

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

# THE TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 6, NO. 7

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, APRIL 8, '04

SIXTH YEAR

## APPEAL EXPOSE CONFIRMED

### Cincinnati Post Interviews Corporations' Auxiliary Co.

The Appeal to Reason's exposure of the Corporations' Auxiliary Company's conspiracy against labor unions has been reprinted by hundreds of papers. The Cincinnati Post sent a special representative to investigate the matter and found things exactly as represented by the Appeal. A part of the Post's report is as follows:

#### What Mr. Smith Said.

A Cincinnati Post man was sent to Cleveland to investigate the methods of the company and the authenticity of the Appeal to Reason exposure.

A young girl in the ante-room said that both Smith and Langin were in. "All right, I'll see them," said the Post man.

"I will first have to take in your name," the girl said, but in a short time the door opened and the reporter found himself in the presence of J. H. Smith, Manager of the Corporations Auxiliary Company, on the fourth floor of the Chamber of Commerce building.

"The story in the Kansas paper," said Smith to the Post man, "is substantially true. I will admit that this man who called himself Jones was a smooth guy, and that he wrote a might readable, interesting story. He fooled me all right, I am willing to admit. He prints a long list of manufacturers, which the reader would take to be clients of ours, but which is nothing but a list of the National Manufacturers' Association. Some of them are clients of ours. But, all in all, I am free to confess that I am willing to take my hat off to Mr. Jones. He fooled me all right enough. But don't think we are all broke up over the so-called expose. I have just ordered 5,000 copies of the paper, and we mean to send one to every manufacturer in the United States.

#### The Important Point.

The most important point about this is not the exposure of the Auxiliary Company. It was to be supposed that capitalists have many secret agents spying on the unions. That is their method. It has often been done in Terre Haute, and is likely being done here now. The important point is the connection of Senators Foraker and Hanna with the job.

Hanna, the famous "FRIEND OF UNION LABOR," intimate of Union Labor Leaders, head of the "Civic Federation," Chairman of the National Republican Committee—the man whose funeral all miners were asked to observe by a reverent half-holiday, whose LETTER ENDORSING THE FOUL CONSPIRACY AGAINST UNIONISM WAS ON FILE IN THE OFFICE OF THE INFAMOUS AUXILIARY CO., AT THE VERY TIME THE UNION MEN WERE LOSING A HALF DAY'S WORK IN HIS HONOR—he and his ilk, and their methods of hoodwinking labor while they betray it, are the chief points of this momentous exposure. This throws light on the plans by which Hanna could CONTROL BOTH WALL STREET AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

And these are only suggestions to working men of the immeasurable folly of trusting Capitalist politicians for advice and leadership.

Join the party of your class, and vote for emancipation from wage-slavery and capitalist oppression and deception.

the two miners in the alleged railroad wrecking case the verdict concerning which is now generally known.

"There are some features however connected therewith not generally known that make it one of the blackest and most infamous conspiracies on the part of the mine owners, or their paid detectives or both, that I have ever heard of. We read of the outrages directed against the men, but one must be here to sense the whole matter as it is before it can be comprehended.

"These two miners, Foster and Parker, were charged with conspiring to wreck a train on which about 100 persons were riding and the only witnesses against them were the 3 agents—"paid sleuths" of the mine owners and one McKinney, the lowest of criminals, a most plain tool in the hands of the other three, whose names are Beckman, Sterling and Scott. A few previous acts of theirs will make all the plain the present case. McKinney and Scott, 4 years ago, told a man by the name of Croig where there was a car of high grade ore on a siding that could easily be stolen, then lay in wait for him and when he began to take it as intended, instead of capturing him they both shot him, using a rifle and a shot gun, hitting him with one bullet and 36 buck shot.

"Sterling, a few years ago, while taking two prisoners (handcuffed together) to a place of safety stopped with them at a shanty "to rest". Leaving his two pistols, previously provided with blanks, and taking his gun a "short railroad"

affair, he stepped outside; and, as designed, the prisoners seized the pistols and started for freedom, but Sterling was awaiting them and killed one, wounding the other. He then left the wounded man still handcuffed to the dead one for 18 hours, and after the recovery of the wounded one he swore that the prisoner attempted his (Sterling's) life and the poor devil is still in jail.

"McKinney swore he was induced to make the confession that he helped to loosen the rail and to implicate Parker and Foster, and that he would do most anything for money, and that he would make the wrecking attempt again for \$250 and that he was a common thief and had been for years, as well as a liar.

"Beckman joined the union and tried to get quite a number of the men to agree to his many schemes, one in particular was to get a half dozen other members to build some kind of a pen out in the mountains, then kidnap the most prominent mine owners and confine them there; and for weeks he tried to get some of the men to agree to do some crime so they could be trapped and thus involve the union in actual crime.

"The wonder is that none of them were persuaded to do so, for when one hears the many and insidious attempts that were made, and the humiliation visited on the workers here, he is amazed that through it all not one has committed a crime."

Are you a wage-earner? Join the union of your craft.

## OBSERVATIONS

(BY JOHN A. MORRIS.)

Just fifty years ago plus one month today plans for the organization of what is now known as the Republican party were begun.

At Madison, Wis., on July 9, 1854, a convention adopted and put forth the following as one of its resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That we accept the issue forced upon us by the slave-power and in defense of freedom will co-operate and be known as Republicans."

This resolution, modified in somewhat the following way could readily be endorsed by Socialists:

"RESOLVED, That we accept the issues forced upon us by the capitalist class, and in defense of freedom and justice we will co-operate and be known as Socialists.

On Feb. 28, 1854, Allan E. Bovay, an ex-Whig with a Democrat named Bowen (no relation to our own Los Angeles statesman Bowen) and a Free Soiler named Baker, issued a call for a public meeting at Ripon, Wis., to set on foot a new organization to be called "the Republican party." A second meeting was held on March 20th, when the town committee of the Whig and Free Soil parties were dissolved and a committee of five—three Whigs, one Democrat and one Free Soiler were chosen for the task of forming a new party.

On July 6, 1854, a mass meeting was held at Jackson, Mich., out in the open air because it was so fully attended that there was no hall in town large enough to hold the crowd assembled. A platform was drawn up by Mr. Jacob M. Howard and adopted in which occurred the following strongly-worded resolution:

"RESOLVED, That postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free states of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific we will act cordially and faithfully to assert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame:

"RESOLVED, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of Republican government, and against the scheme of an aristocracy, the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or man debased, we will co-operate and be known as 'Republicans' until the contest be terminated."

How would this do for a Socialist resolution:

"RESOLVED, That postponing and suspending all differences of religion, race, nationality and education, in view of the imminent danger that the United States will be grasped by State Capitalism, and several thousand miles of territory between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans and the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes be controlled by the said power we, the working class will act cordially and faithfully to avert such a gigantic calamity to our class interests;

RESOLVED, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of human liberty and against the schemes of an active and allied plutocracy, of a class-conscious autocracy the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed and man debased, we will co-operate and be known as 'Socialists' until the working, or wealth producing class gets that which is its own, namely, the full product of its toil."

If the capitalistic and commercial interests of this part of the country succeed San Diego will soon be a manufacturing center, a California Pittsburg of steel and iron industry. A hundred million dollar corporation under the name of "The Pacific Steel Company" has been organized there, and said articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state. This capital stock of one hundred million dollars is divided into one million shares, fifty million of the preferred stock having already been subscribed. When we review the list of officers we have great surety of its being a good thing. Harrison Gray Otis, of Los Angeles, is president of the company and his paper will not now only be the official organ of our duty-neglecting police officials but also of this steel trust that is now coming into our midst. Milliken Bros. of New York, have secured the contract for the construction of a plant at a cost of thirty millions, and an agreement has been entered into to buy 29 Lower California iron mines. The stated object of the corporation is "to make iron, steel and copper; to build and operate steamships, wharves, railroads and all kinds of factories." Amen!

