

JOIN THE UNION
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THE TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY
OF YOUR CLASS

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SIXTH YEAR

PLATFORM OF THE
SOCIALIST PARTY
OF AMERICA

1. We, the Socialist Party, in convention assembled, make our appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea of liberty the Republican and Democratic parties are equally false. They alike struggle for power to maintain and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete overthrow of such liberties as we already have, and by the still further enslavement and degradation of labor.

Our American institutions came into the world in the name of freedom. They have been seized upon by the capitalist class as the means of rooting out the idea of freedom from among the people. Our state and national legislatures have become the mere agencies of great propertied interests. These interests control the appointments and decisions of the judges of our courts. They have come into what is practically a private ownership of all the functions and forces of government. They are using these to betray and conquer foreign and weaker peoples, in order to establish new markets for the surplus goods which the people make, but are too poor to buy. They are gradually so invading and restricting the right of suffrage as to take away unawares the right of the worker to a vote or voice in public affairs. By enacting new and misinterpreting old laws, they are preparing to attack the liberty of the individual even to speak or think for himself, or for the common good.

By controlling all the sources of social revenue, the possessing class is able to silence what might be the voice of protest against the passing of liberty and the coming of tyranny. It completely controls the university and public school, the pulpit and the press, and the arts and literatures. By making these economically dependent upon itself, it has brought all the forms of public teaching into servile submission to its own interests.

Our political institutions are also being used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become the possessors of private property in the means of life.

Capitalism is the enemy and destroyer of essential private property. Its development is through the legalized confiscation of all that the labor of the working class produces, above its subsistence-wage. The private ownership of the means of employment grounds society in an economic slavery which renders intellectual and political tyranny inevitable. Socialism comes so to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

2. As an American socialist party, we pledge our fidelity to the principles of international socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the socialists of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most exploited and oppressed workers, in the most remote places of the earth, inevitably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finance are no longer national but international, in both organization and results. The chief significance of national boundaries, and of the so-called patriotisms which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to throw them against each other in the struggles of contending capitalist interests for the control of the yet unexploited markets of the world, or the remaining sources of profit.

The socialist movement therefore is a world-movement. It knows no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

3. The socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working or producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty, and physical and intellectual misery, for its portion.

The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article produced. Production is now social or collective. Practically everything is made or done by many men—sometimes separated by seas or continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who make them, but for the profit of the owners of the tools and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two classes; and from it have sprung all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of interests, any more than there can be peace in the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society based upon this class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundamental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

4. The socialist program is not a theory imposed upon society for its acceptance or rejection. It is but the interpretation of what is, sooner or later, inevitable. Capitalism is already struggling to its destruction. It is no longer competent to organize or administer the work of the world, or even to preserve itself. The captains of industry are appalled at their own inability to control or direct the rapidly socializing forces of industry. The so-called trust is but a sign and form of the developing socialization of the world's work. The universal increase of the uncertainty of employment, the universal capitalist determination to break down the unity of labor in the trades unions, the widespread apprehensions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization the socialist

movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and misery, it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the socialist movement. The socialist party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all these things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creators and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for a profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together; and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may seize every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the co-operative commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class; for shortened days of labor and increase of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sickness and lack of employment; for pensions for aged and exhausted workers; for the public ownership of the means of transportation, communication and exchange; for the graduated taxation of incomes, inheritances, franchises and land values, the proceeds to be applied to the public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the complete education of the children, and their freedom from the workshop; for the equal suffrage of men and women; for the prevention of the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government, including initiative, referendum, proportional representation, equal suffrage and municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; and for every gain or advantage for the workers that may be wrested from the capitalist system, and that may relieve the suffering and strengthen the hands of labor. We lay upon every man elected to any executive or legislative office the first duty of striving to procure whatever is for the workers' most immediate interest, and for whatever will lessen the economic and political powers of the capitalist, and increase the like powers of the worker.

But, in so doing, we are using these remedial measures as means to the one great end of the co-operative commonwealth. Such measures of relief as we may be able to force from capitalism are but a preparation of the workers to seize the whole powers of government, in order that they may thereby lay hold of the whole system of industry, and thus come into their rightful inheritance.

To this end we pledge ourselves, as the party of the working class, to use all political power, as fast as it shall be entrusted to us by our fellow-workers, both for their immediate interests and for their ultimate and complete emancipation. To this end we appeal to all the workers of America, and to all who will lead their lives to the service of the workers in their struggle to gain their own, and to all who will nobly and disinterestedly give their days and energies unto the workers' cause, to cast in their lot and faith with the socialist party. And we appeal only to what we, and the men and women whom we represent, are ready to give and have given. Our appeal for the trust and suffrages of our fellow-workers is at once an appeal for their common good and freedom, and for the freedom and blossoming of our common humanity. In pledging ourselves, and those we represent, to be faithful to the appeal which we make, we believe that we are but preparing the soil of that economic freedom from which will spring the freedom of the whole man.

TWO ACCOUNTS

Eye Witness Disputes Reports of Assault by Haywood

(The Terre Haute Star contains a so-called account of the trouble between Sec. Haywood of the Western Federation of Miners, and Captain Wells, which we print below. It is followed by the true report of Constable Kendrick, an eye witness, and also of Haywood himself.)

The bringing of Moyer to Denver, to appear in the habeas corpus suit, gave Secretary Haywood a chance to get in jail. Moyer alighted from the train under a military escort. Haywood was there to greet him. He seized Moyer by the arm and started to walk up town between the lines of soldiers. He was told he could not do this, but he kept on doing it. Finally Captain Wells, a handsome daredevil of a fellow, stepped between Moyer and Haywood. The latter was fighting mad and he began swinging his fists until the butt end of a rifle dropped him. He was taken to the Oxford hotel, where he cut loose again and felled two soldier lads before he was knocked down again. Haywood would probably have been killed in this melee had not Captain Wells, with drawn revolver, knelt at the prostrate figure and threatened to shoot any one that raised a hand. This is how Haywood got in jail.—Star, Terre Haute.

According to the report made by Deputy Constable Jack Kendrick to Justice Hynes, the attack upon Secretary Haywood was without provocation.

