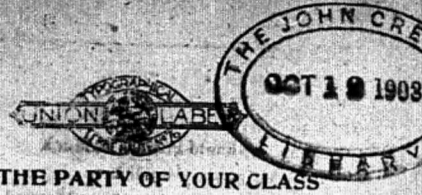




JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.

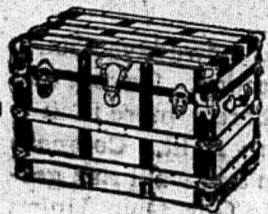


JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 5—NO. 36

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

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

OUR \$3 TRUNK

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

PETER MILLER,

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

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

You Can't Have An Automobile

If you waste your money. Save pennies if you want dollars.

18 lbs Granulated Sugar . \$1
19 lbs Soft White Sugar . \$1
Big Otter Flour 55c

All goods at lowest cash prices.

Bidaman & Hagerty

Seventh and Lafayette

Phones { New 71.
Old 7181.

HOME-KILLED MEATS
A SPECIALTY

HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

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

SIXTH AND CHERRY

DEMAND THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING A WATCH

IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

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RHEUMATISM
CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS

FRED W. BEAL
ATTORNEY AT LAW

Citizens Phone 1166. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

LIFE AND DEATH.

So he dies for his faith? That is fine!
More than most of us do,
But, say! Can you add to that line
That he lived for it too?

In his death he bore witness at last
As a martyr to truth;
Did his life do the same in the past,
From the days of his youth?

It is easy to die! Men have died
For a wish or a whim,
From bravado, or passion, or pride;
Was it harder for him?

But to live! Every day to live out
All the truths that he dreamt,
While his friends met his conduct with doubt
And the world with contempt.

Was it thus that he plodded ahead:
Never turning aside?
Then we'll talk of the life that he led;
Never mind how he died.

ERNEST HOWARD CROSBY.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

IN the history of American politics there has never been a man more brazen in methods of lauding himself for public office than that of the millionaire journalist, William Randolph Hearst. Nothing has been too small or ridiculous for him to stoop to in advertising himself as a "champion of the common people." Like a common braggart strutting in a bar-room to the admiring gaze of a faithful few, his "popularity" depends on the amount of money he can squander with them.

Just now a systematic effort is being made by himself and a few heelers to constitute him the special guardian, defender and representative of organized labor, and vast sums are being expended to further his plans. A few short weeks ago a meeting was held in Washington, D. C., which was supposed to be an anti-trust meeting, but which concluded as an organized-labor-for-William-Randolph-Hearst gathering. A large number of self-constituted "labor leaders" were present, and at the proper time resolutions were presented and adopted praising Hearst as the "true champion of the legitimate business interests of the country." And now evidence is accumulating that Hearst has his hand in the Miller case, and is using it to boost himself into the good graces of workingmen. The scheme has become so apparent that the republican press of the East openly charges Hearst with the scheme, and even give some details of it which are not denied by the "champion."

Hearst is the first type on a national scale of the smaller pests that infest every large city in America. We have become accustomed to the vulgar brood when playing for small stakes, but when one of them proposes to carry the same methods into national politics, the magnitude of the proposition is positively disgusting to say the least. We can tolerate the smaller fry, because it is generally admitted that there is always a number in a given community who have come to believe from habit that they need a political guardian, and they play a "legitimate" role in politics. But when a Hearst looks upon the entire country as his stamping ground and those within it as his dupes, the latter, if self-respecting, cannot help but see the insult implied in that view. One would get the impression from that view that the wealth-producers of America were entirely helpless until Hearst discovered himself as their "champion."

To those who laud him now we ask with fear: "If Hearst should die (assuming that as possible), would working men be unable to produce from nature's resources? Would the sun still rise or the earth still hold its place in the solar system? Would we be able to provide for ourselves till another had selected himself as our 'champion'?" Will the St. Louis Compendium please relieve us of our anxiety?

MUCH is being said just now on the "open shop" policy of the Strenuous One in the Miller case, but the following interview of Eugene V. Debs, which we clip from the Dallas (Texas) News, is the best we have seen. We quote it in full:

"I don't know why Mr. Roosevelt ought to be a friend of the working man. His associations, his instincts and interests have always been wholly on the side of the capitalist class. As governor of New York he sent the state militia to Croton

dam to shoot down workmen for protesting against the violation of the eight-hour law. In his decision in the Miller case in the government printing office he struck a staggering blow at organized labor, the effect of which is as yet but little understood.

"Upon the surface, the open shop would seem to be a fair proposition, but, as a matter of fact, it is an impossibility. Twenty-five years ago, when unionism was still weak, the open shop was one of the compromises, temporarily accepted. The economic development and progressive unionism swept the movement beyond that point and toward complete organization. A printing office today is either wholly union or wholly non-union. To declare that it shall be open is to non-unionize it. This would be the effect of President Roosevelt's order.

"Here is the vital point involved in this affair. Other printing offices and other employers generally will point to the decision of President Roosevelt as a precedent for assuming a similar attitude. The effect of this will be to non-unionize as many establishments as possible and render the union impotent as a factor in controlling wages and in determining the conditions of employment.

"The employer in the open shop has a right to discharge an employe for any reason, or for no reason at all. Thus becomes an easy matter to discriminate against union men and deprive them of the protection for which they have worked so long and sacrificed so much to secure through their organization.

"When it comes to employing a lawyer in any branch of the government service, he must be a member of the bar, the organization that represents his profession, and if he is not a union lawyer he can't get the job. The same is true of a physician, who must be a member of the Aesculapian society, the doctor's union that fixes prices and provides regulations for the profession. The workingman alone is prohibited from making his union principles the basis of his acceptance in the government service."

A WONDER of wonders has come to pass in the Gazette office, and the official astrologer is scanning the heavens to find some means of explaining the phenomena. Five employes have left the atmosphere of liberty, which floats in large clouds in that office, to don the chains and endure the hardships and tyranny of Typographical "Trust" No. 76. Unsolicited, they have left their former peaceful employment and lost their individuality. The "trust" has won; the fittest has survived.

The mystery is all the deeper, seeing that the Gazette has never lost an opportunity to assure us that its employes are satisfied and that union men are meddlers. There was always a delightful harmony between them, and the Gazette office was a type of that sweet peace that "passeth all understanding," and which will prevail throughout the world if only the hated unions were crushed.

Others may be expected to follow these ungrateful workingmen, who are foolish enough to believe that they can do for themselves what Bill Ball claims as his exclusive task.

Poor Bill! Such troubles!