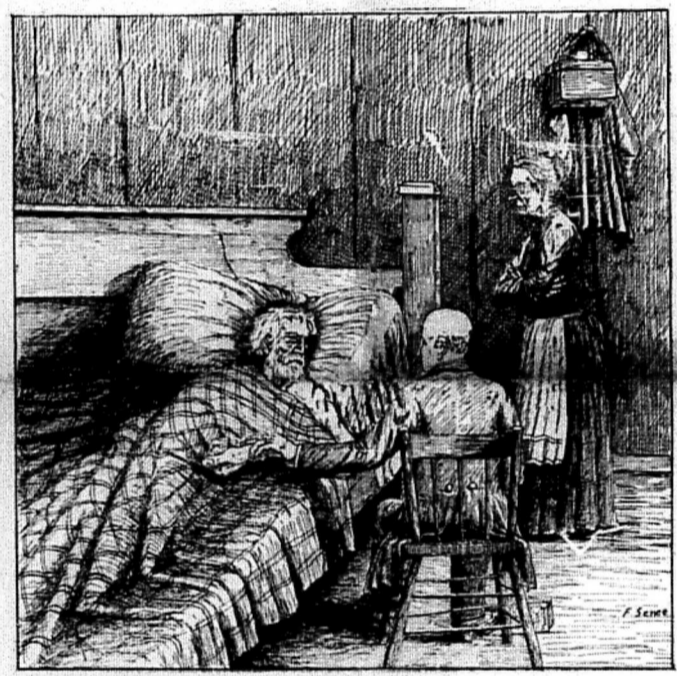
In the four quarters of the world John Chinaman, the meek-faced Celestial with the long-tailed queue, is today the theme of discussion and debate. In South Africa they want him as a laborer in the mines. At Panama, it is a question among the contractors as to whether white or yellow labor shall do the Panama Canal work, dig the big ditch. In Washington wily diplomats and learned statesmen are figuring on the proposition as to how to secure the removal of the Gresham-American-Chinese treaty of 1894 with a good-sized doubt as to whether it can be done. In the far East where bellicose relations exist between the Japs and Russians, China's neutrality is an absorbing question. All of these things makes our worthy Oriental friend an object of interest not only to the outside world but to the Socialist as well.

Let us see the Chinaman in the great gold mines of the Rand. If the yellow man is a greater profit-producer for the powers that be than the hired help at present used he will undoubtedly be used for all that he is worth. The Kaffirs work but fitfully. For white men, labor in these mines is both difficult and distasteful. The mine owner consider it impossible to work the mines with white labor and pay the wages demanded. According to capitalistic interests everything seems urging the importation of labor either from China or India. Already the Transvaal Legislative Council has sanctioned the importation of the Chinese. The English government has refused to disallow the ordinance; and although there are not wanting voices on the opposition side proclaiming that the introduction of contract labor was "a great departure from the principles by which England has made her way in the world;" that "the people of South Africa oppose yellow labor;" that "the plan practically establishes slavery;" and that "it would render the Transvaal impossible as a white man's country." I opine that if capitalistic interests want, the "principles of England," "the opposition of South Africa," "the impossibility of a white man's Transvaal" will not be any obstacle to the establishment of a perfect-practical slavery in which profits are taken out of the muscles, bones, sinews and nerves of yellow labor in the mines of the Rand. Los Angeles, Cal., March 28, 1904.

**Monopoly Throttles Labor.**  
In the Forty-fourth Street Methodist church, New York, the Rev. G. W. Grinton, talking on "The Shadows of a Great City," said immigrants, instead of herding in large cities, should be asked to "move on" and "pioneer the way for the building of the cities of the future, the same as our fathers did before us."  
"It is not capitalism that takes the laborer by the throat," he continued, "but monopoly. Our railroad and lighting systems should be placed under government control. If the complexity of our life has deepened the shadows it has broadened our sympathies. The poor are crowded into tenements

many spend their time in the saloons, the children in the streets, while the poor housewife and mother toils uncomplainingly day and night."  
**Machines Versus Men.**  
Ernest H. Crosby tells of a factory he inspected in America where the manufacture of cheap socks was carried on. The manager showed him 400 machines that did the entire work of making a sock without the aid of human hand. The machines run twenty-four hours in a day, and only fifty boys are needed for all shifts. Five thousand dozen of socks are made daily. Under the old method this work would have required 50,000 men.

## Two Dollars for Feeling a Pulse



This old man has been a wage worker an employe for the past 30 years. His wages did not average over one dollar and fifty cents per day of ten hours each for time actually employed.

He thought himself doing well if he succeeded in saving \$2.00 from his weeks' wages after paying his necessary expense for living.

His expenses for living went on whether he worked or not. He had no control over them.

His employer had the legal right, and exercised it, to close down his factory and lay off his employes as frequently as he chose to do so, which was always done in the dull season of the year. During which time the savings of the employes were depleted to such an extent that when old age and sickness overtook this old man, he had but a few hundred dollars to show for his thirty years' work.

The doctor has attended him in his present illness for but a few weeks, yet his bill for professional services is already equal to the old man's savings.

That old man, as stated before, received only one dollar and fifty cents per day, and was not only expected to render to his employer an equivalent for wages received, but was required to create an excess of profit, which went to his employer for the privilege of remaining in his services.

The doctor charges him as much for a few minutes' call as the old man has been able to save from an entire week's wages. He must pay the doctor's bill whether he receives any benefits or not.

The barbarous feature of professional aid in illness lies not so much in the doctor's exorbitant charges, as it does in the system under which a man's inability to labor, illness or helplessness makes him a victim of prey upon which his stronger fellows feed.

Depriving the sick and the old of their savings, reducing them to poverty and pauperism, with no provisions for them by the community, except the poor house, appears to the writer so cruel, heathenish and barbarous that no civilized community or nation could practice, endure or permit it.

This old man has given his life to the community. He has created many thousand of dollars of wealth. The community has it. He received one dollar and fifty cents per day for creating it. The community has that also.

The system of business under which he lived has deprived him of the wealth he created and the wages he received for it as well, and has made him a wretched pauper without legal right to claim one day's rations for his life-time industry.

In a few days he will be buried in the cheapest manner possible. His old wife who has shared his labors and hardships, will not be able in her old age to meet the rent. She will be called upon by the landlord, a man who, in all probability, has never created a single dollar's worth of wealth, but has preyed upon others—others like this old woman and her dead husband. He tells her that unless she pays the rent she must vacate his house. If she does not vacate peacefully, the authorities will aid the landlord. Officers will come and force her out upon the street and close the door behind her. She is now homeless and penniless, a vagrant, subject to arrest and imprisonment.

Is there no better way to repay industry or to treat the old, the sick and helpless, who have done their duty while able, toward a community?

Is there no plan under which the old and helpless could be assured of immunity from the pillage and proying of the strong and active in the battle of life?

There are those who say there is not. They say the system of business has always been so, and must always remain so.

But we are of those who believe the civilization has ascended to the plane where it can open its eyes to the barbarism still clinging to it, and can rid itself of it by adopting a system under which every individual of the community can enjoy equal rights with every other, and under which no man will be permitted to appropriate the earnings of another.

F. SENEZ.

## PRACTICAL POLITICS

### National Committee Asks Special Consideration of the Subject

Members should always keep in mind that the Socialist Party is a political party—the most practical political party on earth. For this reason party members should acquaint themselves with the election laws of the city and state in which they live. They should also keep posted on current political and economic events, and thus be prepared to take advantage of every opportunity to promote the cause. We should be prepared to act wisely when the political power of the nation is within our hands.

Local Secretaries should also make regular reports of the progress of the movement in their localities to their State Secretary, or to the National Secretary, where no state organization exists.

Finally, it is more important that every member should know what socialism is, and for what purpose the Socialist Party is organized, than that a large vote representing a doubtful quality of socialist thought and knowledge be secured. The best way to get votes that will stick is to have party members who will stick, and who fully understand and realize the emancipating mission of the Socialist party.

**The Chinese Question Looming Up.**  
According to the following dispatch from Washington there is strong possibility that the American labor movement will soon have on its hands another fight on the question of the admission of coolie labor to the country: "It transpires, despite the efforts of the administration to keep the grave fact longer secret, that last December the Imperial Chinese government formally denounced the existing treaty with the United States, and so the convention will expire by limitation Dec. 7. This will be speedily followed by a new treaty, and that convention will act as a repeal of the present exclusion act in every respect wherein treaty and statute may clash.

"While much resistance is observed as to the lines upon which the new convention is being framed there is reason to believe that it will be more liberal in the treatment of Chinese wishing to enter the United States, when they are not actually of the coolie class, than the existing treaty. There may also be made provision for the entry of Chinese laborers into the Panama canal strip, though that is not certain. An attempt has been made to avail of this opportunity to make more extensive use of Chinese labor in the Philippines."