Constable's Story

"I did not expect any trouble," said Kendrick. "I went with Haywood to the depot, because he wanted to go there and see Mr. Moyer arrive. I stepped back a pace from Haywood's side, when I saw him advance to shake hands with Moyer. Just as Haywood stepped forward to grasp the hand of his chief, he was struck by a soldier. I did not see the first blow. In fact everything happened so quickly that I hardly knew what was going on.

"In a minute there was a general melee. Haywood had been struck over the head and was partially knocked down. As soon as he got on his feet again, half a dozen soldiers began to grapple with him. He struck out with his fists. He received several blows

from guns and revolvers during the fight.

"Then in the hotel he was crowded back toward the wall and ordered to sit down. He refused and some one, I believe an officer, struck him over the head with the butt of a revolver. I tried my best to get up with my prisoner but they had him entirely surrounded and would not let me get near him. I told several of the officers that he was my prisoner, but they paid no attention to me."

When asked for his own story of the melee at the depot, Haywood said:

"It is a difficult matter for me to make an absolutely correct statement of happenings that transpired so unexpectedly and almost instantaneously but the facts, as I believe them to be true, are as follows:

"I was anxious to meet Mr. Moyer, and felt that I would like to be at the depot to see him when he arrived, particularly in view of the current reports that he had been suffering from severe illness. I thought he would like to see some of his friends at the depot to greet him when he came in. So I got up early, and in custody of Constable Kendrick, who has been in charge of me, I went to meet the train.

"I did not have the remotest idea of there being any trouble or I never would have gone to the depot. When Mr. Moyer, accompanied by guards, came walking up the platform, there was a detachment of militiamen, both in front and behind him. He was walking alone. I stepped in when he came abreast of me, grasped his hand and was walking along, his hand in mine, when one of the officers, whom I think was Captain Wells, violently pulled me away by the arm or shoulder, and at the same time he made a motion as though he was going to strike me. He never uttered a word, nor did I, so far as I can remember.

"This action on the part of the officer seemed to have been a signal for the militiamen to make an assault, which I regard as entirely unprovoked. I had said or done nothing to provoke the attack. When one of the soldiers started the attack by striking me over the head with his gun, I then struck out to resist, and to defend myself. I did not strike Captain Wells to my knowledge and belief, though I cannot be absolutely positive, since I was engaged in warding off blows that were being rained upon me by as many militiamen as could surround me. I was then wedged in between two cars, and the soldiers were striking and jabbing me repeatedly with their gun butts.

"When they had satisfied themselves,

DEBS AND HANFORD

Standard Bearers of the Socialist Party in Campaign of 1904

With tremendous acclamation Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, was nominated for president by the National Socialist Convention at Chicago, May 5. No other man was mentioned for the place. Debs is the most beloved and honored leader of the socialists of America.

Ben Hanford, of New York, member of the "Big 6" Typographical Union, was unanimously nominated for vice-president. Ben is all right, a highly intelligent, brave, loyal worker for the salvation of the toilers from poverty and slavery.

The capitalist papers have amused themselves and deceived their readers by saying that Debs was "dictator" at the convention. Debs made no speech in the convention, except to accept the nomination; but he wrote an article for the daily Appeal to Reason advocating the omission of the special union labor resolution and voted against that resolution in the convention on the ground that our whole position as expressed in platform and general principles is so clear on that question as to require no special separate utterance and that we stand for the emancipation of all workers and should not specially single out any one class. Never-the-less the convention passed that resolution by a roll call vote of more than two to one—which shows how Debs does not dictate to the socialists of America. The socialist party dictates to itself. It follows no man as master.

TRADES UNION RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by National Socialist Convention at Chicago
May 4, 1904

The trade union labor movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and necessary to resist the encroachments of capitalism. It is a weapon to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalistic system. However, this industrial struggle can only lessen the exploitation, but does not abolish it. The exploitation of labor will only cease when the working class shall own the means of production and distribution and establish their right to the full product of their labor. To achieve this end the working class must consciously become the dominant political power. The organization of the workers will not be complete until they unite on the political as well as the industrial field on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle cannot attain lasting success until the workers

permanently secure by their political power what they have wrung from their exploiters in the economic struggle. In accordance with the decisions of the International Socialist Congresses in Brussels, Zurich and London, this convention reaffirms the declarations that the trade and labor unions are a necessity in the struggle to aid in emancipating the working class, and we consider it the duty of all wage workers to affiliate with this movement.

Political differences of opinion do not and should not justify the division of the forces of labor in the industrial movement any more than industrial divisions should divide the workers on the political field. The interests of the working class make it imperative that the labor organizations equip their members for the great work of the abolition of wage slavery by educating them in Socialist principles.

they dragged me out from between the cars and General Bell came up and ordered his men to place me between the two squads with Mr. Moyer, saying:

"Just have him fall in behind that other man; that's where we want him."

"Then the detachment walked me up the street into the Oxford Hotel. Wells told off the soldiers, and a detail was instructed to take me back into the recess. I was standing where I had been ordered, whence someone commanded me to sit down. I replied that I did not want to sit down. Then he drew his revolver and attempted to strike me on the head.

"Ten or twelve soldiers surrounded me, and nearly all of them, so far as their cramped position would allow, were trying to jab or strike me with their guns. Several had their guns leveled, and would probably have fired upon me, but some officer, whom I did not recognize, said:

"Don't shoot him! Don't shoot him!"

"By this time Walter Ganley, who was one of the nearest to me, got room to swing his arm, and struck me over the head with his heavy revolver, knocking me down the steps that lead to the basement. When I came up, the officer told the men to fall back.

"Extremely weak and exhausted from loss of blood from this murderous attack by the military, simply because I did not want to sit down, I sank into a chair, while further negotiations for my disposal were pending."

"TO HELL WITH HABEAS CORPUS"

"Let them try to pass our sentries, and we'll turn them into fertilizers," says General Bell of Colorado; "to hell with habeas corpus, I'll give them post-mortems instead."

This is an interview that comes from Colorado, an American state.

