarch or seen them shot down, like a band of criminals, on American highways.

These outrages have long ago convinced us that there is some weakness in our plan of warfare or else these things would not occur. That weakness we believe exists in the indifference displayed by the average workingman regarding the value of his vote. Those who prey upon him realize its value and will turn heaven and earth to get it—and generally succeed. We have learned that it is this indifferent vote that is behind the military forces and the use of government that makes it hard to secure anything in the trades union. This is a conviction, not a fad, and the events of contemporary life are daily driving that conviction home to thousands of workers.

Believing that the only means by which the workers can disarm our opponents of the use of military or governmental powers is to display unity at the ballot box as well as in the strike, and knowing that socialism embraces that in its programme, we do not hesitate to urge on all workingmen the necessity for this action.

Believing, as we do, in political as well as industrial unity, and also believing that if the labor movement has any mission at all it is to secure the workers the product of their toil and abolish a struggle which, at best, can only win us a small fraction. Believing this, we shall urge it with all the force at our command.

The labor journal that can calmly witness the outrages committed against the workers and do nothing more than "denounce" or "deplore" them has missed its calling.

One thing is significant, and that is the fact that those who have questioned our policy have never intimated that we have in the least compromised the interests of the workers. That is the only thing we care for.

This paper will ever voice the interests of the working class, and if we can contribute in the least to that final unification of labor's hosts which is necessary to abolish the evils of capitalism, we will be satisfied.

MOTHER JONES, the angel of the mines, has started a crusade which reminds us forcibly of the scenes witnessed prior to the French revolution, when the peasants invaded the capital

in search of bread which the ruling aristocracy denied them.

She started last week with 400 men, women and children who are involved in the big textile strike at Philadelphia to march to New York. It is her intention to hold a monster meeting in Madison Square Garden and exhibit these slaves to the "best people" and those who boast of our "unparalleled prosperity."

The following is an interview with Mother Jones regarding her crusade:

"The sight of little children at work in the mills when they ought to be in school or at play always arouses me. I found the conditions in Philadelphia deplorable, and I resolved to do what I



could to shorten the hours of toil of the striking textile workers so as to gain more liberty for the children and women. I led a parade of children through the city—the cradle of liberty—but the citizens were not moved to pity by the object lesson.

"The curse of greed so pressed on their hearts that they could not pause to express their pity for future men and women who are being stunted mentally, morally and physically, so that they can not possibly become good citizens. I cannot believe that the public conscience is so callous that it will not respond. I am going out of Philadelphia to see if there are people with human blood in their veins.

"When I think of the present and future I fear for my country. The criminal classes keep increasing. Large sums are being poured out for almshouses, prisons, churches, soup-houses, insane asylums, inebriates' homes, houses of refuge, reformatories and schools for defectives, but they are only a drop in the bucket. The disease cannot be cured unless the cause is removed. Keen, unrestrained competition, rivalry for commercial supremacy and lust for wealth tramples on humanity and feels no remorse.

"I am going to picture capitalism and caricature the money-mad. I am going to show Wall Street the flesh and blood from which it squeezes its wealth. I am going to show President Roosevelt the poor little things on which the boasted commercial greatness of our country is built. Not a single Philadelphia minister of Christ's gospel has so much as touched on the textile strike. I shall endeavor to arouse sleeping Christians to a sense of their duty toward the poor little ones.

"Understand me, I do not blame the

manufacturers individually. They are victims of the competitive system. But I do blame society for allowing such evils to exist and to grow without an effort to destroy them. God help the nation if something is not done, for a day of reckoning will surely come and with it a bloody revolution."

FOR some unexplained reason the press and militia of Terre Haute are alone in trying to blame the socialists with the Evansville riot last week. First the Tribune announced in a scare head that reached half across the page that the socialists were the cause of the riot and that the press was unanimous in saying so.

I read the press dispatch under the head and the only reference to the socialists in it was a statement that one of the victims of the militia was a member of that party. I then secured the Evansville papers, and failed to find any reference to the socialists in connection with the riots. When "our brave soldier boys" returned home they had all sorts of stories about socialists and anarchists. It is my guess that the members of the Terre Haute militia company do not know the difference between the socialist party and an ice cream social.

Eugene V. Debs, who was in Evansville last week, is quoted in a newspaper interview in regard to a statement by Captain Dudley that the rioting was incited by socialists, as follows:

"If Captain Dudley is correctly quoted he is an ass. As a matter of fact not a single socialist was connected with the Evansville outrage. The socialists are the only ones who recognize not merely the political and economic equality of the negro, but the social equality as well.

"The fact is that the political party to which Dudley belongs—republican—is responsible for these crimes. In the late municipal election hundreds of negroes were imported from Kentucky to help elect the present republican mayor. The negro whose murder of a policeman precipitated the conflict was one of these. He was a republican, the policeman was a republican and the city officers for whom he acted are republicans. After the election this negro felt that as one of the props of the administration he could swagger and strut at will.

"The socialists never bought a negro vote. In light of these facts, who is responsible—the socialists or they who seek by the cry of 'stop thief' to criminate them in order to divert attention from the consequence of their own crimes."

The conception of liberty entertained by the Gazette would be a libel on an aborigine of Borneo.

Character may be a good thing in the capitalist world, but, unless it is accompanied with the "long green," its value as a means to success is materially reduced.

To control the means of wealth production is certainly a big task, but not so hard as leaving them in the hands of those who now control you.

In the capitalist world a pessimist is one who portrays conditions as they are, while the optimist is one that ignores them.

## TERSE THOUGHTS.

The large Catholic organization in France, that recently declared for Socialism, should have hesitated before consigning themselves to the infernal regions. They surely have not heard from Father Sherman that it is "akin to hell."

The Tribune discovered that a Socialist was killed in the riots at Evansville, and used big headlines to announce it, but for some reason remained silent regarding the politics of the rest. Possibly it wasn't "news" according to the standards of "independent" capitalist journalism.

The habitat of the exploiter is never in the slums, though he is always willing to recommend that locality for the molding of character.

Those who claim that all our ills flow from overpopulation generally rejoice over the "satisfactory" condition of the labor market when it is glutted. In this instance it ceases to be an ill.