## MAILLY'S REPORT

National Secretary Sends News of the Socialist Movement

The National Organizing Fund has passed the three thousand mark and is still climbing up. When one considers that most of the amounts are only \$1.50 or less, it is quite plain that these contributions are from members of the working class who can ill afford to dispense with any part of their meagre wages. They also speak eloquently of the latent power possessed by the workers and presage the great work that can and will be done by the working class when finally a majority has been aroused to action. The contributions to this fund have been a great help to the National office and if every co-rade who has received a coin card will have it filled and return to the National Secretary, much more work will be done than otherwise could be.

Another 10,000 Socialist Party buttons have been ordered from the factory. The National office makes no profit out of the sale of these buttons. They are issued at a cost to party officials for the purpose of keeping the party name before the people. Price one cent each, 500 for \$3.50; 1,000 for \$6.

### SPECIAL NOTICE

In view of the probable removal of National Headquarters immediately after the announcement of the vote on location, which closes April 15, secretaries who are in need of supplies, such as membership applications, cards, charters, platforms, etc. should order at once so as to be supplied and avoid serious delays that will inevitably result from packing, moving and located in new office rooms again.

Robert Salliel, German Organizer, reports good meetings at Indianapolis the past week. After the Cincinnati engagement he will fill three dates at Columbus on April 13, 14 and 15, and then go to Toledo for a week beginning Saturday, April 16th.

### Outrage Against Miners

Writing from Cripple Creek, comrade Slayton says, "I mailed to you yesterday my report for Feb. and herewith wish to make a few comments on the trial of



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## LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Typographical union has been granted its demands, and this week the new wage scale will be paid in all the union shops. An increase of 83 per cent will be received by hand men on newspapers, \$1.50 by machine operators on newspapers, and \$2.50 per week for job men. Since 1875 the local union has not had a single strike and the union at present is in a very prosperous condition. There are seventy-six men in Typographical union No. 76, and this is considered a striking coincidence. At the regular meeting of the union Sunday afternoon there was a good attendance. Chas. H. Goodwin was nominated for delegate to the international convention which meets in St. Louis in August. Mr. Goodwin represented this union in the international convention which met in St. Louis thirty years ago.

George W. Purcell and the Rev. Mr. Brooks of Paris spoke at the celebration of the miners at Clinton of the sixth anniversary of the eight hour day.

The Plasterers, whose revised scale was presented to the bosses recently, have had their demands accorded to, which means an increase of five cents an hour for the workmen.

Nothing is being done toward a settlement of the trouble at the car works, and the men are still out. The force at the shops consists of but six men and a foreman. Many of the car workers have sought positions elsewhere, and indications are that the strike may last all summer.

All members of the local Plumbers' union stopped work last Friday as no agreement on the wage scale had been reached with the master plumbers. No agreement has yet been reached, and work is at a standstill.

So far the Carpenters' scale has not been agreed to by the contractors although most of those who have contracts under way are paying the new scale which calls for 37 1/2 cents an hour for foremen and 35 cents an hour for journeymen.

A benefit ball will be given at the Germania hall on Saturday evening, April 23, for the Glassblowers concert band.

Chas. H. Goodwin, who retired from the foremanship of the composing room of the Star two weeks ago was summoned to appear before a special meeting of the Star "chapel" Monday evening and was presented with a handsome Masonic watch charm by the employees of the room.

The Barbers are making substantial progress lately. Following is a list of shops unionized lately: Frank Fortner; Fuqua & Kuhlman, 829 N. Sixth; H. M. Mood, 443 S. Thirteenth; Richard Higerson, 301 N. Fourth; Joe Mooter, 1238 Lafayette ave.; J. L. Whitesell, 1234 Main; J. L. Grubbs, Hillsdale.

Trackmen on the Big Four at Sandford eight miles west of the city, have organized a union.

Jos. P. Frisz has been elected delegate to the national convention of the Bartenders League, which meets at Rochester, N. Y. May 9th. Six new members were admitted at the meeting Wednesday, and nine applications received. There are but three saloons in the city not employing union bartenders.

The contractors association has issued a statement to the effect that they will conduct "open shops." Although the

## Our New Suits and New Top Coats

cannot be excelled. Long price range from \$7.50 way up to \$25.00. We're as busy as bees with Spring Suits. Good judges agree—Our New Suits are "Honeys." The new fancy worsteds are great favorites while the fancy cheviot stripes and quiet over-plaids in cassimeres and homespuns are all in action. \$10.00, 12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00

Every Wearer's satisfaction guaranteed. If there's a Spring Suit bee in your bonnet come here at once and we'll remove it and send you away satisfied wearing the smile of a contented man.

# PIXLEY & CO.

# Sun

## Stroke Shattered My Nerves.

## Gave Up Preaching For Two Years.

## Dr. Miles' Nervine Put Me On Active List.

Are you well? Do you sleep well? Do you get up rested, fresh and vigorous? Is your mind clear and active? If not read the following. See what another has suffered and how he recovered.

"Some years ago I was afflicted with sun stroke which left me with a shattered nervous system and exceedingly poor health. I suffered terribly with pain in my head, the top of my head would feel hot. I could not study, and after striving for two years to wear the trouble off, I was compelled to give up my pastoral labor and retire to my farm where I spent nearly two years trying to recuperate. It was all of no avail. Physicians' treatment and patent medicines failed to relieve me. I was exceedingly nervous and irritable and sometimes would shake terribly. I could not bear any noise. At the least excitement the blood would rush to my face and head. Two years ago I was induced to try Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. After using one bottle I could see improvement in my condition so I continued taking it for nearly a year. I am happy to say I no longer have those pains in my head or nervous spells. My appetite is good and I am able to preach three times on Sunday without fatigue. I consider Dr. Miles' Nervine the most wonderful medicine ever discovered.—Rev. D. A. Alex. Holman, Pastor U. B. Church, Marion, Ind.

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.

names of 29 firms are attached to the statement, there were but 12 people at the meeting at which it was adopted. Four of the firms named are now paying the new union scale and employing union carpenters, while nine of them have heretofore been non union.

J. G. DeVol has signed the Plumbers' new scale and put one man to work. He formerly conducted a non union shop.

From the Denver Daily News.

The miners of Colorado under instruction of their elected officers, are exercising the utmost care in observing the laws of Colorado. They are steadfastly refusing to accept the working conditions offered by the mine owners, which are in conflict with the laws of the state and the expressed will of an overwhelming majority of the people. Driven to exasperation by the peaceful yet firm and determined attitude of the miners, the Citizens Alliance is doing its utmost with the aid of the governor and the state militia, to provoke an armed conflict in hope of creating a condition which will necessitate the intervention of the Washington government. Not one single act of lawlessness can be traced to the union miners. In every instance it has been the armed guards of the companies which have perpetrated outrages. The courts have discharged the men on the charge of vagrancy, on the charge of dynamiting and on the charge of disorderly conduct. On the other hand the court has issued an injunction restraining the Citizens Alliance from interfering with the miners. The bond required for the injunction has been signed and accepted, and has been forwarded to Telluride for service on the outlaws composing the Citizens Alliance. Cuning Governor Peabody declared martial law for the purpose of preventing service of the court's decree. The military is now in full charge of San Miguel county, and of course no attention will be paid to the court's order.

Is The Gazette Sold?

It is reported that negotiations will be closed within the next three days for the transfer of the Gazette to local and eastern capitalists. John E. Lamb, John T. Bensley, J. C. Kolsen and Crawford Fairbanks are said to be the local men interested in the purchase of the Gazette, and it is further reported that money men in the east have been influenced to invest in the property. The Gazette will be unionized as soon as the transfer is made.

A. N. Towne, of Newark, N. J., is in the city as the representative of the eastern men who are to furnish the bulk of the capital.

## NO AGREEMENT.

### Negotiations Temporarily Suspended in District 11.

Relations between the operators and miners of this district were broken off Tuesday morning when the sub scale committees met at the Terre Haute house and the operators refused to have any further negotiations toward an agreement unless the miners who are now out over the field return to work at the old scale until the committee can settle on the new one.

The miners held an executive session at the Central Labor Union Hall in the afternoon, and the delegates from the locals that have quit work were instructed to return home and urge the miners to return to work in order that the committees can get together and reach an agreement. It is estimated that there are 2,500 men out as the entire Linton district is closed down.

Former President Hargrove was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain during the meeting yesterday afternoon, as a token of the regards of the miners for him. National Member George Purcell delivered a neat address in presenting the token to Mr. Hargrove who responded shortly thanking the miners.