It seems incredible. We can hardly believe that, here in America, in the dawning of the Twentieth Century, such words could fall from the lips of an American citizen—much less an officer of an American commonwealth.

But such is the fact nevertheless. During the past year martial law has prevailed in three counties in Colorado, and the state troops have been constantly in the field, governing these counties by military force, and without the semblance of civil law. The governor of Colorado has ordered a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and the validity of the governor's action is now to

be tested in the supreme court of that state.

And this brought out the interview with General Bell. "To hell with the habeas corpus! What a sentiment for an American citizen!"

Perhaps when General Bell was a private citizen, and before he became a politician and a state officer in Colorado, he thought as much of the institutions of his country as did any man.

It is exceedingly dangerous to place deadly weapons in the hands of any man and send him forth to kill his fellow citizens. The moment he engages in a work of that kind, the finer feelings of human nature are stifled, the primeval instincts of the savage reveal themselves, and the old tiger heart begins to beat and pant for blood.

"To hell with the habeas corpus!" that sentence embodies the military spirit. And that is a dangerous spirit; one which at all times should be discouraged in a free state, rather than encouraged.

Colorado gives us a valuable lesson. She is showing us what might be. She is showing us what can very easily happen, and her example should teach us to be constantly on guard. She is showing us the danger that lurks in shoulder straps.

Colorado is suffering from lawlessness—a lawless governor and a lawless soldiery—and lawlessness is expensive. Colorado has found it so, as will any other state which cares to try the experiment. Labor unions cannot be shot into obedience. Civil conditions must be dealt with by civil measures. Lawlessness cannot exterminate lawlessness. For every social maladjustment there must be a social remedy. We must deal with the causes that lie back of the union, the strike and the boycott. Two wrongs do not make one right and never will.

"To hell with the habeas corpus" is a benefitting sentiment for those who would rule by force, but it is not the sentiment of true Americanism—Colorado County (Mo.) Democrat.

Russo-Japanese War

Whereas, the conflicting commercial interests of the ruling classes in Russia and Japan have induced the governments of these countries to bring about war between the Russian and Japanese nations; and

Whereas, the working people of Russia and Japan have no interest in waging this campaign of bloody warfare, be it

Resolved, That this convention of the Socialist party of America sends greetings of fraternity and solidarity to the working people of Russia and Japan, and condemns the Russo-Japanese war as a crime against progress and civilization. And be it further

Resolved, That we appeal to the wage workers of Russia and Japan to join hands with the International Socialist movement in its struggle for world-peace.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Jos. Friz is at Rochester, N. Y., attending the twelfth annual meeting of the Bartenders' International league.

A heavy piece of slate fell upon Joseph Vasanni, an Italian in the Brasil Block Coal Co's mine at Diamond Monday, fatally injuring him.

At the Clerks' meeting Tuesday night it was decided that after the 23d stores will close at 7 o'clock except on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Twenty-five new members were added to the Painters union Wednesday night. Six shops are reported to have changed from non-union to union during the past two weeks.

A well attended meeting of the Central Labor union was held last night. A committee was appointed to arrange for the celebration of Labor day. Liberal donations to the striking machinists were reported.

The secretary's quarterly report was received. It shows a favorable balance. Bills to the amount of \$23.53 were allowed. Frank Meyers of the Beer Bottlers was seated as a delegate.

Articles of association were filed in the county recorder's office by the Lathers' "Independent union" of Terre Haute and vicinity. The object of the association is stated to be the establishments of a uniform scale of wages to be paid for lathing. This "union" is organized in opposition to the regular union and it is said that its members are willing that the "uniform" scale be a little lower than that of the regular union.

The biennial election of officers of the International Typographical union will be held next Wednesday in all the local unions in the United States and Canada. Terre Haute members will vote in Central Labor Union Hall, the polls being open from 11 a. m. until 6 p. m. At the same time a delegate will be elected to the annual convention which will be held in St. Louis in August. There are four candidates in the field—Lou Coombes, Chas. H. Goodwin, W. H. Terrill and J. S. Edmunds.

Ex-President William B. Prescott, the man who rose to the occasion and forced the reduction of hours from ten and twelve a day to eight when the machines came, is out with a strong letter supporting Max S. Hayes for delegate to the A. F. of L. "If I am any judge of the temper of the members," says Prescott, "Mr. Hayes more nearly represents their views on social and economic questions than any other candidate in the field. He has been one of the most prominent defenders of the union shop in our ranks. Circumstances have made him the incarnation of those issues in this campaign. He must be elected. His defeat would be hailed as a vindication by 'Open Shop' Parry and his crew of parasitical attorneys and thrown into our teeth. These worthies would say: 'Look at the Typographical union; it doesn't want closed shop conditions; it turned down its most famous advocate of them.'"

The Barbers are pressing forward to the complete organization of their craft in the city. The fight on the shops at the Terre Haute House, the Filbeck house and Holden's is producing results and is being kept up vigorously. One of the principal topics of discussion at Monday night's meeting was that concerning measures to be taken against a cut-rate shop at Third and Ohio. A shop at Rosedale which comes under this jurisdiction, is being boycotted also.

Big Four Strike Settled.

Paris, Ill., May 11.—The strike of the section men on the Cairo division of the Big Four is off and the men have returned to work.

A compromise was effected and the men will get \$1.43 a day.

2,500 Miners to Strike.

Zanesville, O., May 10.—As the result of the wage disagreement between the operators and miners of the sixth Ohio district, 2,500 miners are ordered to go on strike next Monday. The operators asked a general reduction of 21 per cent in machine mining, while the miners would accept only 5.53 per cent from last year's scale as agreed upon at the Indianapolis convention.

Jacksonville Miner Hurt.

Joseph Luke, a Jacksonville miner was seriously injured Wednesday by a "slow shot." His face, hands and arms were frightfully burned, and there is but little hope of saving his eyesight. The shot had failed to go off when it should and he returned to the spot just as the explosion took place. He was brought to Terre Haute Wednesday night and taken to St. Anthony's hospital.

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

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Purest Joy.