The uniformed patriots who upheld "law and order" at Evansville are offended over the lashing Debs gave them. Debs will have to be "civilized" before he will be equal to the task of man-killing at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

Before you start on that trip for Europe this summer be sure to provide yourself with a chow-chow pug, otherwise the "best people" may snub you.

The class struggle is a contest between two hostile classes for supremacy, and when the workers carry it to the ballot-box, defeat for them will be less frequent.

If the coal was made for Baer, you have no kick coming; but, if it wasn't, you are a chump so long as he retains possession with your consent.

Carnegie may have to die in disgrace, but he can console himself with the reflection that he has saved thousands of workers from a similar fate.

Over eighty representatives of workingmen sit in the German parliament, but American workers have been content to experiment with injunctions and riot bullets up to the present.

The union man may believe he is entitled to more than he now enjoys, but so long as he votes into power those who do not believe as he, his belief will avail him little.

Those who believe that labor is not a commodity subject to the laws of all other merchandise, will have a hard time to explain why workers are always referred to as so many "hands."

When organized labor is patted on the back by the oppressor, it would be well to remember the old adage: "Beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts!"

We have equality in some respects right now. The politicians beg for our votes before election, and the workers beg them for legislation after, and get it—where the bottle got the cork.

Political control may be lodged in the "whole people," but the laws are generally interpreted in the interests of those who live on the boulevards.

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## Slot Machines and Business

THE ministers in these parts have been all stirred up about the slot machine and massed all their herculean powers to wipe out the evil. What a tremendous moral energy it requires to attack this pimple on the bloated epidermis of the capitalist system!

It is the old story of straining at the gnat and swallowing a camel.

The whole vast profit mongering business is a game of chance—a perpetual round of gambling.

There is no ethical difference between a game of craps and a board of trade. Yet the minister hounds the player in the one as a gambler and lauds the player in the other as a "business man."

The one is too poor to support the church and pay the minister's salary; the other is too shrewd to neglect it.

I am persuaded that it would require a magnifying glass of rare power to reveal the point at which gambling ceases and business begins.

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, of the New York Central, has been interviewed at Chicago. Hear him: "Strikes are sign-boards of prosperity, nothing more and nothing less," said Senator Chauncey M. Depew. "You never hear of strikes in hard times."

This is rich. The more strikes the more prosperity. Let's all strike and then we will have the planet by the tail!

If an epidemic of boils should break out and every working man had a Job lot of the comforters, the sapient senator would swear that they were the inevitable concomitants of the "full dinner pail," due to "industrial prosperity," and that it was only necessary to "let well enough alone," "stand pat" and "hands off."

And "you never hear of strikes in hard times," eh? How about the railroad strikes and riots that swept the country in 1873, Senator? And the awful railroad strikes of 1877, Senator, when for the first time the federal judges filled the jails with railroad-employees simply for striking? And what do you say about the coal strike, the still greater railroad strikes, the Coxey army, and so on ad infinitum, in 1894, when times were as hard, Senator, as you take workingmen to be soft?

That sort of rot is sufficient to brand its author as feeble-minded or as a knave. The senator is not feeble-minded. His constituents are or he would represent them in the senate.

*Eugene V. Debs*

# LABOR TOPICS

A press dispatch from Louisville, Ky., announces that the "strike insurance company," about which there has been so much talk recently, has been put on a permanent basis. The company will be known as the Employers', Underwriters, or the Reciprocal exchange. Of course David Mouth Parry, of Indianapolis, is president.

Six hundred workmen on the Soldiers' Home building at Johnson City, Tenn., who have been on strike for shorter work day, have returned to work and submitted their grievance to arbitration.

The Kellogg Switchboard Co., of Chicago, has applied for an injunction against the officers of the Freight Handlers' union. The employees of the company have been on strike for several weeks, and the freight handlers had threatened to refuse to handle its goods.

Justice Andrews granted a permanent injunction against the Iron Molders' union restraining its members from threatening, picketing or committing acts of violence in connection with its strike at the shop of E. C. Stearns & Co., at Syracuse, N. Y.

The employees of the Kanawha Valley Traction company, at Charleston, W. Va., quit work, Saturday. The cars are now being run by officers of the company, and but few are patronizing them. The company refused to accede to the men's demand for increased wages and recognition of the union.

John Tobin, of the Marble Cutters' organization has reported to the Central Federated Labor Union that the employers in Greater New York had locked out 1,000 marble workers in an effort to force their organizations to accept their employers' plan of arbitration. The men declare they will not sign it.

Employers' associations of the United States are to have a national body along the lines of the American Federation of Labor. Employers in nine of the largest cities in the country have local associations, and delegates from these have been invited to meet in Chicago in the near future to complete a national organization.

**Labor Notes.**  
Theatrical stage employes have sixty local unions and more than 4,000 members.

Locked-out knitting girls of Dover, N. J., have organized a co-operative knitting mill company.

Quartermen at San Francisco, Cal., will receive an increase of twenty-five cents a day on Sept. 1.

Attempts have been made to reduce wages for engineers and machinists in Queensland, Australia.

In London recently Mr. Carnegie was installed as president of the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain. Carpenters in Austria work ten to eleven hours a day for an average weekly wage amounting to \$4 and \$5. International hod carriers and building laborers' union of America has perfected its organization at Washington.

International President Martin P. Higgins of the printing pressmen's union reports seven new locals formed last month.

The shopmen's strike of the Union Pacific at Omaha is ended. The men get an average increase of 10 per cent in pay and nine hours a day.

The attention of organized labor has been directed to a new and far-reaching plan for a central law bureau for the use of all trades unions.

The National Building Trades Council chartered a subordinate body in Boston, Mass., last week, embracing the building crafts of that city and vicinity.

Machinists' international convention increased the death benefit from \$200 to \$500, and established a super-annuated benefit for the men who get too old to work.

The boiler-makers and boiler-makers' helpers of Detroit are on strike to enforce a demand for recognition of the union and an increase in wages. Over 700 men are out.

According to reports Norway has felt the effect of the exodus of skilled workmen from that country. For this reason, it is said, the Norwegian government is checking the emigration.

Seamen employed on the Michigan Central car ferries at Detroit struck to enforce their demands for a wage increase of \$20 a month. The strikers were replaced by nonunion men.