AT THE last state election in Colorado, a large majority voted in favor of an eight hour law, but, as politicians of the old stripe had been elected to office, this vote was ignored. The miners at Cripple Creek struck to secure what the politicians refused. The governor, true to the mine owners, sent the state troops under the command of Generals Chase and Bell. The latter, when appointed early last spring, and part of whose salary is paid by the mine owners, was heard to exclaim that "hell will break loose in Colorado before another year." He has been true to his prediction. A reign of terrorism has resulted. Workingmen are thrown into "bull-pens," their wives and daughters insulted by the soldiers, their newspaper office confiscated, and its proprietors thrown in jail, and, to cap the whole, the "generals" marched their "heroes" into the courtroom, where an order of the court was about to release some workingmen unlawfully arrested, and refused to recognize the court and threatened to arrest the judge. "We defy the law" was the reply of these mili-

THE SUFFRAGE AND THE SURPLUS.

By WM. R. FOX.

THE vast throng about the socialist cried out to him:

"Teach us the way!"

And he answered:
The way to retain your labor surplus is to use in your defense the power by whose aid it is taken away.

They who exploit you now—the drones who get your surplus—are supreme, because, because on their side stands the law—on their side strikes the government.

Law and government are like mind and strength. Both are excellent when rightly used. Mind and strength may be perverted, so law and government in ill hands become evils.

You can restore them. You can make them mean justice and fraternity. Who makes the law? Men elected. What elects them? Your votes. Who wields the strong right arm of government? Men elected by your votes.

Behind the law is your votes. Behind the government is your votes.

Your votes make the legislatures and the congresses. They place the governor in his seat and the president in his chair, and clothe the judges with the ermine.

When bankers want laws that will give them much of your labor surplus, they go to the legislatures and the congresses you have made. They have never been refused.

When your employers want a law justifying their power to exploit you, they get it from the men you have chosen.

Back of the injunction that overthrows you, of the soldier who slays you, of the system that subjects you, is—your vote.

Your vote, unwisely given, returns like a poisoned dart to wound you unto death.

Your masters tell you that a law never made a dollar—that statutes cannot create wealth—therefore, you should not appeal to these.

They speak in half truths. Laws produce not, but they can protect, they can destroy. They can take from him who makes and give to him who mars.

Every bank has been created by law for the bankers. Every railroad was born of law for the traffic kings. Every corporation is a child of the law. Deeds, commerce, money, charters, franchises, society itself—are founded all upon the pedestal of the law.

And your votes have made the law!

Your votes can change the law.

All who now hold the reigns of power are there by permission of your votes. The deeds they do are done because you gave your votes.

Opportunity! Its gates are open on election day.

Day of destiny—election day!

tary watch-dogs of capitalism. The civil power has been usurped by the military, and every man is subject to uniformed brutality if he shows any sympathy with the strikers. What is more, the troops have been placed at the disposal of the mine owners, who have agreed to pay all their expenses. In view of all this, the following press dispatch is particularly interesting:

"DENVER, Oct. 7.—Officers and men of the Colorado state militia, a part of whom have been detailed to Cripple Creek, have fallen out and are now charging each other with grafting and and irregularities of almost endless variety.

"Among the charges to be investigated are:

"Padded payrolls, the employment of superfluous generals and colonels, who draw the salary of their rank, but who perform sergeants' duties.

"General extravagance in the purchase of supplies for the commissary department.

"Officers securing a rake-off from contractors.

"The surreptitious raising of men with a 'pull' from non-commissioned officers to captains, majors and colonels.

"The purchase of spoiled beef for the enlisted men at exorbitant prices.

"Governor J. H. Peabody has recalled

Your votes can pluck the brightest star from the firmament of government. They can bid the lowliest ascend and sparkle there.

There are power and honor and glory in your votes; and they are yours to use for yourselves—for your families—for your brothers.

Your votes permit your surplus to be taken. Your votes can forbid it to be taken.

Your votes are now supporting this capitalistic, competitive wage system that enslaves you. It pays, as it pays mules—with sufficient to maintain your power to produce. It takes all your surplus, as it takes it from the mules. It pays you as it pays machines. It gives the machines what is necessary to keep them in working order. That's all it gives to you. As it appropriates the surplus produced by the machines, so it seizes the surplus created by you.

This it does protected by the law, and your votes have made the law.

What do you need?

Common sense. Ordinary judgment.

Some men do not vote clubs into the hands of despots to brain them. Yet this you do.

He who hath knocked himself down by stepping on a hoe-blade should get wise.

The vote is a good tool rightly used. Behind it is the collective force of all the people.

When you vote you decide how the collective force of all the people shall be used.

Heretofore you have decided that capitalistic politicians should wield this collective force. To them you surrendered it. To your masters they sold it. Hence it is that you who should be the masters—whose votes make the masters—have remained the slaves.

When next you go to the polls, vote that the collective force of all the people—their legislative, judicial and executive powers—shall be wielded in favor of all the people.

Vote that industrial dependence shall cease.

Vote for the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution.

Vote for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Vote to retain your surplus.

Even the savages would not surrender their surplus. They knew it meant manhood, leisure, liberty, life.

To him who works—the reward. To him who works not—nothing.

Collective ownership of tools; private ownership of earnings. To all the workers, homes, freedom, fraternity. All these are yours when you keep the surplus.

from active service at Cripple Creek Adjutant General Sherman Bell, General John Chase, Major Arthur H. Williams, Colonel Frederick Gross and Colonel Kimball for alleged participation in fraud and grafting and has ordered a court-martial against the officers."

In short, the above is a confession that a band of crooks and criminals have, with the aid and consent of the governor, usurped power in Cripple Creek, and, in the name of "law and order," attempted to crush workingmen whose crime consists in trying to secure the eight-hour law which had been endorsed by a majority of the citizens.

The crooks have fallen out and exposed each other's criminal traits, which run the gamut from petty larceny to poisoning each other with rotten beef!

It is such exhibitions of the rottenness and brutality of capitalism as this which prepares and trains the working class for revolt against the ruling class. The union men of the Rocky Mountain States have too often had a taste of this exhibition of power by the masters, and have already proclaimed it the duty of union men to wrest the powers of government from them. The labor organizations there stand for class conscious political action, and it is already predicted that one state will, next year, be in the hands of its wealth producers. The class struggle marks the line of antagonism in the west more clearly each year, and the days of class rule are surely numbered.

DEBS IN TEXAS.

Capitalist Press Astounded That a Proletarian Should Possess So Much Valuable Knowledge.

In its account of the meeting addressed by Eugene V. Debs, in Austin, Tex., Oct. 9th, the Austin Statesman says:

"If Eugene Debs ever worked in factory or forge, mill or mine, store or shop, upon train or track, he did so with divided mind and affections, for the reason that he was thinking, and thinking along the line of 'Industrial Evolution,' 'Labor and Liberty,' 'The Great Struggle,' and 'Modern problems.'"

"After he had become the most famous orator, statesman and patriot of his times, he was heard to remark that the studying he had done while alone in the forest was the foundation of his success on the platform and before the bar."

"So with Eugene Debs, while he pulled the throttle, wielded the sledge, shoveled the coal or handled boxes of goods he was thinking, and, no doubt, like Patrick Henry, was laying the foundation for the fame as philosopher he has achieved within the past ten years."