If I can live
To make some pale face brighter, and
to give
A second luster to some tear-dimmed
eye,
Or to impart
One throeb of comfort to an aching heart,
Or cheer some wayworn soul in passing
by;

If I can lend
A strong hand to the fallen, or defend
The right against a single envious
strife,
My life, though bare
Perhaps of much that seemeth dear and
fair
To us on earth, will not have been in
vain.

The purest joy,
Most near to heaven, far from earth's
alloy,
Is bidding clouds give way to sun and
shine,
And 'twill be well
If on that day of days the angels tell
Of me: "She did her best for one of
Thine."
—Helen Hunt Jackson.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The International Jewelry Workers' Union has begun the publication of a monthly magazine.

The Steam Fitters' Protective Association will hold its annual convention in St. Louis in June.

Job printers of Louisville have asked for an increase in wages of \$1.50 a week and an eight-hour day.

American Sheet and Tin Plate company employes have been notified that the plants will close unless a wage reduction is accepted.

About 170 London, England, policemen went on strike recently when asked to collect scraps of paper and rubbish while on duty in the parks.

The San Francisco street car employes are again demanding an increase in wages and a general strike that will tie up the entire system is expected.

At Lynn, Mass., grain counter workers in the boot and shoe factories have started a general strike to support the union demand for a new wage schedule.

Bakers' international union has concluded to take up the cause of employes in the cracker industry. It is stated that the average weekly wage is less than \$6.

The international brotherhood of electrical workers, by a majority of 4,205 against, voted down a proposition to join the structural building trades' alliance.

The latest report of the British Amalgamated Society of Painters shows an aggregate expenditure of \$11,000,000, and only one-eighth of this amount for strikes.

A bill for the establishment of wages boards has been introduced in the English parliament. The object is to fix the minimum wage to be paid in particular trades.

John M. Glover, union lawyer, who resisted military arrest and was shot in the arm by the soldiers at Cripple Creek, Cal., has been fined for assault. A stay was granted.

The 800 striking elevator constructors and millwrights, who quit work at New York in violation of their arbitration agreement, declared off the strike pending arbitration, and returned to work.

The Chicago branch of the National Sign Painters' Union has amalgamated with the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators. This ends a jurisdiction fight which has been in progress for several years.

According to the report of Secretary Carrick, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, the organization paid \$74,279.50 in death and disability benefits in the two years ending with 1903.

The quarterly report of James F. Morris, secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, for the quarter ending March 31, shows that the receipts were \$1,242.28, and a balance in the treasury of \$780.77.

The members of the executive committee of the Lake Carriers' Association refuse to treat with the captains as members of the Masters and Pilots Association, and will deal with them only as individuals.

In a circular sent out by General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to all local unions to guide them in formulating agreements, the grading system of wages is strongly condemned.

The annual convention of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, held at Erie recently, reported that 208 labor organizations are affiliated with the state body. Of these there are thirty-one central bodies and 177 local unions.

The whole nation of Japan is bound together as if it were one trade union, says a writer in an English magazine. The secret of Japan's strength and progress is that the spirit of unionism binds all the people together and prevents one from climbing up at the expense of another.

Frederick S. Auerbach, the student of Cornell University who won the oratorical prize from thirty contestants, chose as the subject of his speech "The Evils of Child Labor." Young Mr. Auerbach is a specialist in political science and has been chosen as the orator of Cornell on several occasions.

Labor Commissioner McCormack of Indiana has issued a report which deals with strikes and their causes. He says: "Ninety per cent of the strikes are due to the fact that the employer has not been fair, or has utterly refused to treat with his men. It is not usually a question of wages, but of humanity."

The thirty-eight locals of the international brotherhood of teamsters in

Chicago have a membership of 60,000, and include nearly everyone who drives a horse for hire. The strength of the brotherhood is such that farmers removing refuse from the alleys must wear a teamster's button.

"Without organization a house is only a pile of bricks," says the editor of the Car Worker. "Without organization a locomotive is only a heap of scrap iron. Without organization Brooklyn bridge would be only a tangle of wire and planks. Without organization a shop's crew is only a rabble of drudges."

The Iowa house of representatives has passed a bill prohibiting railroads from compelling trainmen to work more than sixteen hours in twenty-four, excepting in cases of wrecks, which was urged by the trainmen's organizations. A proposed bill to punish picketing, boycotting and black-listing was defeated.

The International freight handlers' union may organize the railroad towermen. The officers realize that the assistance of the tower and gate men in the railroad yards would be of great importance and application may be made at once to the American Federation of Labor to increase the power of the freight handlers' charter.

Lake Seamen's Union has elected the following officers and port agents: Secretary, William Penje, Chicago; treasurer, Thomas A. Hanson, Chicago; port agents, Milwaukee, Arthur Pierce; Tonawanda, Thomas Lester; Buffalo, George Hanson; Ashtabula, Fred Benson; Cleveland, William Shaw; Toledo, Andrew Hagolew.

An act has passed the Rhode Island House of Representatives prescribing a penalty of from three to six months' imprisonment or \$300 to \$600 fine, or both, upon any employing person or corporation who shall, as a condition of new or continued employment, attempt to prevent working people from belonging to a labor organization.

Albert Young, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has returned to Chicago from a trip to the Pacific coast. He reported having brought the independent Teamsters' union, of San Francisco, into the brotherhood, and the organization of locals in San Jose and Los Angeles, with about 1,000 members.

The Trades and Labor council of Cleveland has decided to send a protest to the President of the United States and to Congress against the alleged military outrages being carried on in Colorado. Owing to the rigid press censorship being maintained by the commanding officers of the troops, it is hard to get a correct idea of the situation.

Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., was lately asked to explain unionism in a sentence. He replied: "The labor movement has for its purpose the securing of the best possible economic and social conditions for the masses, and the attainment of these with the least possible friction; the meeting of problems as they confront us; the making of the day after this a better day than the one preceding."

Officials of the Illinois Brick company at Chicago signed an agreement with the Brickmakers' union, and it is regarded as one of the most far-reaching in existence. The agreement provides for an eight-hour day, admission of the business agent to all yards at any hour of the day, closed shop, and that union teamsters shall haul all brick in Evanston and Chicago. The union label will be placed upon all brick manufactured.