A Board of Trade return shows 442 strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom during 1902. The number of employes affected was 556,667, the aggregate duration of working days 3,478,000.

Amalgamated iron, steel and tin workers' union has signed a national scale with the iron and steel manufacturers, and industrial peace in the iron industry is assured for another twelve months.

The membership of the trades unions in this state has increased 53,000 during the last year. This can be easily attributed to the efforts of the labor leaders, assisted by the American Federation of Labor.

In consequence of the refusal of the proprietors of the large bakeries in Baltimore to grant the demands made recently by the journeymen bakers' union a general strike was begun. The bakers declare they will not yield.

The Canadian Pacific railway an-

nounces that it will spend \$1,000,000 to destroy the United Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The brotherhood appeals to unions and union men everywhere to assist in fighting this corporation.

The report of the secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1902, shows that the increase in membership amounted to 9,000 men, making a total of 60,000 in round numbers.

The 400 girls in the finishing rooms in all the coarse paper mills at Holyoke have struck because of dissatisfaction with the schedule presented by the American Writing Paper company. There are about 4,000 employes in all the mills.

Albany (N. Y.) union has notified the employing printers of that city of the adoption of a new wage scale by a unanimous vote of its membership. An increase of three cents per 1,000 ems in the piece scale is asked, and an additional \$1 per week demanded for machine men.

The labor commissioner of Michigan reports that in the past year there has been an increase in the membership of trade unions of over 40 per cent. Wages have advanced over 14 cents a day, and over 40 per cent of the unions report that hours have been shortened.

A declaration against the sympathetic strike has been made by the brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as follows: "We predict that we shall see the time when we will regard the contract breaker, whether a member or nonmember, with as much contempt as we now do the scab."

Harry M. Taylor and Thomas I. Kidd, arbitrators of the demands of the Chicago Elevated Trainmen's union for increased wages on the Metropolitan line, when asked for their bill for services replied that they considered it a public duty to do this sort of work, and would make no charge for their services.

The Order of Locomotive Engineers commenced with twelve members thirty-nine years ago, and now numbers over 40,000 in the United States and Canada. In 1877 the insurance department was established, conducted on the assessment plan, and it has paid over \$12,000,000 in benefits to widows and orphans.

The switchmen's union of North America convention gave voice to its views on sympathetic strikes, when a resolution was adopted declaring sympathetic or sentimental strikes, or strikes of any kind except as a last resort and sufficiently justified, are detrimental to the prosperity of the union as well as a violation of the agreements between the workmen affiliated with it and their employers.

The recently organized international Union of Railway Expressmen has been given official recognition by the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at their recent conventions. The action has lent an impetus to the work of organization among the express employes, and also guarantees that there will be no trouble between the organizations on the question of jurisdiction.

A strike which may spread to all plants of the American Shipbuilding company was declared in Detroit by the Brotherhood of Ironworkers and Shipbuilders. In Detroit all boiler shops are affected, including that of the Detroit Shipbuilding company. The shipbuilders at Detroit and Wyandotte have been asked to join in sympathy. The men demand recognition of their union. Seven hundred men are out.

The new child labor law went into effect in South Carolina May 1. It provides that after that date this year no child under the age of ten years shall be employed; after May 1, 1904, no child under eleven, and after May 1, 1905, no child under twelve. Children of widowed mothers and invalid fathers will still be permitted to work, as well as children "under age" who can read and write and have attended school four months in the year of employment.

The formation of a strike insurance company, the purpose of which is to pay an employer holding policies in the proposed company the amount of profit he would have made had his plant not been suspended on account of a strike, is being considered by F. C. Nunemacher of Louisville a member of the executive committee of the National Manufacturers' association. Similar strike insurance companies are in active and said to be in successful operation in both Germany and Austria.

For the first time in the history of labor organizations on the American continent the real effects of the famous Taft-Vale decision of court are being felt in earnest. This happened a few days ago in Berlin, Ont., and it will be watched with interest by labor men everywhere.

The household goods and effects of four members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union were seized to satisfy a judgment for damages, awarded by a Canadian court, for going on strike and injuring the business of the Krug Furniture company of that city.

The legality of pension systems in vogue by corporations are to be made a test by a Toledo, Ohio, attorney, who has a case at bar in which he questions the legality of the relief department of the Pennsylvania Railroad company. The attorney in question represents a woman whose husband was killed while in the service of the company, and his contention is that the employes, and not the company, stand the expense of the relief, and that for this reason the company is fully liable for a death, in addition to the relief the "pension" department provides. He says the case will be carried to the highest courts if necessary.

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

### GLASS MEN ADJOURN.

First National Convention of Glass House Employes Closed Saturday.

The first annual convention of the International Association of Glass House Employes, held in this city, adjourned Saturday afternoon at 2:30, after settling the wage question and deciding the place of the next meeting. The wage question was taken up on Thursday, and all day Friday, except the time given to the election of officers, was occupied in its discussion. It was finally decided Saturday afternoon to adopt a uniform scale, the price to be the same as that now paid in Belleville, St. Louis and Streator. The scale is higher than that which has been paid in Terre Haute, Massillon, Newark, Spring City, Alton, Bradford, Litchfield, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Salem and Bridgeport. About 2,000 men will be benefited by the new scale.

The executive committee will meet the manufacturers in a joint conference about the first of August. The place of the meeting is yet to be determined. The convention made a few minor changes in the constitution, and during the coming year an aggressive campaign for new members and stronger unions be waged.

The next meeting will be held at Belleville, Ill.

The election resulted in almost entire new executive officers. The secretary and treasurer were re-elected. James H. Culliff, of Streator, Ill., was elected international president, succeeding Edward Jones who has conducted the office since the union was organized. The vice-presidents chosen were:

- First Vice-President—Wm. Vanlevan, St. Louis, Mo.
- Second Vice-President—Charles Levine, Streator, Ill.
- Third Vice-President—William Ramshot, St. Louis, Mo.
- Fourth Vice-President—William Huff, Massillon, Ohio.
- Fifth Vice-President—David Jones, Terre Haute, Ind.
- Sixth Vice-President—Thomas Kelley, St. Louis, Mo.