"Great problems, involving an accurate knowledge of the past, current happenings and the precedence to discuss correct conclusions shrouded in the mazes and mysteries of futurity, are not matured in spasms or moments, but are the studies of a lifetime."

"To successfully master great questions of governmental policy or social economy it is not necessary to dwell in ease or idleness, for the reason that the human brain is busiest when his brain is most active."

"That Mr. Debs has mastered the social and industrial issues he essays to discuss on the platform, is the consenting verdict of all classes of people in the United States, and proves beyond cavil or controversy that he has been a student from boyhood, and studied most assiduously when he worked most industriously."

"The crowd that greeted Mr. Debs at the opera house, last night, was complimentary in the highest, and must have been inspiring to the speaker."

"The house was full, and what is far better, composed of thinking people, who accorded him the most profound and respectful attention from preface to his peroration."

There are no "open offices" in Terre Haute, notwithstanding the Gazette's statement to the contrary.

MINE ACCIDENTS.

James Mehoney, a driver at No. 3, came almost losing his life in an accident which cost the mule's life, Tuesday. He was passing another trip, when his trip jumped the track, and he was caught between the two cars. His mule stumbled and fell and was mangled between the two cars. Mehoney is painfully bruised.

Clinton Mine Driver Hurt.

Ben Sanders, a driver at No. 5, was quite painfully injured while at work in the mine Wednesday. He was going over a grade when a car jumped the track and he was thrown into the rib.

Jacksonville Miner Fell to Death.

Libby Eddington, 18, employed in the Letsinger mine, Jacksonville, fell to his death at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. His skull was fractured and his body horribly mangled. No one saw the accident, and his death cannot be accounted for.

Miner Terribly Burned.

In an explosion of powder in Jackson Hill No. 2 mine, near Sullivan, two coal miners, James McGill and J. E. Chapple, were burned late Friday afternoon. One of the men, through accident, drove the point of a file through the head of a powder keg, igniting the powder. They were enveloped in a mass of flames, and were taken out of the mines in an unconscious condition. J. E. Chapple, one of the victims of the explosion, is dead.

Back Broken by Falling State.

Joseph Simpson, a coal miner, was injured in the Coal Bluff Mining company's mine at Fontanet, Wednesday. He was brought to Terre Haute on the Big Four, and removed to St. Anthony's hospital in the police ambulance. His back is broken and there is no hope of recovery.

Fell 130 Feet.

Link Gaskins, 35, was instantly killed by a fall in the Island mine at Linton Wednesday. He was working in putting down the shaft and had just started down in a bucket with a load of lumber, when the bucket tipped and he fell 130 feet to the bottom. His head and leg were crushed.

Crushed Under Mine Roof.

Wellington Torbert, 56, was probably fatally injured Thursday morning in the clay company's mine, north of Brazil. The roof gave way and he was buried under several tons of clay. His right arm was broken, his left hip fractured and dislocated and his head was a mass of wounds.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY GENTLEMAN or lady in each county to manage business for an old established house of solid financial standing. A straight, bona fide weekly salary of \$10.00, paid by check each Monday, with all expenses, direct from headquarters. Money advanced for expenses. Enclose address in envelope. Manager, 300 Cass-st., Chicago.

Try the Kirchner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vanalia railroad. Citizens phone 458; Bell 1537.

The Toiler, 50c a year.

Carpets, Furniture, Baby Cabs

Also Decorated Toilet Sets and Dinner Sets

If in need of anything in this line, try.....

FOSTER'S

One-Price Carpet House. Established in 1871. Tried for thirty-two years.

Colored Miners Meet.

A large number of colored miners are in session, this week, at Clay's hall on South Second street, to consider ways and means to redress some grievances, which they claim are caused by discriminations made against them by white miners.

Delegates are present from Kentucky, Illinois and Indiana, some of whom are officers of the organization in their localities. W. J. Campbell and James L. Bishop of Clinton were appointed a press committee. A committee on resolutions has been selected who will state the purposes of the convention.

President George Hargrove, Secretary J. H. Kennedy and George Purcell, member of the executive board, spoke before the convention, Tuesday, on invitation of the miners. According to the daily press they did not sanction the meeting, as they thought that if grievances exist they should appeal to the district organization and if that was not satisfactory, to the national.

The meeting adjourned, Wednesday afternoon, after adopting the following resolutions:

"We, the delegates of the colored miners of the United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, recognizing the advanced industrial improvement of the nation, therefore believing the trades union movement to be the emancipating factor of the wage-working classes, and that the organized labor movement is a natural result of industrial evolution:

"And, whereas, we defend the economic side of the wage-earning movement, and we recognize that the trades unions are by necessity organized on mutual grounds; and whereas, we recognize the benefits derived through labor organizations, and, knowing, as we do, the masses of our race are to earn their livelihood by common labor, therefore we hereby appeal to the integrity of the negroes of America to join the trade unions of their crafts, and, where their trades are not organized, it is their manly duty for the preservation of yourselves and the future race that you organize your trade.

Whereas, we recognize the inalienable rights of all men, as provided by the national constitution of the United Mine Workers of America, and the American Federation of Labor, all trades unions affiliated with it and observe its principles, and knowing that all men are created free and equal, and entitled to all the rights and liberties for the pursuit of happiness; therefore we condemn all trades unions whose government discriminates against a fellow workman on account of creed, color or nationality, and appeal to the American Federation of Labor and the wage-earners of the country to do all in their power to remedy this evil.

- W. J. CAMPBELL, J. H. TETT, H. E. HUGHES, JOHN H. ADAMS, J. L. BISHOP, P. LINDLEY, K. T. RENDLER, RICHARD ROBINSON, Committee.

Linton Strike Ended.

The printers on the Linton Call, who were out on strike and tied up the paper, resumed work on that paper on Wednesday. Editor Moas entered into a new agreement with the Linton Typographical Union which was satisfactory to both and everything is running smoothly in the Call office.

The October National.

The October number of the National Magazine of Boston is high-water mark for that periodical.

Among the contributors of special articles and current comment are Poulney Bigelow. Senator Tillman, Dallas Lore Sharp, Charles Ferguson, Dr. Felix Oswald, Major R. S. Porter, Colonel James Matlack Soavel, George T. Richardson, Kate Sanborn, Joe Mitchell Chapple and Frank Putnam. Senator Tillman predicts the repeal of the amendment granting suffrage to the negro; Major Porter reports vividly a bit of savage fighting in the Philippines; Poulney Bigelow writes a rollicking story of a canoe-trip in an Alpine stream. Charles Ferguson's Genius of Business comes to a brilliant conclusion in this number. Not the least striking feature of the number is a little Indian girl's prize story of how she got an Indian hunter to subscribe for the Magazine.

Central Labor Union.

The regular meeting of the Central Labor Union was held last night with a fair attendance.

John S. Edmonds of Typographical union, was seated as a delegate. Bills to the amount of \$5.25 was allowed.