Several important judicial decisions have been recently rendered involving the constitutionality of statutes enacted primarily in the interest of the working people. The New York court of appeals decided that the act prescribing ten-hours as the maximum working day of bakers is constitutional and valid; and has likewise affirmed the constitutionality of the prevailing rate of wages law, so far as it pertains to work done directly by state or municipal authorities.

General Secretary Frank Duffy of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners says that at the coming convention of the brotherhood at Milwaukee he will recommend the starting of a bank with the union's funds. "We could easily capitalize such an institution with a million dollars," adds Secretary Duffy. "Ten dollars per capita on the membership of our international organization would more than meet the requirements, and the general office could conserve the advantages from its own banking business."

The bituminous coal miners of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Iowa and Western Pennsylvania were on the brink of a bitter fight beginning April 1. They had refused to accept a reduction of 10 per cent from the present wage scale. The supreme efforts of President Mitchell and the conservative element of the mine workers have averted the trouble for the time being. It was pointed out that wages in the bituminous mines had been rising since 1894 and that the great improvement had been obtained by peaceful methods.

The National Economic League of New York has begun the publication of a monthly magazine. The prospectus of the magazine, among other things, says: "The league is absolutely non-political and non-sectarian. It numbers among its members, indorsees and supporters men of all parties labor leaders, workmen and capitalists, all creeds and all conditions, united on the common ground of social and industrial betterment. It will work toward the fullest and best phase of national progress, wherein capital and labor, not as two warring factions, but as a united, solid and invincible army, will move steadily and harmoniously forward to better things."

The Man Who Labors With His Hands

Is entitled to the lowest possible prices on his Carpets and Furniture. He should not be compelled to pay the enormous prices charged by the installment stores.

If you are worthy you can get credit at

FOSTER'S
and still buy at the cash price

AID FOR WESTERN MINERS.

Good Contributions From Union of Terre Haute and Vicinity.

The representatives of the Western Federation of Miners, who have been in town for over a week, report considerable progress in the collection of funds for the support of the strikers.

A mass meeting of the miners of West Terre Haute was held last Sunday to hear the Federation men speak. Three of the five unions there decided to donate \$25 each and levy an assessment of fifty cents a month for the purpose.

The Beer Bottlers at their meeting of May 5th, levied an assessment of twenty-five cents for as long as the strike lasts.

The Beer Drivers levied an assessment of fifty cents Monday night.

The Carpenters are circulating a subscription paper.

The Bricklayers decided on an assessment of \$1 at their meeting Monday night.

The Sheet Metal Workers donated \$10.00.

The Plasterers donated \$10.

Several other unions are expected to contribute later. All seem to be willing to do all in their power, realizing that the workers have a great deal to gain or lose by the issue of the struggle which is being carried on so bravely by the western miners.

W. D. Leonard, one of the Federation men spoke last night before the C. L. U. All three of them expect to make Terre Haute their headquarters for two or three weeks while canvassing the adjacent territory.

Strike On Account of Bad Air.

Linton, Ind., May 12.—The 300 miners at the New Summit mine walked out on strike at 11 o'clock this morning because of foul air in one of the entries. Members of the mine committee this morning came across the almost lifeless body of Abraham Crum in his room where he was near death from suffocation due to the bad air. There was no circulation of air in his room, and after Crum had been taken to the open air and revived the mine committee called the men out on strike.

Car Run Over Boy.

Linton, Ind., May 10.—While at work Tuesday Lloyd James, the fifteen-year old son of J. S. James, a driver in the Victoria mine, lost his balance and fell from the tall chain, and the car ran over his body. His collar bone, right leg and three ribs were broken. He will probably recover.

Socialism is a bread and butter question. You are entitled to look with suspicion on anyone who tries to make out that it is an anti-marriage question or an anti-religious question or any other nonsensical claim. The best way is to look into the subject yourself and to know for yourself.—*Soc. Dem. Herald.*

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1234 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 8693

"God and My Neighbor."

This is the title of a new book by Robert Blatchford, the author of "Merrie England" and "Britain for the British," which is from a literary point of view the finest piece of work yet put out by this popular author. In this book the author approaches the question of religion from the view-point of historical materialism. As Comrade Kerr points out in his introduction to the American edition, Socialists recognize each other's right to complete liberty of opinion in matters of religion, and many members of the party are Catholics, while many more are orthodox Protestants. Nevertheless the Socialist philosophy explains the origin of religious ideas as well as other ideas, and Blatchford's application of this philosophy to the criticism of traditional theology is well worth study whether the student be inclined to accept or reject the author's conclusions. We have not had time for a careful reading of the book, and shall probably have more to say of it in a later issue. It is handsomely printed on paper of exceptional quality, and is published by Chas. H. Kerr & Company, 56 Fifth avenue, Chicago, at 50 cents in paper and \$1 in cloth.

American Institute Farmers' Club. Reports the wines of Albert Spear the most reliable to be obtained, and that his Oporto Grape makes a Port Wine superior to any in the world. His Burgundy and Claret and the Climax Brandy are superior.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Matinee and Night—**GUY STOCK COMPANY.**

Monday Night—**Frances Wilson in "Ermine"**

Friday Night, May 20—**"A COUNTRY GIRL"**

It's Warm Enough NOW!!!

You can't use the cold weather for an excuse any longer, and we are ready with hot weather stuff if you want it. There is nothing nicer for this time of year than a suit of Serge, and we have more serges than any other store attempts to keep. At all prices. \$10.00 to \$18.00. Nice fine texture, soft finish, absolutely fast color and built so they will hold their shape. The colors are of that dressy shade of blue that looks black by artificial light. Can be used nicely for evening wear. New Styles in \$12.50 Suits, \$15.00 Suits and \$20.00 Suits.

Young Men's Styles

Don't forget our young Men's Styles. There is nothing like them anywhere else. \$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50 and \$15.00

Have you seen the Two Piece Suits with single Breasted Coats, Knee Pants for Boys 12 to 16 years? They are cool looking and very stylish. We have them in Blue Serge and Fancy Cheviots from \$3.50 to \$10.00. A splendid line at \$5.00.