The secretary re-elected was W. R. Broadfield, of Streator, and the treasurer Leo Pfoester, of Massillon, Ohio. The new officers will be installed on Jan. 1, 1904.

### Probably Fatally Hurt in Mine.

E. Miller, aged 28, was probably fatally injured by being caught beneath a fall of slate about 9 o'clock Wednesday night, while working in Miami Mine No. 1, near Cloverdale. He was near a car in the mine when the slate fell, which increased the difficulty of getting him out. Ernest McGlosson, a brother-in-law, was with him at the time of the accident. McGlosson escaped and gave the alarm that brought assistance. Miller was removed to this city and taken to the Union hospital. The injured man's skull and nose were crushed. They have slight hopes for his recovery. Miller is married and has two children.

### What a Terrible Loss!

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—A report Tuesday afternoon that the American Federation of Labor proposes to teach D. M. Parry a lesson by unionizing his big factory, brought an emphatic statement from the president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"You can just say that when this plant becomes unionized that Indiana will lose it, root and branch. Before this establishment shall be operated under the domination of unions, it shall be shut up tight and kept shut."

### Blakely Appointed.

William Blakely, of Linton, has been appointed on the board of the United Mine Workers of this district to succeed Charles Vaughn, also of the Linton district, who tendered his resignation to President Hargrove last week. Blakely, the new member, has been working in the West Virginia fields as an organizer for the national organization, and recently returned to Linton, which is his home.

### A Strike Threatened.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 15.—A general strike of the union machinists of the Big Four system may be called by the International Association of Machinists if the strike of the machinists in the Wabash, Indiana, shops of the Big Four is not settled at once. The International Association today began a district meeting in Indianapolis to consider the strike and decide what action is necessary. The Big Four refuses to make any concessions to the Wabash strikers.

### Cleveland Waiters Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—The threatened strike of waiters occurred this morning, but only 300 are out. All the big restaurants conceded the union demand of \$1 a week more for each waiter. It is believed the smaller places will drop into line soon, thus ending the strike.

Try the Kirschner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vandalla railroad. Citizens phone 188; Bell 1537.

### CONVENTION POSTPONED.

No National Meeting of Powder Makers This Year.

The Executive Board of the United Powder and High Explosive Workers of America thought it best to postpone our convention to a later date. The convention would have no business of any importance, only the election of some of its officers, and would have cost our national body some \$20.00 or \$15.00. We conclude that it would be best to postpone it and put that amount in our organizing work. Our organization, I am very glad to inform you, is in a very flourishing condition. We have very recently won two very difficult strikes, one of four months suspension, and one of one month, resulting in a complete victory for us and an increase of wages amounting to ten and fifteen per cent, with a reduction of hours also. We have doubled our membership since our last convention. You will please notify the C. L. U. of our postponing the convention with best wishes for your future success. I am fraternally yours in the cause of the union man.

HENRY H. JUSTICE,  
Vice-Pres. and Western Dist. Organizer  
Big Purchase of Coal Lands.  
The Jackson Hill Coal company, of which Crawford Fairbanks is president, has purchased 1,520 acres of coal lands in Sullivan county. The land is located between Jackson Hill and Shelburn.

Hargrove Better.  
District President George Hargrove of the United Mine Workers is better, and is able to be at his office again.

## Lost

### The Use of Arm. Heart Trouble.

Could Not Eat, Sleep or Walk.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Entirely.

"If it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Remedies I would not be here to write this letter. Two years ago last June I lost the use of my left arm, could not use it and could only move it with the help of my right hand. My heart was so weak I could not sleep nights for smothering spells. I was out of sorts all over and could eat nothing. I grew so weak that I could not walk without staggering like a drunken man and my home doctor said he could do nothing for me. I was in so much pain I was almost wild. I could not take morphine nor opium as they made me worse. So I got to thinking about Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve and the more I thought about it the more I wanted to try it. I wrote to the Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Nerve, and they sent me a bottle which I tried. I followed the letter. I can say today that I am glad I did as I am a well woman now; can work and can walk two or three miles and not mind it. I can also use my arm again as well as ever. You do not know how thankful I am for those grand medicines, Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve. I think Dr. Miles' Remedies are the best in the world, and if I should get sick again I should take the same course. The remedies also helped my daughter Vida so wonderfully that I should have written you before to thank you, but I wanted to be sure that the cure was permanent which I now know to be the case."—Mrs. Frank Loomis, Allen, Mich.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## Star City Soap

9 bars for 25c

- 1 lb Chewing Tobacco .25c
- Pickled Pork, per lb .10c
- Dry Salt Bacon, per lb 12 1/2c
- 25 lb sack Patent Flour .50c
- 1 bu New Potatoes .90c
- 3 lbs California Dried Peaches .25c
- 3 lbs Fancy Prunes .25c
- 19 lbs Granulated Sugar .51
- Jelly Glasses, per doz .25c
- Mason Jars—
- Pints, per doz .42c
- Quarts, per doz .47c
- Half-gallons, per doz .65c

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When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL is sewed in. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Steinson Co., of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFIT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 707 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Comrade Simonon's dates for the coming week are as follows: Lafayette, July 20; Advance, 21; Frankfort, 22; Kokomo, 23; Greentown, 24; Marion, 25 to 29.

Comrade Bowen, of Indianapolis, filled four dates in the place of Comrade White, who was forced to return home because of the sickness of his mother.

Nicholas Klein, of Cincinnati, has just returned from a soap-box agitation trip in Michigan and Illinois, and wants to start in Indiana and keep in the field till the frost drives him in.

Clyde Berry, of Kansas City, comes to boost the "red terror" till the cold weather, and his dates are as follows: Clinton, July 24; Terre Haute, 25 and 26; Cardonia, 27.

Comrade Edkins, of Greensburg, reports a good meeting with Comrade Bowen as speaker. He succeeded in placing some excellent advertising in the postoffice, but some of the "best people" did not leave it stand long.

Socialists of Logansport have arranged for the meeting of Comrade Simonon in the trades assembly hall, and expect a large crowd out to hear him.

Waterloo has been organized with seven members, with good prospects of a big local in the near future.

Comrade Bowen held a good street meeting at Shelbyville on July 13, and reports good prospects there for a local. Parry has acted as our advance agent by organizing his class.