The state of trade from the various organizations showed commercial interests unchanged.

The Labor day net receipts were \$639.15.

An addition to the constitution was adopted whereby open meetings will be dispensed with.

The industrial fair and union label exhibit committee consumed a great deal of time outlining their plan of work.

The next meeting will be held October 23.

THE MILLER CASE.

Indications Are That the Last Hasn't Been Heard of It.

At a recent meeting of the Central Labor union of Washington the following letter and resolutions were adopted, and copies have been sent to central labor bodies throughout the country:

Dear Sir and Brother—The preambles and resolutions which follow were unanimously adopted by the Central Labor union of Washington. You are earnestly urged to forward your communication to the president of the United States and request the locals under your jurisdiction to do so with the least possible delay, as this matter is urgent:

"Whereas, The principles of trades unionism are intended to raise the standard of living among the working classes; to instill into their hearts the blessings of free government; to educate them so that they might uphold the law and its representatives; to make them good citizens in time of peace and zealous patriots in time of war; and

"Whereas, The Bookbinders' union's charges against W. A. Miller prove that he has outrageously violated every moral and in two instances criminal law; that he has broken every obligation to his union and that he was tried and found guilty of flagrant nonunionism; and

"Whereas, The union of the thirteen original states formed the moral and what has developed into the greatest country on earth, notwithstanding the scorn and scoffs of those that would not swear allegiance; and

"Whereas, The trades union movement is like the thirteen original states in that it has its enemies who scoff and refuse to be brought to see the many benefits that accrue to all classes of labor through a union and organization of their interests and forces; and

"Whereas, The president of the United States has seen fit to reinstate W. A. Miller, who is an expelled member of a trades organization, notwithstanding the overwhelming evidence of his moral turpitude, and has also committed himself to the policy of the open shop, as shown by his letters; and

"Whereas, The Bookbinders' union of Washington has conservatively recognized the authority of the president in according to W. A. Miller's reinstatement and working with him pending final settlement of the case; and

"Whereas, The charges have again been referred in strict conformity to federal law and reasonable time has been given W. A. Miller to answer them; therefore be it

Resolved, That the order of the president cannot be regarded in any but an unfriendly light; and be it

Resolved, further, That organized labor throughout the country be urged to petition the president of the United States to modify his order of no discrimination and order W. A. Miller's dismissal from the government's service, to promote the efficiency of that service."

Unions of Farm Laborers.

The efforts of organizers for the American Federation of Labor to form the farm hands of Indiana into unions, with the avowed purpose of increasing farm wages and systematizing the work done by their members, have been attended with success.

In many localities unions have been formed, and practically all the farm laborers in these localities are organized. The counties in which the efforts have been most successful are Knox, Daviess, Martin, Pike, Dubois, Lawrence, Orange, Crawford, Perry, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburg and Warrick, forming a corner in southwestern Indiana and comprising to some extent the territory in which farm wages have always been exceedingly low.

One reason why the movement has succeeded in this locality better than in others is that coal mining is one of the industries of the section, and the organizers were men selected from this class and for years have been in touch with farm hands.

Then, too, the wages of the miners have been steadily increasing since 1897, and, as this increase was attributed to organization by the miners, the farm hands had what they believed to be a practical demonstration of the value of the plans presented to them when urged to form unions.

Want Nonpartisan Bureau.

A resolution for the restoration of the bureau of labor to a nonpartisan basis was recently adopted by the Economic O. M. club. The resolution declares that under the former system with a bureau of labor the interests of the laboring people of the country were intrusted to a commissioner who was not a member of any political party and who administered his trust in a strictly impartial manner. The creation of a department of labor and commerce places the interests of the industrial classes directly under the care of a political secretary, thus making of it, it is charged, a political office and destroying its nonpartisan character. Therefore the members of the Economic O. M. club think the old bureau of labor should be restored, and to do this they adopted a strong resolution setting forth their views, copies of which are to be sent to the president and each member of congress. The club also appropriated \$50 per month out of the treasury of the organization to aid in any efforts which might be made for the restoration of the old bureau.

Child Labor in Omaha.

The Nebraska state labor commission has been for some time secretly investigating the charges that child labor was used to a large extent in the south Omaha packing houses, and Commissioner Bush has now served notice on the packers which will release nearly a thousand children between ten and fourteen years of age who have been working for small wages.

Most of the children are foreigners, and the largest of them receive as much as 90 cents per day. But a vast majority receive about half that amount. Of the total number of children working 15 per cent are girls. Nebraska laws are very stringent regarding the employment of child labor, and after a conference between the packers and the commissioner the former agreed to discharge all children under fourteen within thirty days.

Cudaby, Swift, Armour and the Omaha Packing company each employed from 175 to 225 children. Paving labels on cans, running errands and similar work was assigned them.

A DISCOVERY.

The "Leading Citizens" of a Texas Town Find Out a Few Things.

After all it is not the "important interests," or the leading citizens, the "better classes" in general, that give life to a community. It is the man that works with his hands who does that. Let him stop working and then it is seen, with surprise and consternation, how utterly dependent upon him everybody else is.

This truth, so commonly lost sight of, has been recently given vivid illustration in Texas. Thurber is a mining town in that state. It possessed a population of about 5,000. The miners had differences with their employers about wages and hours and went on strike. They did more than that. The workmen, with their families, left Thurber in a body, some moving to other mining towns and some departing from the state altogether.

The leading citizens awoke to the humiliating truth that without population there was no leading for them to do in Thurber. The merchant had no customers, the lawyer no clients, the doctor no patients, the banker no business, the landlord no tenants, the preacher no congregation, the newspaper no readers, the politician no followers.

"Really," remarked an ex-leading citizen of more philosophic mind than the rest, "it does seem as if we're nothing but parasites."

There was no use in appealing to the police or calling out the military, for there were no strikers to coerce, and the workers of the region contiguous to Thurber are so well unionized that "scab" labor was not to be had.

But one thing remained to do if the town was to stay on the map, and the mining companies did it. They surrendered, and the scattered miners are being brought back, they and their families having free transportation furnished them.

So Thurber resumes existence and business, with union labor triumphant. Money will flow again in its old channels, and the leading citizen, no doubt, will rapidly recover his customary and comfortable conviction that he is the wheel and labor the fly.—New York American.

Relics of Barbarism.

Strikes have been declared relics of barbarism, and certainly they imply force rather than reason. But how are they to be avoided if employers and employees refuse to get together and discuss their relations? It is neither to be expected nor desired that the power should be entirely on one side. We sometimes hear a good deal about the tyranny of employers. We also hear about the tyranny of labor-unions.

There is doubtless truth in the statements concerning both, and there always will be more or less despotism whenever one side or the other gets to a point where it has an advantage in power.

With both sides well organized, each with a respect for the strength of the other, much of this friction will disappear, if it is not eliminated entirely. Employers are organizing all over the country, and outside of the radicals like Parry the reason is given that such associations are for the purpose of combating the unreasonable demands of labor unions. This is perhaps commendable. But how is it to be determined whether demands are unreasonable if both sides do not get together and discuss the question?—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Trade Union Self Help.