Children's Wash Suits

Children's Wash Suits. A more exclusive line than was ever shown in the city. Russian Blouse, Buster Brown and Sailor Blouse. Some with Bloomer Pants. 50c to \$5.00 per suit, 2 1/2 to 8 years. Extra Wash Pants 25c.

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Fifteen days limit \$7.00. Sixty days limit \$8.00. Coach Excursions will be run on following Tuesdays and Thursdays: May 17th, 24th, 30th and 31st, June 7th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 23d, 28th and 30th at the rate of \$5.00 for the round-trip, good to return within 7 days including date of sale. Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 634 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

TWO FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE BOTH	
THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, per year.....	\$1.00
THE TOILER, per year.....	75c
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Any two of the above for \$1, or all three for \$1.25.	

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At the Specialty Suit and Cloak Store

\$10.00 Suits to Close	\$5.00
12.50 " "	6.25
15.00 " "	7.50
20.00 " "	10.00
25.00 " "	12.50
27.50 " "	13.75
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Only a few left to be sold at the prices

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JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D. 826 NORTH NINTH **RHEUMATISM** CURED BY HOT AIR BATHS

TO BE GIVEN AWAY
The handsome Embroidery outfit, stamped on good material, will be mailed absolutely free of charge. It consists of 1 Crocheted Centerpiece (11x11 in.), with 2 Doilies (each 5x5 in.), 2 dainty Collars, 2 Anchors for sailor suit, 1 Bookmark, 3 Butterflies (for collar), 2 Autumn Leaves and 1 Conventional Design for shirt-waist ornamentation.

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Woman's Magazine
It is, without exception, the finest 50-cent magazine published. It is so authoritative on all matters pertaining to dress, and contains the latest and most practical styles to be found anywhere in the magazine world. If you wish to dress with a moderate expense, the NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE is a valuable necessity. Each issue contains illustrations in colors. It treats also of all subjects interesting to women in their home life. Send your name today to receive a copy and we will enter your name in a drawing for one year, and mail also the Embroidery Outfit. Send names.

St. Louis World's Fair VIA

Big Four Route

Rates from Terre Haute will be as follows:
SEASON TICKETS good returning until December 15, 1904, at \$9.00
SIXTY-DAY TICKETS good returning within sixty days but not later than December 15, 1904, at \$8.00
FIFTEEN-DAY TICKETS good returning within fifteen days at \$7.00
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For full information and particulars as to rates, tickets and limits, call on agents "Big Four Route" or address the undersigned.
E. E. SOUTH, Gen. Agt.

John Pomeroy, HEADQUARTERS FOR THE **Best Wines and Liquors** 230 MAIN ST.

STRIKING MACHINIST'S APPEAL

To His Fellow Working Men to Use Their Ballots to Win All Their Demands,

Workingmen of America: Open your wool covered eyes and try to see beneath the egg-shell exterior of the phenomena that surround you. You have your labor organizations and your labor leaders, some of whom are all right and others are all wrong. There are men who tell you that before an organization of laboring men can become effective it must be a class-conscious body, and that the ballot is the only means of extricating yourselves from your present embarrassing situation.

Others will tell you to keep clear of politics; that the fights of trades unions must be settled by strike or arbitration, whereas, in truth, if we strike it is nothing more than a conflict between the stomachs of the workers and the fireproof safes of the employers or if we arbitrate we simply give the masters permission to appoint men to determine how much tax they shall levy on us for our right to produce that which we must consume in order to live.

In fact what is there more unreasonable than the position taken by these men? To claim the right to control another man's property. If they concede to me the right to own a factory what right have they to dictate to me how I shall run my own property?

Therefore I warn you as men who are endeavoring to better your own condition to give no heed to such advice, and to watch with suspicion all who advocate such measures. They are not safe advisers, either from dishonesty or lack of foresight and in either case are not worthy of any prominent position in the present social struggle.

Behold the Citizens Alliance, the Manufacturers' Association; what are they but organizations of the owners of wealth producing property formed for the purpose of more effectually enslaving the producing class and their labor and of crushing out the teachings of the only men who see the light and lift up their voices in protest against the present cut throat system of production and in warning of the storm that is brewing.

Witness in Colorado the implacable attempt to crush the Socialistic Western Federation of Miners who have succeeded in securing the passage by the legislature of the state of a law making eight hours a day's work. The capitalists carry it to the supreme court and defeat it whereupon the people demand and pass an amendment to the constitution of the state which makes such a law possible and elect a republican and democratic legislature pledged to re-enact the law, but who fail to do so. When the miners go on strike to secure recognition of their rights the republican governor Peabody sends into the regions affected bands of cut-throats such as "Walter Shanley an old partner of Tom Horn, recently hung in Wyoming for the murder for hire of a twelve-year child," under the command of a chief of thugs, Sherman Bell, and a sub-chief, Bulkley Wells, for the purpose of crushing the strike.

Isn't that nice? The Manufacturers' association is organizing all over the state of Indiana and headed as it is by such men as D. M. Parry, republican of Indianapolis and cared for by such democrats as John E. Lamb of Terre Haute, how can anyone fail to see the trend of it?

Is it not sufficient evidence to the workingman that the existence of such an organization, possessing such factors, is a sign of political corruption and a menace to society?

And as the same tactics are employed by the republicans in Telluride and the democrats in the Cour d'Alenes, at what conclusion must we arrive but that the

two old parties are one in essence and that when pushed to pass, or to enforce the observance of a law that is for the benefit of the working class, they will get out of it at any cost, be it murder, arson or even infanticide.

The Socialists recognize that the cries of "sixteen to one" and the "full dinner pail" are only capitalistic eye fleeces made expressly for the working people.

"But," you may say, "what is Socialism and what do the Socialists want?" First, Socialism is the science of life, of liberty and of happiness and it is the only means or system that has ever been offered that will or can insure society or its units from becoming victims of the ruling class.