Meetings are being held in the court house square in Marion every night. Arrangements are being made to have Louis Goxion of Charleroi, speak in French in Marion and Gas City next week.

Comrade Mahoney of Marion spoke in Hartford City Saturday evening and Sunday morning to good audiences, and it is likely that a charter will be issued to this place soon.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 14.—Wm. Bowen of Indianapolis spoke to a large crowd of people at the corner of Fourth and Washington streets for Socialist Local No. 3 of this city, which has a membership of over 100.

Comrade W. G. Critchlow, state secretary of Ohio, passed through the city Tuesday on his way to Vincennes. He spent an hour between trains with Comrades Evinger and Jud O'Neal.

Comrade Dillon Myers of Bluffton writes that Comrade Simonon came to Bluffton unexpectedly Saturday because Ft. Wayne has adopted an ordinance prohibiting street meetings of all kinds.

Comrade Martha A. Biegler of this city began a ten days' campaign in Louisville Monday. She speaks on the streets every night, and at some of the shops at the noon hour.

The meetings here have been well arranged, and there is no reason why we won't have a great success. Like the noon hour meetings at the shops, I will only remain here these few days. My route to wards home from here. Did not do much good at Georgetown; small country

town and very conservative. Huntingburg is more hopeful. Had a good meeting at Jeffersonville last Saturday night.

"We have had good meetings here so far and expect better. Last night comrades secured fifteen names to the petition to the ballot out of the crowd, showing how the sentiment is growing our way."

"I heard Debts at Mt. Vernon, Ind., last Wednesday night. He is doing a great work. The women here are becoming interested. Regards to Terre Haute comrades. MARTHA A. BIEGLER."

The Evansville Riot. Socialists of Evansville have sent a letter to Governor Durbin, disclaiming any connection with the riots in that city, and produce evidence showing that Edward Schiffman, a socialist, and in fact the others who were killed, were innocent spectators.

NATIONAL MEETING. Quorum of the National Committee Holds Two Days' Session in Omaha.

The National Quorum met at National Headquarters Sunday, July 5, with Victor L. Berger, B. Berlyn, John M. Work and S. M. Reynolds present.

The following applications for local charters were read and ordered: Tonopah, Nevada; Ardmore, and Ada, Ind. Ter.; and Jennings, La. The National Secretary was empowered to grant all applications for local charters in unorganized states, were properly filed.

The quorum decided to issue a campaign book next year, and that National Secretary Mally be empowered to act as editor in chief, and call upon those named by the quorum to assist in the work, or upon any others who may be needed as occasions demand.

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The quorum recorded as its opinion, that, according to the spirit of our constitution, the Socialist activity of any member of the Socialist Party is governed by the laws of the party, both state and local, having jurisdiction over the community in which he may sojourn permanently or temporarily.

The national situation was canvassed and the country divided into blocks of territory requiring special organizing attention. In this connection, Berger moved that it shall be the policy of the National Committee for the following year—

First. To organize every unorganized state. Carried.

Second. To lay special stress on the work of assisting states where we can accomplish the greatest results, viz.: Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin. Carried. Work voting no.

The question of placing organizers was then taken up, and the National Secretary was given discretionary power to select an organizer for Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia. John M. Ray was assigned to the territory including Tennessee, South and North Carolina, Mississippi and Georgia.

M. W. Wilkins was assigned to the northwestern states, including Montana, Idaho and the Dakotas.

Applications for assistance from the various states were then considered, and, on motion of Reynolds, a donation of \$10 a month for three months was made to Florida. On motion of Berger \$5 a week for two weeks was donated to the work in Connecticut.

On motion of Berlyn, an appropriation of \$20 was made to the work in Delaware. On motion of Berger, an appropriation of \$25 a month for three months was made to the work in Illinois. On motion of Berlyn, \$20 was donated to the work in Kansas.

as possible in promoting organization and arranging lecture tours. The National Secretary was instructed to tender the services of the national office to the state secretaries of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin, asking what assistance can be rendered in the matter of organization.

Reynolds was ordered to consult Eugene V. Debs concerning a month's lecture work in Pennsylvania and other states during the early fall.

The National Secretary was instructed to have the National Constitution printed as adopted at the Unity Convention, relative to headquarters, but to add a note concerning the change of same. Instructions were also given to obliterate from the 30,000 Platforms already printed, the clause in the Anti-Fusion Resolutions, recently stricken out by a vote of the National Committee.

The Quorum adjourned at 5 p. m., Monday, to meet again on Saturday, November 14, 1903.

Iowa Convention. The Iowa Socialist State convention was held at Des Moines, July 4th. About 75 delegates were present. E. Dunkel of Rook Rapids acted as temporary chairman, and E. Holtz of Dubuque as permanent chairman.

J. J. Jacobson of Des Moines was both temporary and permanent secretary. A state ticket was nominated, as follows: For Governor, John M. Work, Des Moines; Lieutenant-Governor, A. K. Gifford, Davenport; Judge of the Supreme Court, I. S. McGrillis, Des Moines; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Florence A. Brown, Delta; Railroad Commissioner, Oakley Wood, Lake City.

The new state committee consists of A. H. Weeks, Frank I. West, W. A. Jacobs, E. Holtz, S. R. McDowell, I. S. Willis and John W. Bennett. J. J. Jacobson, 1129 12th street, Des Moines, was elected state secretary and treasurer. John M. Work was re-elected national committeeman.

It was decided to arrange agitation circuits after the Ohio plan. The state dues were raised from 10 to 15 cents per member in order to raise more money for organizing. W. A. Jacobs, former state secretary, was elected as organizer, and will take the field immediately. The membership cards and due stamps issued by the national office were officially adopted.

Several constitutional amendments were initiated for the perfecting and safeguarding of the organization. The convention was over twice as large as any previous state convention in Iowa. The enthusiasm of the delegates was unbounded, and was of the earnest and confident variety. It was their unanimous determination that in the matter of propagating Socialism the Hawkeye state shall keep up with the procession.

Nebraska State Convention. The Nebraska State convention was held at Omaha, July 4th. F. S. Willbur acted as temporary chairman, and A. L. A. Schlemmer, Lincoln, as permanent chairman.