Trades unions have benevolent as well as militant features. They protect their members from capital. They also save their members from destitution.

The west side district of the bureau of charities is bounded by Chicago avenue, Twelfth street, the river and the city limits. Its population is about 300,000. During the last two years the number of cases which have received attention from the bureau of charities in this district has been about 7,000. In only ten or eleven of these 7,000 cases was the indigent person a member of a trades union.

This in itself is illuminating. But go further. Analyze the ten or eleven trades union cases. In almost every instance the person concerned was either "not in good standing" with his union or else a member of an exceedingly new and exceedingly poor union.

If it were not for the way in which the trades unions of the United States support their members through sickness and through hard times our charity societies would be much busier than they are. They are busy enough now. Which is better, trades union self help or private and public poor relief?—Chicago Tribune.

To Enlarge Executive Council.

A movement is under consideration by national officers of unions to increase the number of members on the executive council of the American Federation of Labor from nine to eleven. The subject will be brought up at the coming convention in Boston. At the present time the building trades industry, which is one of the most important as well as the best organized, has no representation on the executive council. James Duncan, first vice president is a granite cutter and closest to the building trades, but his trade is looked upon as a material rather than a building trade.

Unionism in Montreal.

The trade union movement in Montreal is making rapid progress, and today the Montreal organizations stand in the highest possible positions, especially the iron molders, the International Association of Boiler Makers, the plumbers and steam fitters, the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, the Bricklayers' Brotherhood, the International Association of Longshoremen and scores of other big international unions.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Miss Biegler reports fair meetings for the week, considering the unfair weather. At Monticello good meetings were held and the local organization will be revived.

Local Hartford City, after much hard work, are holding meetings weekly, and will take speakers once each month. It is their intention to place a full ticket in the field in the spring.

Local Terre Haute has given up their headquarters temporarily, and have appointed a campaign committee for the city election next spring. They propose to be in readiness with a full treasury for the campaign of 1904.

Frederick Strickland has been forced to cancel his proposed route in this state during November and December. He may accept a few dates on his way to Ohio.

Clyde Berry closed his work at South Bend earlier than expected, and is now in Kansas City, where he will attend the Mills school.

The national secretary announces that Silvio Origo, an Italian speaker from Massachusetts, has been secured as national organizer. Locals having many Italians in their vicinity, and wanting to arrange meetings for Origo, should write the state secretary.

Reports from South Whitley indicate that the Berry and Biegler meetings have set the whole town to talking. The socialists have organized and will prosecute a vigorous campaign.

Clinton Simonton is recovering from his spell of sickness and will soon be in the field. It is the intention to have him cover the entire state, and comrades should advertise his meetings well. Speakers will be scarce this winter, and locals should take full advantage of those in the field.

Princeton local reports a further increase in membership, and has proven itself one of the most active locals in the state. This is in the southern coal region, and big results are expected there next year.

Mancie has been finally reorganized and has already applied for speakers. Speakers who have already visited there say it is a very profitable field for propaganda.

Clinton Simonton may go to Louisville and speak from Oct. 29, until the November election. After that he will resume work on the circuits and will be kept in the field all winter.

Walter Thomas Mills will speak at Richmond, Ind., Oct. 24th, having been connected on the Ohio route by the Ohio state secretary.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS.

National Secretary Maily's Weekly Press Bulletin.

The special organizing fund has reached a total of \$2,090.42.

The Louisiana state convention held in New Orleans on Sept. 18, to form a state organization, in accordance with the rules of the national organization, was a success. P. Aloysius Molyneux of that city was elected state secretary, and the application for a state charter has been submitted to the national committee by the national secretary in regular order.

The national secretary, upon requests of locals Ada, Dalequah and Tulsa, has initiated a referendum of the locals in the Indian Territory upon the question of holding a convention to form a territorial organization.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the state convention held at Worcester, last week, adopted resolutions of regret at the death of our late comrade, Frederick O. MacCartney.

Silvio Origo, of Springfield, Mass., has accepted the position of Italian organizer for the socialist party, and a tour will soon be arranged. Locals desiring Comrade Origo's services are requested to write direct to the national secretary, McCague building, Omaha, Neb.

Charles Towner, state organizer of Kentucky, has been appointed national organizer for West Virginia, Maryland and Virginia, instead of F. E. Seeds, who could not accept the commission. Towner is highly recommended by State Secretary Dial of Kentucky, and was released in order to work for the national party.

Hanford's meetings have been exceedingly successful, and only circumstances of time and space have prevented more complete reports being made. As an example, Comrade Northrup of Rockford, Ill., writes: "The lecture of Comrade Hanford was entirely successful in every way, financially as well as spreading the knowledge of socialism. Comrade Hanford is one of the most convincing speakers we have ever had here, and the audience well appreciated his arguments. The comrades are much elated over the success of the meeting."

Two New Propaganda Pamphlets.

WHAT WORKINGMEN'S VOTES CAN DO by Ben. Hanford

"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York) "One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.) Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER

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24 pages, illustrated, pocket size, with red parchment cover. Price 5 cents 25 copies 50 cents 100 for \$1.50. To shareholders of the Comrade Co-operative Company, at half these rates. Any socialist may acquire by monthly payments of 50 cents a \$5.00 share in the Comrade Co-operative Publishing House and thereby enjoy special rates for the Comrade and other Socialist Literature.

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ford is one of the most convincing speakers we have ever had here, and the audience well appreciated his arguments. The comrades are much elated over the success of the meeting."

Geo. H. Goebel is in Northern Texas and will also fill dates at places in the Indian Territory.

M. W. Wilkins is meeting with continued success in Washington, and will remain there until Nov. 10, by special arrangement with State Secretary Cooney of Montana.

Harry McKee is in Arizona, and, according to reports, making things hum throughout that territory.

John W. Bennett is scheduled to begin work in South Dakota, Oct. 14, beginning at Elk Point.

P. J. Hyland has been working in Nebraska during the past week, and will continue in that state until Oct. 19, beginning in Wyoming the next day.

John M. Ray reports that he will not be able to begin his Georgia tour until Nov. 1.

"IS SOCIALISM ON THE WANE?"

A Reply to Herbert N. Casson.

"The party socialists in the United States are a wrangling, dishonest, bankrupt gang of trouble makers," says Herbert N. Casson in an article entitled "Socialism Is on the Wane," which has found wide circulation in the capitalist and labor press of the country. Mr. Casson is one of those tolerant, gentle-souled, sweet-voiced gentlemen who scorn to abuse any one who disagrees with them. And above all, they are truthful, if nothing else.

Which is why Mr. Casson uses the above quoted language. He has arrived at the startling conclusion therein stated, after what claims to be an analysis of the annual report of the former national secretary of the socialist party, Leon Greenbaum, who was consistent enough to leave the party shortly after he lost the position.