Second, Socialists demand equal opportunities and the right to labor for all men, and to insure equal opportunities to all they purpose to take over and control by officials elected by the direct vote of the people, all the means of production (land, factories, workshops etc.) and distribution (steamships, railways, storehouses etc.) also to add to our postal system the telegraph and telephone service, and to insure the equality of opportunity they purpose to reward each with the full product of his labor.

You ask "How would the government ownership of the public utilities insure the liberties of the workers?"

By depriving one man or one class of men of machinery we deprive them at the same time of the power to dictate to the number of men required to run that machinery as to whether they shall work or not i.e. eat or not, and of the privilege of extracting from the product of their labor any profit, rent or other tax. If we deprive Rockefeller of the ownership and control of the oil product of the United States we also deprive him of the privilege of laying a tax, high or low as he sees fit, upon either the producers by regulating their wages or the consumers by changing the price of oil.

"How do I know that society would not after a time drift back to where it is at present?" did you say?

By depriving individuals of the ownership of the wealth producing property we render them powerless to menace the liberties of their fellows; we take away the lever by which it is done by depriving them of the privilege of controlling what the people must use. We take away their profits and as their only source of income would be the products of their own labor, they could never accumulate wealth in sufficient quantities to endanger the liberty of others, and if it were possible to accumulate sufficient wealth it would still be impossible to invest it.

You say that you don't see how one man who owns a machine has power to say whether the machine operator shall work or not. Are there not other men who own machines? Could he not go to some other man; run some other man's machine?

Of course he can. If he gets that other man's permission. But that is like saying "Andy Carnegie, you can go to with your machine. Please, Mr. Pullman, may I run one of yours?"

Or suppose that both men belong to the Citizens Alliance or the Manufacturers Association, and that the first employer chooses to put him on the blacklist, then where does he stand?

Fall in! fall in, ye workingmen,
The time is now at hand.
Fall in! the ballot is the thing
To save our native land.

Fall in, that you may answer
All the questions that arise,
For Reason is our battle cry,
And Liberty our prize.

—C. H. HENDERSON.

INDIANAPOLIS "UNIONISM."

In the issue of the Indianapolis Union of May 7th is an editorial entitled "Hagerty's Mistake." It is the writings of some conservative who is still trying to curry favor with the class that the Union is supposed to be organized against.

Not content with stating the truth, the writer of the editorial has stretched the truth as far as possible by charging that Father Hagerty was brought here by the local organization of the Socialist party. At the meeting in which Mr. McSweeney, the representative of Father Hagerty, came before the C. L. U. with the proposition, which the C. L. U. accepted, there was not one member of the Socialist party that spoke in favor of a date for Father Hagerty.

Father Hagerty's address was purely on the economic organization of the workers and no reference was made to political action. He traced the industrial development of Society and showed that the conflict between the workers and the capitalists was irreconcilable, made a strong plea for strong and compact organization as only one who has a grasp of the labor question can and emphasizing the class struggle strongly called the workers' attention to it. It was this phase of the speech that riled some of the "leaders" here, for once the working people get their eyes open on this proposition and have this kind of unionism there will be no more "harmonious" relations between the leaders and the business men that the Indianapolis leaders love to tell the rank and file about, and once the workers learn the class character of society they will not permit the leaders to continue to dabble in capitalist politics nor labor (?) papers to be used as the cat's paw of capitalist politicians where long winded articles and editorials appear, lauding this politician and condemning that one, and when a Socialist wishes to say a little of something on labor politics very virtuously exclaim that the Socialist is trying to "disrupt the unions."

Possibly the one thing above all else that excited the wrath of the editorial staff of the Union was Father Hagerty's reference to some of the leaders whose loyalty has been questioned.

A statement was made to Father Hagerty and the writer by James H. Arnold of Columbus, Ind., a man through whose tireless energy in the interests of labor has been built up many trades unions in his city; a man whose economic status should force respect from the Indianapolis leaders, for they always quote this and that "business man" as being on their side.

The statement in question was by a Mr. Smith who is one of the prominent officials of the Corporations Auxiliary company, a concern which as readers of any other than conservative trades union papers know, is organized for the purpose of putting spies in the unions, and in every way possible to handicap the organized workers in their efforts to better their conditions.

Smith came to Columbus, and in conversation with Mr. Arnold (who is the secretary of a mining company) unfolded the plan of his organizations and among other things he mentioned that there were three men prominent in the A. F. of L. that they, to use his expression DONE BUSINESS WITH DIRECT.

Now if the Union is so deeply interested in keeping the names of the men above referred to from the attacks of those opposed to the workers why does not the Union notify the men in question that their reputations are being attacked and have these men in the name of organized labor, bring this Mr. Smith to time, as they certainly can do this if there has been on the part of Mr. Smith an attempt to slander these men.

Or possibly they believe Mr. Smith as he is the official head of an organization that met the approval of the late Senator Hanna upon whose death the leaders of the Indianapolis C. L. U. passed resolutions of condolence and sympathy, referring to him as a "friend" of labor.

Now it's up to the Union to do its part and help bring Mr. Smith of the Corporations Auxiliary company to time, or acknowledge that Father Hagerty told the truth and that their criticism is the result of fear that the rank and file may get their eyes open to the fact that the men in the labor movement who are always preaching "harmony" and conservatism, if they are not in the direct pay of the capitalist class hope to profit indirectly by keeping the workers doped with "harmony" slush.

Mr. Smith also added that Eugene V. Debs was one that could not be bought with a million. This was another reason for an attack on Father Hagerty as the Indianapolis saviors of the working class think so much of Debs that they tear his picture from the wall.

That Father Hagerty made a mistake as far as his material interests go I will concede. If he had wanted a column editorial in the Union commenting favorably on his speech he should have left out all reference to the class struggle, told the workers that their interests and the capitalists' were identical, and like Sammy Gompers to save their money, stay sober and all would be well. Then Father Hagerty would have had a writup in the Union that would have only been equalled before but once, and that was when Brother Gould wrote up Senator Beveridge calling him "our deliverer."

WM. BOWLEN.

American Industries, the official organ of Parry's organization says: "The 'labor' vote here in New York, as elsewhere, is wholly without shape or substance or entity. It is the hollowest of all hollow mockeries that lead otherwise sensible men to make fools of themselves." It is easy to see that they regard the laborers also as fools—at voting. They are not far from the truth. German capitalists don't size up the labor vote that way because in Germany labor votes for what it wants.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

The Way to a Man's Heart.