J. J. Condon, Omaha, was both temporary and permanent secretary. While waiting for committees to report, Comrade B. Berlyn, of Chicago, was invited to address the convention. In his speech he showed the folly of compromise in any form, and made it clear that there is no place in the Socialist party for fusion with any other political party.

The meeting was enthusiastic from the very start; and, while there was some energetic discussion over proposed amendments and resolutions safeguarding the movement in the state, yet a general spirit of harmony prevailed throughout, and when it came to the nominations they were made unanimous. The candidates are: C. Christenson, Plattsmouth, for Supreme Judge; F. S. Willbur, Omaha, and Thomas P. Lippencott, Blair, for regents of the state university.

Prosperity. It is learned on good authority that the plant of the American Car and Foundry company in this city stands little chance of running any length of time during the next three weeks. The factory was closed down the first of last week on account of a lack of timber and other material, and, while the management is endeavoring to secure stock with which to work, it has so far proved unsuccessful.

For the best quality and latest styles, no one can sell you Carpets or Furniture cheaper than John G. Dobbs, 635 Main street.

Cheap Excursion TUESDAY, AUG. 11 to Niagara Falls \$7.50 Round trip from Terre Haute

Tronto, Ont., only \$1 more Alexandria Bay, N. Y.,—Thousand Islands, only \$6.50 more. Montreal, Que., only \$10.65 more.

Stop-over allowed at Westport, for side trip to CHAUTAUQUA LAKE. Tickets good returning twelve days including date of sale. Elegant trains of Pullman sleeping cars and superb day coaches, persons by conducted by representatives of the Big Four, who will look after the wants of passengers.

These excursions need no introduction to the public and the popularity of the Big Four, the natural route to Niagara Falls, via Buffalo, is well known. Full information in pamphlet form can be obtained from Big Four ticket office. E. E. SOUTH, Agent.

DICKY DONNELLY'S REDEMPTION

By WILLIAM H. OSBORNE Copyright, 1902, by T. C. McCure

Dicky Donnelly was all right—literally all right. He didn't smoke, chew, drink or swear. There was just one thing the matter with Dicky. He was starving, that's all.

The failure of his two bosses had swept out upon the streets some hundred and fifty employees, and Dicky was one of them. What became of the others he did not know, and he didn't care just at present.

From his perusal of the first advertisement, six weeks ago, that read, "Wanted—Bright, clean, intelligent young men," etc., up to the present time Dicky had been working as he had never worked, simply to find work.

And now he had just 15 cents left. As a last resort he tried the industrial homes and the missions for men. He was sure he could get a job of some kind there. But they turned him away.

"You!" they exclaimed. "Why, you oughtn't to have any trouble to get a job, a fellow that looks like you. It's not your kind that we cater to. It's the deadbeats. If we took your kind in, the others would be frozen out. We only give jobs to men that can't get jobs—that's all. We can't do anything for you."

Now, that isn't exactly what they said, but that is what they meant. And Dicky could see that it was true. Bummer bum staggered into the places and was received with open arms. But Dicky's kind they turned away.

"I'll tell you, though," said the man in charge, "we have free meetings here every evening. If you've no place to go to, you are at liberty to come here, you know." He handed over a small sheet of paper, still damp from the press. Dicky looked at it. It was as follows:

MEN'S RESCUE MISSION. GRAND RALLY. Stirling Address to Fallen Men by Willoughby G. Schenck at the Great Wall Street Banker. Come One and All. Salvation Is Free.

Dicky crumpled it up in his hand and was about to throw it away. But he didn't. He opened it again and read it carefully through to the end. Then he stepped out upon the sidewalk and glanced up and down the street.

On the farther corner was a brilliantly lighted saloon—a cheap sort of place. Dicky took out his 15 cents and started for that corner. He stepped up boldly to the bar. "I want to get drunk," he said to the bartender.

"Well," replied the bartender with a grin, "there's nothin' to hinder you if you got the price. What'd you want?" "What—what's the best thing to get drunk on?" inquired Dicky in a hesitating sort of way.

"Well," replied the bartender, uncertain whether Dicky was chaffing him or otherwise, "we sell some of the greatest forty rod stuff you ever tasted for 5 cents. I'll warrant three big glasses 'll make your hair stand on end all right."

"Gimme three glasses, then," said Dicky. "Three glasses?" exclaimed the bartender. "What, all together?" "Well," returned Dicky uncertainly, "any way that—that's best, you know."

It was half past 8. The men's rescue meeting was in full blast. It was the grandest rally of the year. Willoughby G. Schenck, the banker, philanthropist and mission worker, harangued the crowd, and he knew how. There was no doubt about his ability in that respect. He himself had worked up out of the slums, and he knew. He had a large audience and a queer one, but he made an impression.

Hardened old sinners who hadn't thought of home and their boyhood days for years sat with the tears running down their faces. Toughs whose faces never showed one softening line sat with bowed heads and quivering lips. He was only fairly launched when a young man in a beastly state of intoxication entered the room. This young man glanced wildly around up on the crowd, and at the speaker, then lurched heavily up the aisle and sank into a front seat.

It was Dicky Donnelly, drunk. The forty rod had taken effect. Dicky felt himself that it had gone to his head just a little. Drunk as he was, though, he sat up straight, but swaying from side to side, and tried to listen. The six or eight bankers who he saw finally dwindled down to one, and this one, who had seen Dicky enter and seat himself, poured forth his whole soul not upon the old man, not upon the toughs, but upon Dicky. In Dicky Donnelly he saw himself as he once might have been.

Ordinarily Dicky, who was a good church member, in good standing, would have been unaffected, but now the banker's words of gentleness and sympathy and sorrow so mingled themselves with the fumes in Dicky's brain that Dicky felt them very, very much, and his tears began to fall, or at least they seemed to do so.

night. There ain't a bit of wickedness that I ain't guilty of, there ain't." His voice trembled, and he stopped for an instant. "I tell you, my fren's," he continued, "it was a blessed thing that I stumbled into this here place to hear the words that this here man," he indicated the speaker, "has said to me tonight. He's a good man, an' maybe he's went through just what I did, an' he ain't afraid to tell you an' me to brace up."