The miners in the Linton district Tuesday voted by a large majority not to return to work until an agreement is reached and the scale signed by the miners and operators. The vote was taken at a mass meeting held in Hasaman's grove. The meeting was attended by over 2,000 miners. National Organizer William Blakely was present and delivered a short address.

Another mass meeting was held at Linton Thursday, and the men voted to return to work pending settlement. Clinton and Jackson Hill also voted to return to work.

The vote of the Hoisting Engineers in the block coal field was adverse to joining the U. M. W. A. and the officers of District 8 have issued an ultimatum that all engineers must have a Mine Workers card by Monday, April 11 or they will not be permitted to work.

## NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

### Time and Place of Annual Meetings of Trade and Labor Unions.

The annual conventions of labor organizations of the United States during the present year will be held as follows:

- April 11, Ishpeming, Mich.—United Mineral Mine Workers.
- May, Columbus, O.—Tin Plate Workers' International Protective association.
- May 1, New York city—United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of the United States.
- May 2, Trenton, N. J.—National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery.
- First week in May, St. Louis—Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.
- May 8, Cincinnati—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.
- May 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—Order of Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 9, Rochester, N. Y.—Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.
- May 10, Cleveland, O.—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
- May 12, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—International Brotherhood of Papermakers.
- May 16, New York city—American Federation of Musicians.
- June, St. Louis—International Association of Railway Clerks.
- June 1, St. Marks, O.—Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.
- June 6, Boston—International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.
- June 13, Danbury, Conn.—International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.
- June 13, St. Louis—Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union.
- June 14, St. Louis—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.
- June 14, St. Paul, Minn.—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.
- June 15, Rutland, Vt.—International Association of Marble Workers.
- June 26, Belleville, Ill.—International Association of Glass House Employees.
- July, about Chattanooga, Tenn.—Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of America.
- July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.
- July 11, Marietta, O.—American Flint Glass Workers' union.
- July 11, Buffalo—Glass Bottle Blowers' association.
- July 12, St. Louis—Stove Mounters' International union.
- July 14, Milwaukee, Wis.—International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.
- July 16, Springfield, Mass.—American Wire Workers' Protective association.
- July 19, St. Paul, Minn.—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.
- Aug. 1, Cincinnati—International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
- Aug. 2, Chicago—International Glove Workers' Union of America.
- Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Typographical union.
- Aug. 8, St. Louis—International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' union.
- Aug. 8, Washington—International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.
- Aug. 11, San Francisco—Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International union.
- September, St. Louis—International Union of Elevator Constructors.
- Sept. 12, Baltimore, Md.—Cigarmakers' International Union of America.
- Sept. 12, Omaha, Neb.—International Union of Steam Engineers.
- Sept. 12, Indianapolis, Ind.—International Association of United Brewery Workers.
- Sept. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters.
- Oct. 3, East St. Louis, Ill.—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
- Oct. 3, Paduch, Ky.—International Union Shipwrights, Joiners and Calkers of America.
- Oct. 4, Louisville, Ky.—Journeyman Barbers' International union.
- Oct. 10, Trenton, N. J.—Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America.
- Oct. 10, Sandusky, O.—Coopers' International union.
- Oct. 11, St. Louis—International Association of Car Workers.
- Oct. 18, Lowell, Mass.—United Textile Workers of America.
- November, New Brunswick, N. J.—National Print Cutters' Association of America.
- Nov. 14, San Francisco—American Federation of Labor.
- Dec. 5, San Francisco—International Seamen's union.
- Dec. 5, Pittsburgh—National Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America.

"The Hand Writing on the Wall or Revolution in 1907," the remarkable book of the 20th century. An ex-congressman tells for the first time secrets that are as tantalizing. Catching like Wild Fire! Agents wanted. Price \$1.50. Write for particulars. Wm. T. Nox, Gen. Agt. Indiana, Columbus, Ind.

## JUST A WORD

With you about Carpets and Furniture. We claim to have the largest and best assorted stock in the state. Everything is new; no "come-backs," such as sold in installment stores.

If you are worthy and need credit you can get it of us and not be compelled to pay the outrageous prices charged by installment stores.

## FOSTER'S Carpet & Furniture House.

### A BROOM MAKER'S VIEWS.

#### Reflections on Present and Future Conditions of Labor.

The non union men would not get half the wages they do were it not for the union men advancing their wages. The non union man who will not join the union of his craft is the most sneaking thief in the whole world for he is stealing from union labor every dollar he is paid over and above what he would get if there was no union. Every man should join the union of his craft. More yet; he should join the party of his class.

Trades unions have been the means of advancing the wages of millions of men, but they have had to strike and fight capital and nearly starve themselves and families to do it, while they have had the power in their own hands to change the system and kill capital forever. They fear Socialism will break up their homes, poor fools. Socialism won't break up your home. Under Socialism every man could own a home of his own, and a much better home than any man can under the present system. He would own his job, and would not have to strike to hold it. The capitalist don't break up your home, oh no. They break up your job and starvation breaks up your home. Socialism will give you the full product of your labor if you are willing to work and earn it. Four hours a day would pay you \$2,451 a year, and under capitalism you receive \$450 a year. Which would you prefer?

The Socialist don't want you to divide up what you have. If they did, what has the average workingman got? Nothing but his chains. Perhaps some have the full dinner pail left yet, but if the trusts keep raising the prices of their products they won't have anything to put in it.

Just investigate the meaning of Socialism and you will be satisfied with it, but don't condemn it until you know what it is. The co-operative commonwealth once tried will please all who are willing to work four hours a day.

Socialism is the name given to schemes for regenerating society by a more equal distribution of wealth and especially by substituting the principle of association for that of competition. That don't seem so bad. I should think that is just what the working class needs, for I don't believe they get an equal share of the wealth produced, though they produce all wealth. If they got an equal share they would surely not complain. Even the trades unionist is now complaining of not getting enough for his labor, and he gets more than the non union man.

CHAS. E. ABEL.

**New Idea Woman's Magazine.**  
Prominent features of the May number of the New Idea Woman's Magazine are adapted to that month. "How to Grow Pansies" and "The Cultivation of the Strawberry" will appeal to those who are interested in gardening. "When House-cleaning Time is Here" will suggest many new ideas for the saving of the housewife's strength, and in Fashion's realm there is a whole gallery of new models that will attract the home dressmaker.

**Blacksmiths Reorganized.**  
Last Friday night the Blacksmiths and Helpers effected a reorganization and have applied for a new charter in the International Blacksmiths and Helpers' union. The number of the local is 129. Sixty-five members are enrolled, including hammer men, bolt makers, glass house smiths, iron mill smiths, "bull dozers" and railroad shop smiths.

Friday night was chosen as regular meeting night. Invitations are extended to all blacksmiths to attend and join the union. At the meeting tonight permanent officers will be elected.

Old papers for sale at The Toiler office.

**In Changeable Weather.**  
It is wonderful how many people are benefited by the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine, especially ladies. It makes their blood pure and skin very white, smooth and soft.

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

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 8631

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# A Grand Suit and Skirt Sale

Our Ladies' Ready Made Suits are making a hit. Every economical shopper that has visited the different stores say that our prices are the lowest.

Our new Voiles, new Pebble, Cheviot and Venetian Suits—colors black, brown, blues—lined with best Australian Silk—values up to \$25. This will be the grandest sale of Suits this season. Prices for this sale will be \$18.50, \$12.50, \$10.00 and \$8.00

One particular suit we are having a great run on is a black and blue Mohair made the same as \$15 suit. Our sale price is \$7.50. **MOHAIR DRESS SKIRTS \$2.98** Here is a value that you do not often find—a nice stylish skirt made like the high priced Skirts only 2.98.

## REMNANTS:

REMNANTS OF PERCALE 4 7-8c. Stocks of Percale Calico, not duplicated at any other place. For this sale, per yard 4 7/8c

REMNANTS OF LINEN DAMASK Remnants of bleached and unbleached table damask. Restaurant and boarding house keepers should not miss this sale—absolutely pure linens up to 72 inches—values in this lot that sell for \$1.00 per yard—all kinds at a great saving per yard. 75c, 50c, 35c and 25c.

REMNANTS OF CASHMERE 7 1-2c. Remnants of fine white blue and pink Cashmere—makes beautiful dresses for children or ladies under skirts—a regular 25c value—take our advice and be here. Sale price per yard 7 1-2c.