Mr. Casson's "analysis" was first published on July 18, 1903, six months after Greenbaum's report was issued, and Casson says "the report was not supposed to be read by or known to any one outside the party." Smart fellow. Mr. Casson! The report was printed and sent out by Mr. Greenbaum himself, and was published in at least one socialist paper (The Worker). There was no secrecy about it. Greenbaum and his colleagues looked after that. But Casson's startling discovery displays that same infantile and naive ignorance which has distinguished him throughout his wobbly career.

There are twenty points submitted by Mr. Casson as justification of his indictment of socialists for incompetence to govern their own affairs. It is useless to enumerate them, and unnecessary to refute them in detail. The best answer to Casson's belated slander will be a statement of facts covering the real condition of the national socialist party today.

- 1. There are thirty-five states organized and affiliated with the national organization of the socialist party.
2. Eighty-seven local organizations have been chartered by the national headquarters since January last. These are paying dues direct.
3. Every state organization, save one, (Utah), is paying dues regularly to the national headquarters.
4. Official reports of all business and financial transactions of the national and state organizations are issued weekly and published in the party press.
5. The dues paying membership has increased from 10,000 last January, when Greenbaum's report was published, to nearly 18,000 in September.
6. The national headquarters has now nine national organizers in the field, receiving each a regular salary of \$3 per day and expenses, besides having lecturers and others constantly employed.
7. The debt of national headquarters has been reduced from \$1,835.02 in January to \$507.18 on Oct. 1st. The remainder will be liquidated before January 1st next.
8. With the exception of the \$507.18, as above stated, all bills are paid to date, (Oct. 10), with \$600 in bank.
9. Supplies are furnished at cost to all affiliated organizations, and thousands of leaflets are distributed free.
10. National headquarters has donated nearly \$500 to various states for organizing purposes since January.
11. A total of nearly \$1,000 has been spent for organizing purposes direct by the national headquarters since last January.
12. The socialist party does not interfere with the conduct of trades unions anywhere. Socialists, as individuals, exercise the same right to talk politics and advocate socialism in the unions as do the democratic and republican workingmen who work for capitalist politicians and advocate capitalism and their own slavery.

Now all these facts can be easily verified. The socialists have nothing to hide. If Mr. Casson had wanted to tell the truth about the socialist party he would not have used a report six months old as an argument against it. He would have made inquiry and would have been honest even with himself. Mr. Casson has been traveling back wards for several years now, and he gets farther and farther from the truth as he travels, until he has lost sight of it altogether.

Certainly, the socialists have differences among themselves. Their party would not be too large to hold Casson if they did not. So long as men and women choose to govern themselves, to conduct their own affairs, to exercise democracy, there are bound to be differences of opinion and antagonisms. Differences could be easily eliminated were everybody to accept one man, Casson, for instance, as final authority upon all questions. But the socialists say that no one man is big enough or omnipotent enough to lay down laws or to speak as authority for them.

Mr. Casson has said he believes the trade unions are the only hope for the working people, but he cannot show a live trade union in this country in which there is

not differences and strife of some sort. And as for dishonesty, how many socialists have been found among the walking delegates and business agents of the trade unions who have been convicted of corruption throughout the country during the past six months. Not one!

But Herbert N. Casson has never survived the shock of seeing the socialist movement get along without him. If the Socialist Party had wilted and died, or even remained insignificant, he would have felt some gratification. But that it should actually continue to grow in spite of him and the others who have betrayed and attempted to wreck it for their own selfish purposes, is unpardonable. That was a blow from which Casson's wounded egotism never recovered, and for which his congested mind will never find room for forgiveness. Wm. MAILY.

A Hot Time in Milwaukee.

For some time Milwaukee has been stirred over corruption in the city and county government. Every day fresh revelations have been forthcoming of the presence of grafters and hoodlums in the house of correction and common council, and reports of all sorts of nasty deals over franchises, public contracts and other matters have been increasing.

As usual, the prosecuting attorneys have been complacently slow in their investigations and prosecution of the criminals, and, as a result, a public mass meeting in protest was held in one of the largest halls on September 28th.

The meeting turned out even warmer than the promoters expected, for the socialists turned out in uncomfortably large numbers, and not only insisted upon being heard, but used the opportunity to roast many of those who were shielding themselves by attracting attention to the guilt of others. The hall was packed and jammed to the doors, and over a thousand people standing throughout the meeting.

Among the speakers on the programme was Winfield B. Gaylord, state organizer for the social democratic party. His speech is reported to have caused one of the genuine sensations of the evening, as he dug up past local history, and showed that the meeting only marked "another of the high-water levels of the flood of corruption which has swept, comparatively uninterrupted, through the channels of the city and county governments for years." Victor L. Berger also spoke.

When the committee of five on resolutions was appointed, Frederic Heath was selected to represent the socialists, and he submitted a minority report over which a most sensational debate took place. Heath's resolutions placed the blame for the corruption where it belonged, upon the capitalist system, and declared that the corruption would continue so long as the present system was maintained. The capitalists and business men, who were looked upon as the standard bearers of public morality and honesty, were the very men who bought up and corrupted the men elected to public office. The only way to cure corruption was to take the city and county government out of the hands of the capitalist class and put it in the hands of the working class, with the understanding that the principles of socialism be applied.

The real battle of the evening was over these resolutions. E. H. Rooney, Gaylord and Frank J. Weber supported them amid great excitement, and, when the minority report was put, it was only defeated by a surprisingly small vote. It was charged that the socialists were organized to capture the meeting, but State Secretary E. H. Thomas writes that "there was no pre-arranged action on our part to capture the meeting. All that was done was not pre-concerted, and therefore shows the strength of the social democrats in Milwaukee. It was a great triumph for us although we lacked a little of having a majority of the meeting and therefore it was a considerable score to the old party politicians."

This incident shows what may be expected from the Milwaukee municipal election in the spring.

Book Announcement.

Among the forthcoming publications announced for the early part of October by the Funk & Wagnalls company of New York and London there is a "History of Socialism in the United States" by Morris Hillquit.

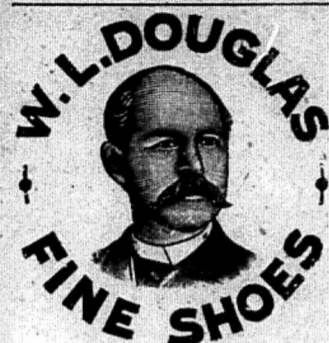
The book treats of the Socialist movement in this country in all its phases, beginning with the early utopian experiments in practical communism and winding up with the latest developments of modern socialism. The work is divided in two parts. Part I. treats of Utopian Socialism and Communist Experiments, contains chapters on Sectarian Communities, The Owenite Period, The Fourierist period and The Icarian Communities, while Part II. is devoted to an account of the development of Modern Socialism in this country, and contains chapters on the Anti-Bellum Period, The International in the United States, the Period of the Socialist Labor Party, and Present Day Socialism. The book also contains brief but complete accounts of all radical reform movements in this country with which the socialist movement has in the course of its development come into contact, such as the Free Soil, Greenback, Anarchist, Single Tax, Nationalist and Populist movements, and also a chapter on the Trade Union movement.