Dicky raised his hand solemnly. "My fren's," he went on, "you know where I been tonight? I been in that here hole on the corner. An' I say to you tonight that from this time forth I'll never drink another drop, s'help me, s'long as I live!"

"Fact is I couldn't," he said to himself. "Not that stuff anyway." "That's right, sir," exclaimed Dicky, turning to the banker. "It's you has saved me. An' I'm goin' to stop an' go to work an' lead a new life, sir, if you'll only help me to."

"I'll help you, my boy," returned the banker fervently. "I'll help you to help yourself." The banker wiped his eyes. Sobs were heard all over the place. A man at a desk hurriedly wrote out a pledge, and Dicky stepped up and signed it. And because he did many others followed his example.

And at the close of the meeting as Dicky and the banker strode down the aisle and out the door the congregation broke out into a parting hymn of praise.

Some years later two men sat in a fashionable restaurant uptown. They were respectively the cashier and the receiving teller of the private banking house of Willoughby G. Schenck & Co.

The receiving teller was a clean looking young fellow of pleasing appearance. His name was Richard Donnelly. "Now, Dicky," began the cashier, "first of all, what are you going to have to drink?"

Dicky shook his head. "I never drink," he replied, "as you know. The fact is," he continued, "I never drank but once in my life, and that was because it was a business necessity." "A business necessity?" inquired the cashier, with surprise.

Dicky nodded. "A business necessity," he repeated. "In fact, I did it just to get a job, that's all." "What you givin' us?" replied the other. "What job was it, anyway, that you drank to get?"

"Dicky laughed. "It was a job," he replied, "in the banking house of Willoughby G. Schenck & Co. And I hope I will never have to get another in the same way. But at that time it was the only thing to do."

"Bottle of apollinaris, waiter," said the cashier. Early in the sixteenth century the natives of Porto Rico plotted to kill the Spaniards on the island. There was much doubt, however, as to whether or not it was possible to kill a Spaniard.

Many of the natives insisted that it was not. Finally it was decided to make an experiment. A young Spaniard who was passing through an Indian village was hospitably received and fed and then a number of natives accompanied him on his journey. When he arrived at a river his companions offered to carry him across. The young man accepted and was taken up by two men and carried into the water on their shoulders. Arriving near the middle of the river, they threw him in and held him down until he ceased to struggle. Then they carried him ashore with profuse apologies, loudly proclaiming that they stumbled by accident and calling upon him to arise and continue his journey. But the young man did not move and finally the natives were convinced that he was actually dead. Having secured the proof they wanted, the leaders of the rebellion at once began a general attack upon the Spaniards.

Making Sure of the Architect. Norman-Al-Aouar, an Arabian king who reigned long, long ago at Hlrah, commanded the architect Sennemar to build him a wondrous palace. This the architect did, and when it was done a single stone fastened the whole structure, and the colors of the walls changed frequently during the day.

The king was greatly pleased and showered all kinds of rich gifts upon the builder with the largeness of oriental kings. But monarchs were treacherous in those old days, and it occurred to the king that Sennemar might build a palace equal in beauty or even superior for some rival ruler.

The more he thought over it the more jealous he became until one day he ordered the architect to be thrown from the top of the palace to make certain that no duplicate palace would be made. After this the king was satisfied that his palace was the only one, and the Arabians regarded it as one of the wonders of the world.

Doctors and Patients. Dr. Cheyne, the great eighteenth century physician of Bath, was a witty enough man, but he found more than a match in Beau Nash, who was one of his patients. Calling one day after he had prescribed for Nash, Cheyne asked him, "Well, have you followed my prescription?" "No, faith, doctor, I haven't followed it," the dandy answered.

"Pon honor, if I had, I should have broken my neck for I threw it out of my bedroom window!" "Sir Richard Jebb was in the habit of giving his patients startling answers to their questions. Once when an old gentleman of impaired digestion asked him, "What shall I eat?" the doctor replied: "My directions, sir, are simple. You must not eat the poker, shovel or tongs, for they are hard of digestion; nor the bellows, for they might influence stantulation, but you can eat anything else you please."

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## LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

WANTED—First-class pump man. Apply  
at 420 Ohio street.

Several passengers were given a severe  
scolding up in a collision between a Brazil  
interurban car and one of the special Cas-  
ano cars at the fair grounds Sunday evening.

J. Peyton Clark, formerly general man-  
ager and prevaricator-in-chief of the Terre  
Haute Electric Co., now holding down a  
similar position in Dallas, Texas, was in  
the city this week.

Articles of incorporation were filed this  
week for a real estate company in this city  
with a capital of a million dollars. The  
incorporators are Crawford Fairbanks,  
Edward P. Fairbanks, John Beggs, Geo.  
Maier and Bruce F. Failey.

J. F. Cole, president of the Brazil Trades  
and Labor Council, was a caller at the  
Toiler office this week. He reports the  
central labor body of that city in a flour-  
ishing condition. New life has been in-  
jected into all the organizations, and the labor  
movement is in a better shape than ever  
before.

Tom Davis left, Sunday morning, for  
Madison, Ill., to take the position of roller  
in the iron mill of the car trust at that  
place. The following well known iron  
workers accompanied him: Silas Sneyd,  
John Thompson, Emmett Carlisle and  
Will Hart.

Robert, the 10 year-old son of David Per-  
cy, of the Iron Molders' union, died of spinal  
trouble Tuesday morning.

Here's something remarkable. The Tri-  
bune announces that a young woman  
named Johnson was vaccinated in this  
city a few weeks ago, but is now afflicted  
with smallpox at her home in the north  
part of the county.

Ed Pitts, a Terre Haute painter, who has  
been employed at Paris, fell from a ladder,  
while at work Wednesday and dislocated  
his right ankle.

Herman Toelle, Louis Jents and John  
Boylan are announced as candidates for  
the newly created office of plumbing in-  
spector, which Mayor Steeg has to give  
out. The office is expected to pay about  
\$1,000 a year in fees.

A special meeting of the city council was  
held Tuesday night for the alleged purpose  
of considering the annexation of Highland  
Place and some of the cornfields surround-  
ing the city. No action was taken because

# V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

INDIANAPOLIS and return \$1.00  
GREENCASTLE and return 75c  
Sunday, July 19 Train leaves Union Station at 7:55 a. m. Returning, leaves  
Indianapolis at 7:15 p. m. and Greencastle at 8:45 p. m.