REMNANTS 36-INCH MUSLIN 7 1-2c Remnants of a regular 9c muslin bleached—no starch—a big value this sale 7 1-2c

24 X 45 INCH PURE LINEN TOWELS FOR 25c Here is a pure linen 25 inches wide, 45 inches long—a towel that was never placed on sale in this city at this price. It is a regular 50c towel. We want your trade and if giving you values will do it we will get it. This towel comes in plain white, and white with red or blue borders. On sale 25c

Great Big Honey Comb and Huck towels also a lot of Linen Towels—two days sale, each 8c

Largest Turkish Bath Towels 19c. Great big double thread Turkish bath towels, will lap all around you. On sale each 19c.

50-INCH MOHAIR DRESS GOODS 50c. Just think, 50 inches wide, just what they are using for skirts and new spring suits—a good 75c value. We give you the most for your money. per yard 50c.

Walz-Watson Dry Goods Co.

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HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS, ONE FARE PLUS \$2.00

March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904. Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale. ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLONIST TICKETS VERY AT LOW RATES. On sale same date, and to same points named above.

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 654 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

**\$5 ST. LOUIS 55 And Return**

WORLD'S FAIR EXCURSION POPULAR TUESDAY AND THURSDAY COACH EXCURSIONS.

Sold Tuesdays, May 17th, 24th, 31st, Thursdays, May 19th, 26th; June 2d, 9th, 16th, 23d and 30th. Tickets good 7 days. Also regular tickets sold daily commencing April 25th. Good ten days—\$7 Full particulars at Big Four Offices. E. E. SOUTH, Gen. Agt.

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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE ALSO OLD BURGUNDY WINE And \*\*\* Climax Brandy.



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging until they shrivel and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable

**Tonic and Strengthening Properties** are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON. (See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

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**Speer's \*\*\* Climax Brandy** IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and equal in every respect to the high price Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

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Saturday Matinee and Night—"A MILLIONAIRE TRAMP"

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**When Justice Rules.**

When Justice rules the world, no more shall pain  
Write in deep lines its name on every face,  
Nor war with sword unsheathed in quest of fame  
Baptize in seas of blood the human race.

When Justice rules the world no more shall want  
Round human lives its serpent form entwined,  
Nor hypocrites with sanctimonious cant,  
The god of greed in human hearts enthroned.

When Justice rules the world no more shall might,  
With iron hoofs, rough shod o'er millions ride,  
Nor wrong enthroned, conspire to crush the right,  
Nor stay the vengeance of its rising tide.

Justice, long sought, long prayed for, long desired,  
Shall crush the spoilers' might, his weapons break,  
And men with holy patriotism fired,  
Their earth, their all at last shall rise and take.

**AN APPEAL**

To the Womanhood of America By a Kansas Woman.

Woman takes it upon herself to usher in the life of the race and the fate of its destiny rests upon her soul.

Has woman the right to usher in life if she has not the moral courage to stand against everything that tends to make it a blight and a curse.

There is not a wrong condition of life which man has not the power to obliterate and if woman is the embodiment of the highest spiritual forces of earth, she should take the initiative in all reform movements instead of being conservative. She is not truly womanly who can be contented in the midst of injustice and wrong.

A silent, subject motherhood means a subject race. The woman who does not stand for her own rights will be silent when the rights of her children are trampled under foot.

The greatest crimes of present day society were unknown in the matriarchate age, and with woman's subjection began the iniquities of private ownership and of war.

Today millions of lives are doomed to endless trial and deprivation. Robbed of all that makes life worth its while, while thousands of lives are shortened many years by incessant toil and lack of nourishing food. On the other hand there are those who "toil not, neither do they spin" yet they control millions more than they need.

She is neither Christian nor womanly who can look these conditions indifferently in the face.

As the next step in its evolution human-kind is getting ready to systematize industry, which will right all these heinous wrongs, and it is woman's part to become an aid in this great movement instead of being a hindrance with her conservatism.

The Socialist women of the United States should never be silent until the world listens to the laborer's cry for justice. Our women should join the locals and attend the county, state and national conventions. How many millions suffer in their wrongs today? Shall our women not rather aid than hinder them in their efforts for liberation?

Every year thousands of lives are blotted out in warfare and millions of dollars wasted that should be expended in bettering the conditions of life.

Sisters, do you ever stop long enough to really comprehend the awful suffering and waste of war, and did you ever realize that if the women of the world should say "no" there would immediately be an end to this twentieth century barbarism?

Life was given to man to be a growth and a joy, and the stain of every drop of human blood that is shed is upon the soul of every woman who has not raised her voice in protest against these wrongs.

Let our women everywhere band together in their demands for industrial justification and in their protests against warfare, and see what can be accomplished in a very short time.

Let our women in every state cry on the agitation against warfare by listing the women opposed to it.

The world has reached the greatest crisis in its history.

We must either rise like men and women or come to the revolution like intellectual and moral pigmies. Life and liberty, peace and plenty or war and poverty, crime and misery. I should like to hear from any of those women who are ready to enlist against war and poverty.

**English Employers and Unionism.**

A London shipbuilder who has 5,000 men on his payroll says: "I am in favor of unionism because it gives the men a feeling of security, without which no workman amounts to much. Union men are generally the best mechanics. They are better disciplined, and it is easier to deal with organized labor than with men who are not organized."

A manufacturer said, "It is worth 20 per cent to feel that my men are contented and satisfied with the conditions under which they work."

A mine owner said: "Employers do not object to meeting their men, so that the conditions of labor may be discussed. In fact, they regard that as a part of their business. My opinion is that the union has exercised an influence for good because it has established better relations between capital and labor and because it has put in force collective bargaining, which is best for both sides."

The beef trust, you know, was declared illegal. Great triumph for justice! But somehow we fellows who pay the butcher bills can't just just where we get in on the triumph.—Appeal.

The trades unionists of Chicago were a strong factor in the election of Carter Harrison as mayor of Chicago. Now they have put him on the "unfair" list and will proceed to elect another "good man."—Appeal.

Some of the union labor leaders speak of Governor Peabody as though he was under obligations to the workers. I suppose they think the workers are the only ones who have anything to do with putting capitalistic governors in office.

The majority of the women of the working class believe their husbands to be single in their affections. They never seem to take into account the silks and laces and jewelry and finery that their husbands' unpaid labor buys for the women of the leisure class.—New Nation.

While I positively refuse to wear scab hats or scab shoes, I do insist that I have as much right to do so as the man who makes union hats and union shoes has to vote a scab ticket. If I buy a scab hat I do the union hater an injury, but if he votes a scab ticket he does me an injury—an injury of far greater extent than I would do him by purchasing the scab hat.—Appeal.

Have you heard about our latest "infant industry?" The following headlines from the capitalistic press tell about it: "Syndicate Murders Babes as a Business at \$50 a Head." "Woman Kills, Police Say 1,000 Babes." She was not a woman of the working class either, but a "society leader." She did it for profit too. This infantile syndicate and the St. Louis syndicate for securing prostitutes are peculiar only in that they have dared to go further in outraging all notions of right than the average corporation engaged in the pursuit of profit.

The Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor is to be congratulated. Its legislative committee reported at the Erie convention two weeks ago that of 147 bills endorsed by the unions of the keystone state not one was enacted into law by the "workingman's friends" in the legislature. The recommendation that the committee be abolished, and that the money spent for lobbying be used for more useful purposes, was carried with a whoop. Then the convention adopted a resolution urging the unions to subscribe for labor papers in a body, educate their members and create public sentiment in favor of labor's demands.—Citizen.

Just look at the latest crazy act of the meat trust—better known as the hog combine. Here's a dispatch from New York stating that the price of meat has been advanced despite the fact that the trust's storehouses are packed full of beef and pork that is not and cannot be purchased by consumers on account of the already high prices. Was there ever anything more damnable? Quite likely the Armour-Swift swine have decided to wring the very last farthing out of the people for what meats they do consume. Next thing they will dump the unconsumed surplus in the ocean so that they can keep up prices without fail, just as the banana and fruit combines have thrown some of their products into the Mississippi river in order to preserve a "stable market."—Citizen.

Paper is now being successfully made from cornstalks, says a publication devoted to new inventions. The machine cleans up six acres a day, for which the farmer pays \$1 per acre. It shucks the corn, deposits the grain in boxes, bundles the stalks into great rolls ready for shipment to the paper mill, and leaves the husks and fodder ready for use as stock feed. It is estimated that wherever these machines are introduced fully three-fourths of the laborers formerly employed in gathering the corn crop will be displaced. This shows that farm laborers are up against the machine taking away their jobs just like wage earners in other lines of employment. And where is the ex-farm hand to turn to for employment.—Citizen.