By arrangement with the author, the Comrade Publishing Company of 11 Cooper Square, New York City, has acquired the agency for the sale of the book to members and locals of the socialist party. The book will contain 370 pages, 8vo, cloth bound, and will retail at \$1.50.

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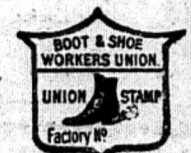


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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Look on your paper and see if your subscription has expired. It is not intended as a dun, exactly, but of course, we would not refuse to accept money, if offered to us on subscription.

The International Socialist Review is a periodical well worth the attention of any one who cares to make a serious study of modern social problems. The Socialist movement is an actual fact that will have to be reckoned with in this country as in Europe, and this magazine gives probably a clearer idea of it than can readily be obtained from reading any other periodical. Send six cents for a sample copy to Charles H. Kerr & Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Workingmen should remember that the Gazette is on the unfair list of every union in this city and the miner's local in the coal districts, and those who patronize it are giving aid and comfort to an institution that would reduce wages and increase the hours of toil.

Mother Jones in Town.

"Mother" Jones was a caller at The Toiler office, last Sunday, and stayed a few hours relating her experiences as an organizer of the United Mine Workers. She was on her way to Mt. Olivet, Ill., to deliver an address.

The C. L. U. Fair.

The Central Labor Union held an important meeting last Thursday night, at which arrangements were made for the big fair to be held in the near future. A lot was purchased in the north part of the city, which is to be disposed of at 25 cents a chance. Five thousand raffle tickets have been printed. A committee composed of Messrs. Fred Wilders, Lou Coombs, William Birch, J. S. Edmunds, Conrad Deutsch and James E. Heggerty was appointed to have charge of the fair, which will probably be held in Germania hall.

All non-affiliated bodies are invited to participate in the fair, and among the union label exhibits that will be on hand are exhibits from the leather, stone firms, cash register makers, piano workers, metal polishers, shoe manufacturers, broom makers, typewriter firms, sheet metal workers, and McLaughlin Co., coffee importers.

The Terre Haute Gazette is an unfair newspaper. Discontinue your subscription and patronage.

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 Nervine and the more I thought about it the more I wanted to try them. I wrote to the Dr. Miles Medical Co. for advice which I followed to 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 Nervine. 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.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY NIGHT,

VIRGINIA HARNED.

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT

"Uncle Tom's Cabin Co."

MONDAY NIGHT,

EAVERSHAM.

UNION WORKWOMEN.

WHAT THOSE IN THIS COUNTRY OWE TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Western Women More Advanced Than Their Eastern Sisters—Waiting For Prince Charming—Garment Workers Benefited by Organization.

Woman owes an incalculable debt to the labor movement. It has done for her everything that it has for men. It has raised her earning wage, cent for cent, dollar for dollar, as it has raised the wage of the man toiler. It has reduced her hours of labor in exactly the same proportion as it has decreased those of men. But the labor movement has done more than this—something that no other movement, no other institution, political, religious or economic, has done—it has made her the coequal of man. What church and state have persistently refused the labor movement has from its very inception recognized fully and freely—to wit, woman's right to political, social and industrial equality.

The deference to woman and the benefits which accrue to her with every step of progress made by the labor movement are not due, however, to any feelings of either sentiment or pity for her. There is nothing chivalrous about the labor movement. It has taught to do with highfalutin notions about the gentleness and sweetness and virtue of womanhood.

The labor movement only recognizes the fact that women have got to work nowadays right alongside of men and that therefore they must be dealt with as men. Economic conditions originally forced her to become his rival, and he is now using every effort in his power to make her his ally.

To this end her cause in the labor movement has been made identical with his. Every trades union in any industry which employs women at all admits them on a basis of the doctrine of perfect equality with its members. The rules and bylaws of these innumerable local trades unions all over the land declare for women's political enfranchisement.

One obscure little trades union is doing more for woman suffrage than all the women's clubs in America combined, because it is a necessity to the workingman that his wife and sister shall henceforth stand by his side. It is very important to the workingman, indeed it is an absolute necessity, that the working woman shall make as much money as he does and that she shall not work longer.

Were this a merely chivalrous sentiment on his part it would count for little, but the feeling that inspires it is the strongest human instinct, that of self preservation. A man must live, and a man cannot live nowadays by the sweat of his brow unless the toil stained woman is with him in his fight for the principles and practice for which the labor movement stands.

To recount some of the most prominent instances where women have made great gains through the efforts of the trades unions is to predicate the same identical gains for thousands of women, and men, too, who do not belong to unions at all, but who have benefited by the reforms which organized labor has forced all employers to make.

For instance, take the United Garment Workers' organization, which contains the largest number of women of any branch of industry. It is computed that 50,000 persons in New York alone earn a living in the making of garments, a large proportion of whom are women. Until a few years ago these women were obliged to work a minimum of sixteen hours a day, oftentimes eighteen hours, and amid conditions which would not be tolerated now even in the most deplorable of the sweatshops which still remain as reminders of a day of horrors that is past.

It is less than ten years ago since the iniquitous "task system" was the rule in every shop. By this system, which had its origin in the days of the Israelitic captivity in Egypt, a woman was allotted so many garments per week, all of which had to be finished before she could claim her week's pay. As the allotment was invariably far in excess of the work which could be done by any worker, however skilful, this meant that she had to work far over time each night or else carry her "task" over into the succeeding week.

It was a hardship, a torture which had been borne patiently since the introduction of the factory system itself, until Joseph Barondess began to organize the women garment workers of New York city. Then a vigorous fight was waged against the task system, first in the shops which Mr. Barondess had unionized and later in the non-union and "open" shops. The reform started by the union became compulsory through legislation, and the system has long since been abolished.

Now when a woman is engaged by the week her task begins Monday morning and ends Saturday night. On Saturday night she must receive her wage, whether or not she has finished the last six dozen garments. The women garment workers also declared, through Mr. Barondess, that sixteen hours a day was too much. They told in their mass meetings of the agonies suffered in those sixteen hours, bending over the thundering "power" machines, huddled in rooms foul with bad air and glowing like furnaces with the stoves that must always be red hot to heat the pressing-irons. And these hours were reduced. From sixteen they became fourteen and then ten, and now they are only eight, or just one-half of what they were ten years ago.

Hand in hand with the reduction in hours came a proportionate increase in wages until today the garment worker earns on an average of 20 per cent or \$2 per week more than she did ten years ago. There also followed a radical

improvement in conditions everywhere. Today the law stipulates how many square feet of space each worker shall be allowed by her employer. The blistering stoves have been abolished.