Magara Falls and return \$7.50.  
On sale August 14, 1903.  
Good to return until August 25th.  
Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and  
return \$30.00.  
On sale daily. Good to return until Oct.  
21, 1903.

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 634 Washburn avenue, for full particulars.  
GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

The Good Great Man.  
How seldom, friend, a good great man  
inherits  
Honor and wealth, with all his worth  
and pains!  
It seems a story from the world of spirits  
When any man obtains that which he  
merits,  
Or any merits that which he obtains.  
For shame, my friend! renounce this idle  
strain!  
What wouldst thou have a good great  
man obtain?  
Wealth, title, dignity, a golden chain,  
Or heap of coarses which his sword hath  
slain?  
Goodness and greatness are not means,  
but ends.  
Hath he not always treasures, always  
friends—  
The good great man? Three treasures  
—love and light,  
And calm thoughts, equable as infant's  
breath;  
And three fast friends, more sure than  
day or night—  
Himself, his Maker and the angel Death.  
—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

Labor Candidate Wins.  
"Jim" Burke was shoeing a horse in  
his blacksmith shop at Burlington,  
Vt., when he was notified that the  
supreme court had decided in his  
favor in the majority election con-  
test. Burke was the Democratic and  
local option candidate and contested  
the election of Donly C. Hawley, the



JAMES E. BURKE

Republican candidate. Burke is a  
labor unionist and an advocate of  
municipal ownership.

Low-Priced Labor Dear.  
Frank G. Carpenter, in a recent  
article on German labor and manufac-  
ture, tells the old, old story that low-  
priced labor is as dear as high-priced  
labor. Among the shops he visited  
was the shop of an American electri-  
cal-appliance company. They have  
American machines and American  
methods, still they are able to get  
from the workmen but about 60 per-  
cent as much work as a like workman  
would do in the United States, and  
the manager of the company has  
come to the conclusion that the  
American workman, although better  
paid, does more for the money he  
gets than does the German.

Another consideration which  
makes against the efficiency of labor  
in Germany is the piece-work system,  
which is very generally applied. It  
has aroused bad blood between the  
workmen and their employers.  
Under the system competent men are  
induced to work hard, and their ac-  
complishment is made the basis for  
paying them. In other words, the  
more they accomplish the lower their  
wages proportionately. For this reason  
the men prefer to work more  
slowly and get better pay for the  
work they do.

Germany, with its piece system,  
rather poorly paid labor, and for the  
most part, its antiquated machines,  
is far behind this country in industrial  
progress. Strikes are not frequent—  
Maxwell's Tailor.

Have your Umbrellas covered and re-  
paired by J. P. Hardisty, 1284 Main.  
Old phone, 742 brown; New phone 863.

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Wishler's Mascade, one year..... 1.00  
The Toiler, one year..... .50

If you hurry you can have ALL THREE  
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JOSEPH DREHER, 208 Main.  
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HARRY WILSON, 21 North Fourth, (New  
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ARTHUR & WRIGHT, 2015 Locust.  
JOAN FUNK, 1111 Main.  
JOHN KUHLMAN, 325 North Thirteenth.  
CHAS. A. ARMSTRONG, 130 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.

KNEREM & 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  
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(Bader's Hotel.)  
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WANTED—Several industrious persons  
in each state to travel for house estab-  
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IN THE PARK EVERY EVENING  
MATINEES  
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10c. No Higher.

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# Roots

What We Advertise Is So

## Specials for Saturday

### SECOND WEEK OF GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

In the Big Basement  
Saturday morning, from 8 o'clock  
till 12 o'clock, noon.  
TEA PLATES—the very best Ameri-  
can porcelain—worth at regular price 7c  
each. From 8 a. m. till 12  
noon, each..... 1c  
(Only six plates to any one customer.)  
STICKY FLY PAPER—the  
very best kind—double sheet..... 1c  
(Only five sheets to any one customer.)

Ribbon and Art Dept.  
25 dozen Mexican Drawn-Work Doylies—3-  
inch, 4-inch and 5-inch—hand made—first-  
class work—beautiful patterns—hemstitched  
and fringe—worth 25c and 35c—choice Satur-  
day..... 12 1/2c  
10 dozen Mexican Wheel-Work Doylies—hand  
made—3-inch and 4-inch—worth 25 and 35c  
each—choice Saturday..... 12 1/2c

What we advertise is so.

## ICE CREAM FREE

Saturday evening, from 6 to 10 o'clock, we will give a DISH OF ICE  
CREAM FREE with every purchase of 25 cents or over.

## Special Sale of Belts Saturday

WASH BELTS—The latest thing in wash belts, in white, black and colors—reversible, white  
on one side and colored on the other, can be used either side out—all are fast colors and will  
wash—worth 35c and 50c—Clearance Sale price..... 25c  
WHITE DUCK BELTS—gift or nickel buckles—will wash so easy—worth 25c—Clearance  
Sale price..... 15c  
JUST RECEIVED—THE NEW GIBSON GIRL BELT—real seal and walrus—black and  
brown and white—worth 75c—Clearance Sale price..... 50c  
THE NEW GIBSON GIRL BELT in real seal and walrus, with gilt or oxydized buckles in  
back and front—black, brown and gray—four different styles—Clearance Sale prices.....  
\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 @ \$2.00

## SPECIAL

### 1,000 Lithographed Pictures of His Holiness Pope Leo XIII, the most remarkable man of his day; lithographed in seven colors; his best picture. Regular price 25c; our price 10c.

## Vital-Vigor

THE NEW TISSUE BUILDER  
Restores Nerves, Energy and Strength  
This vitalizer improves the appetite and assimilation of food, sending richer blood through the arteries and veins, building up the nervous muscles and strength. A safe and sure remedy in cases of brain far, weak memory, nervousness, loss of flesh and muscle, assisting nature in restoring energy and power. Large bottle, \$1. Address, SANATIVE MEDICINE CO., 408 North Twelfth, Terre Haute, Ind.

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A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA  
DELICIOUS FLAVOR  
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