A couple of American capitalists have arrived in the United States from the Philippines lately looking for labor. One of them, the editor of the Manila Times, states that "the great question there now is the scarcity of labor, the Filipinos declining to work at any price." The same gentleman is, according to the dispatch "bound for Washington to lay the grievances of the white residents before congress." I suppose the result will be the application of Colorado methods in the colonial administration. They can then prosecute the Filipinos for vagrancy if they don't work. Capitalistic civilization will require the care-free, nature-supported Filipino to commence the life of a slave of capitalism that someone may live in idleness.

**ROBERT HUNTER,**  
Formerly of Terre Haute, who has been engaged in slum work in Chicago and eastern cities, for some years, will deliver a

**LECTURE**  
—TT THE—  
**COLISEUM**

Next Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Socialist Party on

**Poverty and its Causes**

This will be the most interesting and instructive lecture of the season in Terre Haute. Everybody invited.

**TERRE HAUTE SOCIALIST NEWS.**

We are badly in need of a headquarters. Be sure to hear Comrade Hunter at the Coliseum next Sunday afternoon. Admission ten cents.

State Secretary Bowlen was in town last Saturday night and Sunday on his way home to Indianapolis from a speaking tour ending at Clay City. He had been to Staunton and Brazil also, attending the city convention at the latter place Thursday night.

The municipal campaign committee met last Sunday and Tuesday. Plans are being laid for a vigorous campaign of education among the workers. A large number of leaflets containing the platform and ticket will be printed and distributed, and numerous street meetings will be held.

The first meeting of the Terre Haute branch since March 20th was held last Sunday, the previous Sunday being that of Prof. Herron's meeting. The meeting was held at Comrade Reynolds' house. One member from Indianapolis local was admitted to this branch. Arrangements were made for the Hunter meeting next Sunday. It was decided to secure the Coliseum for the occasion. It was arranged to print tickets of admission for which ten cents is to be charged. The date of Comrade Carey for a lecture here, the 17th, was accepted. The vote on delegates to the national convention was taken.

**Debs in Milwaukee.**

Nearly 4,000 people turned out Sunday night to hear Eugene V. Debs, whom the Social Democrats had billed as the star attraction of their biggest rally of the campaign, at West Side Turner hall. Almost 2,000 men, women and children were crowded into this hall, and then an overflow meeting for about 1,000 more was held at Freie Gemeinde hall in an adjoining block. Even this hall could not accommodate all who applied, and before the speaking began both of the halls were packed to the doors and many were turned away. Efforts were made to get other halls when it was found that these two would not accommodate the crowds, but none could be found. The speakers considered it would be too cold for an open air meeting.

Mr. Debs made the principal speech at both meetings, making his argument on the class struggle. Seymour Stedman of Chicago, James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., and Winfield R. Gaylord also made brief addresses. The speakers were the same at both meetings. Mr. Debs speaking at Freie Gemeinde hall before coming to the Turner hall. Collections were taken up at both halls to defray campaign expenses, and the Turner hall meeting resulted in a contribution of \$117 and the one of Freie Gemeinde hall of \$30.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

**Socialist City Conventions.**  
Columbus, Ind., Apr. 4.

Editor The Toller,

About fifty Socialists met in Labor Hall Friday night April 1st to nominate a city ticket for the election to be held here Tuesday, May 3d. Ira O. Giltner was elected chairman and Wm. T. Noe secretary of the convention.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the convention was called to order, and after nominating candidates a very strong platform was read and adopted. The following candidates were nominated:

Mayor, John A. Cooper.  
Clerk, Ira O. Giltner.  
Treasurer, Rudolf F. Specht.  
Marshal, Gustave O. Schiller.

Councilmen:

1st Ward—Wm. T. Noe, J. E. Cooley.  
2nd " J. M. Boyer, Thos. S. Fuller.  
3d " Wm. H. Kyte, W. J. Washer.  
4th " C. Cavanaugh, F. Cunningham.  
5th " G. M. Lewelle, John Kempf.

Eugene V. Debs was endorsed as candidate for president. Wm. T. Noe, Secretary.

The Socialists of Brazil held their municipal convention last Thursday night. Fred Butterman was chairman and Geo. Larrair secretary. The following ticket was nominated:

Mayor—Oscar Bowles.  
Clerk—Marvin Elder.  
Treasurer—Arthur McDonald.  
Marshal—Alex Skeens.

No nominations for councilmen were made, the several wards being instructed to select candidates and report at the meeting of the local on the 10th.

The city platform of two years ago was adopted.

The ancient slave ran away from a master while the modern slave hunts for one.—Worker.

Patronize our advertisers, and be sure to tell them you saw their advertisement in The Toller.

**STATE SOCIALIST NEWS.**

**Letter From State Secretary William Bowlen.**

I have been notified that two members by the names of Andrew Giltner and Harley McKintire have been expelled from their local at Nabb, Ind., for voting at a democratic primary.

On my trip to the west part of the state I organized a local of ten at Staunton and another of nine at Clay City. I had to walk three miles to get to Clay City as the train could not get into the city on account of the high water.

Brazil held its municipal convention while I was there and nominated a ticket composed exclusively of working men.

Comrade Snook of Elkhart reports that the indications are that the local there will arouse from its dormant state and become imbued with more life and energy.

I am going to send out a circular in a few days relative to placing circuit speakers in the field. I will send the circular to all the readers of Socialist papers whose address I have urging them to take the speakers on the circuit plan.

The vote closes today on the proposed change in the state constitution, and I am withholding my financial report so as to send it out along with the result of the referendum.

**Barrett's Letter.**  
Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 5.

Despite the failure of the street cars Friday night, due to the floods, a fair crowd was present to assist the Indianapolis Socialists in celebrating the Commune festival. State Secretary Bowlen made the address, the rest of the program being made up of musical numbers.

After paying all expenses the treasury of the local is \$46 to the good. Quite a little nest egg to carry on the agitation during the coming campaign.

National German Organizer Robert Sattiel was in Indianapolis all week putting in some good liks among the German trades unions. In this city as in many others are many of the old guard among the Germans, men who were the pioneers of the Socialist movement of America. They carried on the work of agitation and organization though handicapped by lack of knowledge of the language and customs of the country. Over their foaming steins of lager the future Socialist Republic was discussed. The capitalists were pictured as being in fear and trembling of the few Socialists who were waiting patiently in their club rooms or wine cellars for the Social Revolution, which some of them could see just peeping over the horizon. Those members of the old guard who are still with us have not changed. The activity of the movement has passed from their hands into those of younger men who are native to the soil, who read the literature of the movement and see that others do the same; men who have the enthusiasm of youth, and knowing the goal to be achieved, set about to reach it. Comrade Sattiel, in his work among the Germans, has come across many of the passive ones described above, and they have been more of a hindrance than help to him.

Much business was transacted at the monthly business meeting of the local Sunday afternoon. A date was accepted for Comrade Carey about April 19th. The votes on the delegates to the Chicago convention were scattered. Comrades were voted on from every section of the state, at least twenty different candidates receiving more or less votes. The meeting was unanimous for leaving the state constitution as it was with reference to members of the party being in six months before being eligible to hold office.

This is the season of the year when the festive unionist who is vociferous with his slogan of "No politics in the union," is joining the Hearst club and telling what a great friend of labor is Little Willie, whose every heart throb goes out with heavy thumps for the downtrodden poor. It was some of these same "union" men who passed resolutions of regret at the death of Mark Hanna, another "working man's friend" at the Central Labor Union here several weeks ago.

**WILL BARRETT.**

**The Clergy and Socialism.**

The principles of Socialism are the basis of all modern government. Christ taught it when he taught the principles of love and justice. The people who never examine into things themselves but leave all such matters to the clergy who are none too accurate and trustworthy in their knowledge of any system other than the one they are employed to advocate, and when a competing one comes in conflict with theirs they are apt to look upon it with a prejudice that leads them to make loose and incorrect statements regarding it.

These same men—the hired tools of the capitalist—who get their convictions from the same place they get their pay—denounce the Socialists as anarchists and make a number of other statements as incorrect in the house of God.

The church, while theoretically Christian, has practically rejected the ethics of Christ's gospel and has ceased to exert sufficient influence to command the confidence of men and women. But Socialism looks up on the horizon as an early consummation through the efforts of humble workers whom capitalism regards but by numbers.