The labor movement has done much for women in all employments, whether their particular industries were organized or not, and despite the fact that they may or may not have had a grievance. The influence for good is quite as inevitable as is the influence for evil, and it is but natural that any reform in any direction must in the end benefit all workers.

Despite the fact that the labor movement has worked through the trades union incalculable benefit to the woman wage earner in every industry, it is one of the ironies of the labor agitator's life that women have ever been and do still remain their most uncompromising opponents.

Could the woman wage earner be eliminated—suddenly and absolutely eliminated—from all consideration in the labor problem that problem would be more than half solved. So say the most experienced of the leaders of the movement. It is woman's conservatism, not man's indifference, which retards the speedy growth and propaganda of the trades union idea.

Only in the western states have working women as a class accepted the doctrine of organization with anything like conviction and earnestness. Outside of the garment industries of the great eastern cities, more especially New York, and the tobacco industries, which boast 4,000 women in their various local unions, the trades union may be said to be practically unknown to the women and girls of the Atlantic states. A great preponderance of New York's population is the working woman, and yet there are not 8,000 union working women in Greater New York.

The box makers, who still work under most deplorable conditions, dangerous fire trap buildings, long, painful hours and pitifully small wages, have persistently refused to listen to the call of the agitator; likewise, the waitresses, the seamstresses, the saleswomen and the innumerable other trades women. Various reasons, philosophical and otherwise, are proffered by the student of economics as an explanation of this perversity. That of Mr. Barondess himself is interesting and probably more truthful than anything else:

"It is the possible husband that retards woman's progress. So long as the rank and file of working women is made up of young and pretty girls it will be a difficult task to make them see the advantages of organization. They feel that they will not have to work always, and with youth and hope in their hearts and visions of a possible Prince Charming who will some day come and deliver them from bondage women are willing to suffer a great deal uncomplainingly. After they are married, though, and, as often happens, come back to the factory to help their husbands support their little families, they begin to listen to the trades unionist."

In the middle west, however, it would seem that the "possible husband" is not such an all important factor in the working girl's life. In Cleveland, Omaha, St. Louis and Chicago no woman is too young or too pretty to be immune from the fever for organization. In Chicago there is no union of any trade whatsoever wherein women are employed to any extent which does not receive her full co-operation. In a large number of industries she supports independent trades unions. There are besides the garment workers' organization and those affiliated industries boxmakers' unions composed entirely of women.

There are also the Waitresses' union, a strong organization; the Women Cigarette Makers' and the Saleswomen's union, and within the last two years the Servant Girls' union has developed, which, while the results have been thus far only farcical and humorous, is inevitably bound to make itself genuinely felt sooner or later.

In Cleveland the trades unions have in recent years given such splendid object lessons in the advantages of organization to men as well as to women that there is at present an unprecedented sentiment in its favor on the part of working girls in every line. Every woman compositor in Cleveland printing offices is a union woman. They receive the same wages that men receive. They have profited more than 25 per cent in wages and a proportionate decrease of hours, and they work of course the same number of hours. No discrimination is made against the woman printer as to what kind of work she shall do in the composing room.

The only requirement is that she shall show her "card." This being satisfactory and showing that she is a paid up member in good standing, all that remains is for her to don her apron and roll up her sleeves. When a strike is declared, out she walks with her man work mates, and she stays out until the strike is declared off.

The Stenographers and Typewriters' union, very recently formed, has already gained a small percentage of increase in salaries, and the ultimate aim of the organization is that by keeping illiterate women out of the profession entirely they may be able to raise wages a full 50 per cent within the next five years. Here, as in few other cities, the steam laundry workers are well organized, and as a result they are now receiving from 20 to 25 per cent higher wages, with shorter hours.—Dorothy Richardson in New York Herald.

Unions of Municipal Employees.

Many of the employees in the service of the municipalities in England are organized. It is now proposed to amalgamate the various municipal unions of the United Kingdom and endeavor to take as the minimum the municipality now paying the best wages and working the shortest hours.

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SPECIAL LOW RATES.

HARVEST EXCURSION.

\$18 Round Trip Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903.

From Terre Haute, Ind., to

San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Beaumont, Houston, Wichita Falls, Henrietta, Austin, Paris, Gainsville, Waco, Greenville, Corsicana, Brownwood, Shreveport, Vernon, Guthrie, Galveston, Elid, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Chickasha, Fort Sill, Blackwell, Quannah.

New Orleans, La., and points intermediate, \$15.30. Jacksonville, Fla., and points intermediate, \$17.30. And other Texas and Oklahoma points. Return limit, Nov. 10, 1903. San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and Return, \$62.15. Tickets on sale Oct. 7 to 16, inclusive. Good to return until November 30, 1903. One-way Second-class Colonist Ticket to Los Angeles, San Francisco and intermediate California points, \$34.00. On sale daily till Nov. 30. By all direct lines.

One-Way Second-Class Colonist Rates to the Northwest.

To Billings, Mont. \$27.50
Butte, Anaconda and Missoula 30.70
Spokane and Ellensburg, Wash. 32.50
Portland, Tacoma, etc. 35.00
Full particulars at Big Four office, E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS

The County Auditor will require the tax-duplicates to be turned over to him on the 3d day of November, in order to complete his settlement with the treasurer before the expiration of his term. All taxes not being paid on or before the first Monday in November will become delinquent.

WM. CLARK, Treas. Vigo Co.

Fresh Oysters

CHAS. T. BAKER

Twelfth and Main Streets.

WANTED—SEVERAL PERSONS OF character and good reputation in each state (one in this county required) to represent and advertise old established wealthy business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$1.00 weekly with expenses additional, all payable in cash direct, each Wednesday from head office. Horse and carriage furnished when necessary. References include self-addressed envelope, Colonial, 122 Dearborn street, Chicago.

V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania

KANSAS CITY AND RETURN \$14.15.

October 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1903. Good to return till Oct. 23, 1903. American Live Stock Show.

SPECIAL HOMESEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Tuesday, Oct. 20th, at very low rates, to many points in the South and Southwest. Many Texas points, only \$18.00.

LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

And return, \$62.15. On sale October 8th to 17th. Good to return until Nov. 30th, 1903. By all direct lines. Liberal stop-over en route.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST TICKETS TO LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO AND INTERMEDIATE CALIFORNIA POINTS . . . \$34.00.

On sale daily till November 30th. By all direct lines.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST RATES TO THE NORTHWEST.

To Billings, Mont. \$25.70
Helena, Butte, Anaconda and Missoula \$30.70
Spokane and Ellensburg, Wash. \$32.50
Portland, Tacoma, etc. \$35.00
On sale every day till November 30, 1903.

All above rates open to the public. Ask about them at the Union Station ticket office and city ticket office, 654 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

GEO. E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.



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\$1.00

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

And Return

Sunday, Oct. 18, special train leaves Big 4 passenger station at 8 a. m. Returning, it leaves Indianapolis at 7:30 p. m. same date.

E. E. SOUTH, Gen'l Agent.