Capitalism's march has been marked by the blood of slaughtered laborers who number by the millions, and its power has destroyed kingdoms and empires. Many heroes have lived whose trade was robbery and butchery, and strange as it may appear, they have been praised by the clergy as Christians. But thank God, it shall not always be so, for the teachings of that great I Am shall exalt the earth.

Socialism must reign supreme. The Socialist must conquer the temptations of the capitalist. Men who have been chained by the capitalist must be freed by the power of Socialism.

Progress is its destiny and mercy its mission. Its agent is light; its aim is love; its proclamation is peace; its triumph is truth and its trophies are laborers made free.

FRED HARR,  
Nabb, Ind., R. R. No. 1.



**A Picture.**

The farmer sat in his easy chair  
Smoking his pipe of clay,  
While his hale old wife with busy care  
Was clearing the dinner away;  
A sweet little girl with fine blue eyes  
On her grandfather's knee was catching flies.

The old man laid his hand on her head,  
With a tear on his wrinkled face,  
He thought how often her mother, dead,  
Had sat in the self-same place;  
As the tear stole down from his half-shut eye,  
"Don't smoke!" said the child, "how it makes you cry!"

The house-dog lay, stretched out on the floor,  
Where the shade after noon used to steal;  
The busy old wife, by the open door,  
Was turning the spinning wheel;  
And the old brass clock on the mantel-tree  
Had plodded along to almost three.

Still the farmer sat in his easy chair,  
While close to his heaving breast  
The moistened brow and the cheek so fair  
Of his sweet grandchild were pressed;  
His head, bent down, on her soft hair lay;  
Fast asleep were they both, that summer day!

—Eastman.

**NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.**

**Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.**

An international labor congress at St. Louis during the world's fair has been proposed by the central body at Milwaukee.

Several postal clerks' unions have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and now it is proposed to form a national union of the calling.

Can workers at the Maywood (Ill.) plant of the American Can company charge that the company has sought to induce the local merchants not to give them credit.

All the Lehigh Valley coal collieries in the Shamokin district which have been idle since Oct. 1, have resumed operation. Two thousand men and boys were given employment.

Frau Krupp observed the birthday of her late husband by giving \$25 each to 2,000 workmen who had been twenty-five years in the service of the company and by donating \$125,000 to the workmen's hospital.

Trouble between the members of the Chicago Brass Manufacturers' association and their union employees is expected as the result of their adoption by the former of a declaration of principles antagonistic to labor organizations.

The allied printing trades of Philadelphia have begun an active campaign for the use of the label in that city, and are publishing a paper called the Trades Union News. Shelly Smith, an old-time member of the printers' union, is editor.

The bakers' ten-hour law of New York, which prohibits bakers from working more than ten hours a day, or sixty hours a week, has been carried from court to court, and been sustained by the New York State Court of Appeals.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has asked all affiliated international unions to insist that local unions under their jurisdiction in Canada at once attach themselves to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

While the Baltimore fire brought financial loss to many business men and in several cases forced them into bankruptcy, it has caused a building boom that is draining workmen from all cities in the United States. It is estimated that it will require 40,000 men three years to rebuild the burnt district.

The officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, under date of Feb. 11, sent out circular letters to each of its affiliated locals in the United States, recommending that a referendum vote be taken on the question of withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor, and proceeding as an independent organization in the future.

Labor unions throughout Texas have started a movement in opposition to the state penitentiary board leasing convicts to coal operators to work in the mines. Members of the board claim the right to lease the convicts in this way, and say that the \$1,200 received as wages monthly from them materially helps in reducing the taxes of the state.

Developments indicate that the harmonious relations between the coal miners and operators in the bituminous coal fields will continue, and that a strike will be averted. That means that the operators will not insist on the proposed wage reduction, for the miners are firm in their stand that they will not accept a reduction until, as Secretary Ryan expresses it, "they are licked."

Out of every 200 factory workmen in Moscow, Russia, there are only three who cannot sign their own names; while out of every 200 landowners and capitalists, there are seven who cannot sign their names. Of the entire population 45 out of every 100 people in Moscow cannot either read or write. These figures are given by the latest census report issued by the Moscow city government.

The executive officers of the Western Federation of Miners have decided to withdraw all suits now pending against officers of the Colorado National Guard in consequence of their acts in connection with the strikes and to bring action against Gov. Peabody alone. In the suit against the governor it will be alleged that he is directly responsible for all acts of the militia and that his course has been in violation of law.

The fifteenth annual report of the New York state board of mediation

and arbitration, contains, besides a report on the regular work of the board, a copy of all the arbitration laws of the United States, of each state that has enacted such laws, and those of France, Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and New South Wales. Twenty-four states of the United States have passed arbitration laws, which are reprinted in full.

Reports of officers of the Iron Molders' Union of North America for the past year show an increase in membership for the twelve months of 16,000 in round numbers. The financial statement of the benefits paid by the international union is interesting. It shows: Official expenses, \$73,795.71; strike benefits, \$184,448.16; death and total disability benefits, \$48,672.65, or a grand total of disbursements for the year of \$306,916.52.

The Labor Gazette, published by the Board of Trade of London, England, continues to give the gloomy reports of the condition, etc., of the workers in Great Britain. Still further declines in employment during the month of December are given in the January issue. As compared with the previous month and the corresponding period in the previous year, 6.7 of the trade unions making returns were reported as unemployed.

Circulars are being sent all local unions under the International Typographical union by the Denver local, urging the raising of a fund to erect an addition to the Printers' home at Colorado Springs, in honor of the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings. The circular states that a fund of about \$20,000 is necessary, and that it would "reflect great credit upon our organization, and would prove to the world at large that the printers never forget their friends."

Lithographers of the United States are threatened with a lockout if they do not consent to reductions in wages and the open shop. The recently formed National Lithographers' Association has decided to fight the Lithographers' International Union on those demands. The union controls practically every concern of any magnitude and is considered one of the strongest in the country. The officers state that the organization will never consent to the open shop.

The United States Senate has passed the bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by six months' imprisonment or a fine of \$500, or both, to detain seamen's clothing. The bill amends the McGuire act passed in 1895, so as to make effective the provision against detaining seamen's clothing. The seamen's union is interested in the measure and hopes that the House will also pass the bill to give practical effect to the effort to abolish a long-standing imposition upon seamen.

W. H. Perry, the newly elected president of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, is one of the aggressive men that have made that organization great. Since 1900 he has been a subdistrict president. During the last five years he has served on every scale committee, both state and national. Mr. Perry was born in Belmont County, Ohio, and is thirty-five years of age. He is a persuasive talker, good listener, and has the same ability of making true friends that is possessed by National President John Mitchell.

According to the Coast Seamen's Journal the year 1903 holds the record for the largest number of deaths in any previous year in the history of the Lake Seamen's Union. Sixty-two members of the organization died during the year and from these causes: Thirty-six deaths occurred from natural causes, eight met death by falling overboard in port, six perished at sea, four from unknown causes, three from injuries received from falling into the holds of vessels, two were shot, and one committed suicide.

Threats are being made by the union carpenters of Buffalo that they will go on strike May 1 if they do not obtain a raise of 2 cents an hour before that time. The contract under which the men are working expires on that date. The impression is that the demands of the men will be ignored by the principal contractors of the city. Most of the employes consider that the scale of 35 cents an hour, which the men are now receiving, is all that is possible for them to pay. Should trouble arise this year 2,000 carpenters would be affected, embracing 58 per cent of the carpenters of the city.

The work of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, is to be supplemented by the formation of a woman's auxiliary, arrangements for which were perfected at the last meeting of the union. The purpose of the auxiliary is to co-operate with the efforts of the union in promoting union conditions, encouraging the union label, cultivate better social relationship, and in many ways lend the influence of the new organization to the advancement of the cause of unionism. The auxiliary will be composed of the wives, daughters, sisters, and female friends of the members of the union.

A member of the Texas Legislature, in making a speech recently on a question of trade unionism, held up his union card and made the following stirring speech in favor of unionism. He said: "My union teaches me when a fellow member comes to town to see that he has something to eat and a place to sleep. It teaches me to secure him work, so that he can earn an honest living. It teaches me to see that he has medical care and a nurse when he is sick. It teaches me to give him a Christian burial if he should die, and if he leaves a family to care for them until they are old enough to care for themselves. I submit to you, gentlemen, that there is no greater nor grander teaching than this."



SOUTH AMERICA

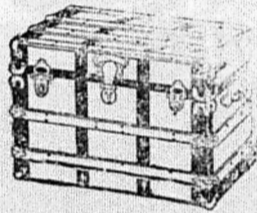
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SPYING ON UNIONS.

METHODS OF "THE CORPORATIONS' AUXILIARY COMPANY."

Claims That It Places Organized Labor at the Mercy of Employers by Laying Bare to Its Subscribers the Secrets of the Unions.

Several weeks ago the Appeal to Reason published an expose of "the Corporations' Auxiliary company," whose main office is at Cleveland, O. Documental evidence was secured by a representative of the Appeal to Reason, working under cover, direct from the head officials of the "Auxiliary."

Honeycombed by a spy system by the side of which that of Russia is a mere kindergarten affair, the labor unions have lost all the advantages they formerly had by surrounding their proceedings with secrecy.

Only the highest grades of skilled labor are free from the intrusion of spies into their counsel rooms, and even these have men constantly trailing them for the purpose of keeping their employers fully posted.

The Corporations' Auxiliary company of Cleveland is the central concern, the headquarters of this great spy system, but it has branches in every large city in the Union.

A reporter of the American has succeeded in unearthing the complete details of the work of this branch office in the trolley strike in Newark last fall.

The spies are lettered and numbered. The agent in charge of the New York office was known to the spies he hired by the cipher word "Chamois."

All the reports of the spies were delivered to confidential agents of their employers. These agents met them each evening, never twice in the same place. When they wished to communicate with the head of the New York branch they were instructed to telephone 4690 John.

The central headquarters of the spy system is the Chamber of Commerce building in Cleveland, the general manager being J. H. Smith.

In a secret circular sent out by the concern to employers all over the country the manager said that all the employees of the concern outside of the office were union men in good standing and that in Washington the company had stationed a man who is in a position to learn all the official secrets of the executive board of the Federation of Labor.

Many of the discharges of old and faithful employees of the Public Service corporation of New Jersey who were members of the union have been traced to these spies. Some of these men had been in the employ of the trolley company fourteen years, but shortly after W. W. Wheatley of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company assumed charge as general manager and introduced the spies of the Corporations' Auxiliary company these men were discharged.

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SIXTH AND CHURCH

RUSKIN College

Department of Ruskin College. Literary Department of Ruskin College. The college is located in the city of Terre Haute, Ind. It is a four-year college.

system on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

One of the letters follows: New York, Sept. 23, 1903. Dear —: Now, if you are asked to join the union, of course you want to get into it and attend all meetings.

Hand in all the names and lodge numbers of the men who join the union you possibly can. The committee which called on our client yesterday were not given any satisfaction, and we would like you to pay particular attention to what the employees say about it and what they are going to do.

The committee referred to was that which called upon President McCarter and some of the directors of the Public Service corporation in order to have certain grievances adjusted.

This letter also developed the fact that the spies of the trust secret service system receive \$65 a month, less the amount they receive in wages from the company they are assigned to work for.

A letter received the following day by another spy read in part as follows:

What we are particularly anxious to know at the present time are the union conditions, plans, etc., of the union men who are radicals and the names and lodge numbers of as many as possible who join the union.

Report conversation of the boys that you hear on all union matters, always giving lodge numbers of those who say things, and endeavor to learn the sentiments of each you come in contact with.

Do not forget to go into details on all matters, and most particularly watch out for the radicals and what they have to say, and endeavor to learn in advance of any plans that might be on foot.

In case anything of great importance comes up get us on phone, so that we can get the information to our clients without delay.

In the following letter was contained direction to mark each union man in Newark who showed any disposition to extend aid to strikers elsewhere: New York, Nov. 9, 1903.

Journeyman Tailors' unions at Cleveland, O., Kansas City and Denver have appealed to the local Federation of Labor for assistance.

On Oct. 26 the American Federation of Labor issued an appeal for assistance over the signature of the entire executive board. The appeal, printed in red ink, will probably be sent to every union tailor in the country.

On the day following came this letter to a Newark spy: New York, Nov. 10, 1903.

At a meeting of Local No. 239, held at Newark on Nov. 4, four applications for membership in the union were presented. Make a special effort and endeavor to ascertain the badge numbers, also the names, of these four and the lines on which they are employed, submitting same to us as promptly as possible.

Try and get the name of the financial secretary of this local, as our client is very desirous of learning if he is at present employed by the company and what depot he is connected with. Do all in your power to get desired information as soon and as complete as possible.

The spy system is still in force among employees of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and in a number of other unions in this city.

IMMIGRANTS AS UNIONISTS.

How Labor Organizations Have Wiped Out Race Antagonisms. When once moved by the spirit of unionism the immigrants from low standard countries are the most dangerous of unionists, for they have no obligations, little property and but meager necessities that compel them to yield.

The bituminous coal miners were on strike four months in 1897 and the anthracite mine workers five months in 1902. Unionism comes to them as a discovery and a revelation. Suddenly to find that men of other races whom they have hated are really brothers and that their enmity has been encouraged for the profit of a common oppressor is the most profound awakening of which they are capable.

Their resentment toward employers who have kept them apart, their devotion to their new found brothers, are terrible and pathetic. With their emotional temperament unionism becomes not merely a fight for wages, but a religious crusade. It is in the nature of retribution that, after bringing to this country all the industrial races of Europe and Asia in the effort to break down labor organizations, these races should so soon have wiped out race antagonism and, joining together in the most powerful of labor unions, have wrenched from their employers the greatest advances in wages.

There is but one thing that stands in the way of complete unionization in many of the industries—namely, a flood of immigration too great for assimilation by the unions. With nearly a million immigrants a year, the pressure upon unions seems almost irresistible. A few of the unions which control the trade, like the mine workers and longshoremen, with high initiation fees and severe terms of admission, are able to protect themselves by virtue of strength already gained.

But in the coast states and on miscellaneous labor this strategic advantage does not exist, and the standards are set by the newest immigrants—Chautauquan.

A Home For the A. F. of L. Rumors are current in labor circles that the executive council of the American Federation of Labor will recommend to the next convention of that body that a permanent home and building for the parent body of labor be erected in Washington and submit a plan to raise the necessary funds to acquire ground and put up a suitable building.

LINCOLN'S ODD PERSONALITY

By DAVID H. BARNES

(Copyright, 1904, by Hamilton Music.)

THE unique personality of Abraham Lincoln was in no way more marked than in his physical appearance. His height was six feet four inches. His figure was gaunt and slightly bent. He was swarthy as an Indian, with wiry, jet black hair not easily amenable to the comb.



THE STEALWART LINCOLNS.

His trousers were always too short. His cloak, for which he often substituted a shawl, was short and voluminous. He carried a faded green umbrella with "A. Lincoln" in white cotton letters sewed to the outside. His eyes were bright, keen and of luminous gray in color, and his eyebrows were black.

On his first visit to Boston, in 1848, Lincoln excited the derision of the effete east. He is described as wearing an ill fitting, badly worn suit of bombazine, without vest or cravat, and a twenty-five cent straw hat, in the sweatband of which he carried his memoranda and correspondence.

From Boston he went to Dedham to speak at the convention held to nominate Horace Mann for congress. He was greeted coldly by an audience which but half filled the hall and which saw in him a man morose and apparently stupid.

But when Mr. Lincoln rose to speak, his head almost touching the ceiling, all was changed. He was no longer indifferent, but started off with fine effect. "Pretty soon," says George Monroe of Boston, who was one of the reception committee, "Lincoln turned up the sleeves of his bombazine sack coat, then he turned up the cuffs of his shirt and by and by loosened his necktie and wound up by taking it off altogether, the enthusiasm of his listeners rising steadily as the transformation progressed."

Lincoln's high silk hat, which he assumed with his increasing honors, was a treasure to the cartoonists of the day. It was a very tall "stovepipe," with a brim like a sombrero. The hat which he wore toward the end of his

life is preserved in the Oldroyd museum in Washington. It is a good 7 1/4 in size. A legend credits this hat with having saved the president's life. It is said that he was riding alone near the capitol when a concealed assassin fired at him. Misjudging the size of the famous hat, the assailant shot too high, the bullet going through the tie about an inch below the top and just missing the hair of the president, who was later to be the victim of John Wilkes

Lincoln's speech at Dedham.



LINCOLN'S SPEECH AT DEDHAM.

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