She didn't ride,
She didn't drive,
She didn't swim,
She didn't strive
To be an athlete;
Nor was she
A figure
In society.
She didn't dance,
She didn't flirt,
She didn't try
To be expert;
In art and books;
She didn't train
A bulldog
On a silver chain.
She didn't golf,
She didn't row,
She didn't take in
Every show;
She didn't give
Her purse distress
By straining it
On too much dress.
She didn't play,
She didn't sing,
She wasn't up
On everything.
But, men and women,
Understand,
That she could cook
To beat the band.

—William J. Lampton.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Canton, O., will build a \$60,000 labor temple.

The carpenters have grown to 1696 local unions, with a total membership on July 1, of 167,229 members.

The Boilermakers' and Sawyers' International Union will hold its annual convention in St. Louis in June.

Wages of women workers in Canada have increased in recent years from 25 to 50 per cent more than men.

Membership in the Journeymen Blacksmith organization has increased an average of over 2,000 per month in the last year.

The strike on the Panama railroad was brought to an end, most of the laborers returning to work under the old conditions.

St. Paul elevator conductors and starters have been granted a charter by the International Union of Building Employes.

Boston Cooks' Union 328 was organized in May, 1902, with a charter list of ten members. To-day it has an organization of approximately 400.

The age at death of workmen in East London is about 29, whereas in the well-to-do districts of West London the average age is about 55.

Jeremiah Shea, an old-time member of the Chicago Horseshoers' Union, and second president of the organization forty-two years ago, is dead.

For the first time in the history of the copper region of the upper peninsula of Michigan an organization of the copper miners is being formed.

The Cigarette Paper Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, is the latest addition to the labor movement of San Francisco.

The Trenton, N. J., rubber workers' strike is over, the fight being declared off and the men and women returning to work at the terms against which they struck.

The latest report of the British Amalgamated Society of Painters shows an aggregate expenditure of \$11,000,000, and only one-eighth of this amount for strikes.

Secretary John Onyun issued the call for the twelfth annual convention of the Illinois State Allied Printing Crafts' Union to meet in Springfield Wednesday, June 15.

"Indiscreet and injudicious business agents do more harm and more injury to union men than anything else," says Frank Buchanan, national president of the bridge and structural iron workers.

The initiation fee in every carpenters' union in Boston and vicinity has been raised to \$10 by vote of the district council of the twenty-eight unions. The new rates will go into effect immediately.

Frank Johnson, a striking union glassworker of Rochester, N. Y., was shot and killed by Joseph Finler, a private detective. Detective Finler is in jail. Two other officers are held as accessories to the crime.

Edward Boyce, former president of the Western Federation of Miners, is critically ill at St. Vincent Hospital, Portland, Oregon, where he underwent an operation for appendicitis. His recovery is expected.

Eighteen hundred Vermont employes in the stone sheds of Montpelier, Barre and vicinity were locked out by the Barre Granite Manufacturers' association, pending the outcome of a dispute between the tool sharpeners and the quarry owners.

An attempt will be made to organize the professional auto drivers and chauffeurs of Detroit, Mich., into a local union. Local unions of chauffeurs now do business in Greater New York, Chicago, Cleveland and Buffalo.

Frank H. McCarthy has been doing very creditable work as the New England organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Last week he added another to his long list of unions organized, that of the Iron and Brass Chippers' Union 11,610.

An official statement, issued by President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in defense of the anti-injunction bill now before Congress, is being circulated throughout the country by the American Federation of Labor.

The executive council of the A. F. of L. has approved the strike of the union lumbermen in California. The lumbermen have been on strike for one year, which gives the struggle rank with the longest protracted labor disputes on record. The approval of

the strike carries with it the benefits guaranteed by the federation.

The Chicago News has a knockout blow for the man who is always complaining of "high dues" and wants a cheaper union. It says: You can get more wind out of a ten-cent fan than you can out of a \$10 one, and the same may be said of a ten-cent union man."

The Boot and Shoe Workers' Union spent \$404,322 last year as regular union expenses. One-quarter of this went to the sick and bereaved and about as much more was spent in the support of strikes. The shoemakers have spent a fortune to advertise their label.

John J. Hannahan, grand master of the brotherhood of locomotive firemen, has been seriously ill for the past few weeks. He is laid up with a combination of sciatie and inflammatory rheumatism brought on by exposure of his recent work for the brotherhood.

Circulars have been sent out by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor warning organizers against booming presidential candidates. The circular sarcastically reminds organizers that they are being paid by organized labor to work for it and not for any presidential candidate.

Union-made trading stamps are in the market. An association named the American Labor Union Trading Stamp Company was recently formed in Bridgeport, Conn., with a capital of \$50,000. John J. O'Neil, state organizer of Connecticut for the American Federation of Labor, secured the incorporation of the new concern, which sells shares to labor unions and their members at \$25 each.

"The explosion of a bomb during the Haymarket riot in 1886 was used by a few shrewd detective agencies for years afterward to fleece money from the timid rich. Parry and Job are using the same arguments now, and for the same purposes and the ridiculous part of it is that they have found quite a few suckers who are foolish enough to stand for a touch." —Cigarmakers' Journal.

Union iron molders have submitted to the employers a new agreement for the ensuing year. There is no change in the wage scale, which is \$3 for nine hours' work. The principal change is a clause protecting apprentices, the union men desiring to make it obligatory upon the employers to teach them the entire trade, instead of, as now, only portions of it.

The Dublin county (Ireland) committee of agriculture and technical instruction has under consideration a scheme for training of girls for domestic service. The scheme will take the form of scholarships for a limited number of girls from the rural districts, who will be given a year's training in cookery, laundry work, needlework, hygiene and all appertaining to housework.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States during 1902 was 518,307. Of the 518,307 men employed in 1902, 148,141 found occupation in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines and the other 370,166 in the bituminous mines of the country. The average number of days worked by each miner in the anthracite field was 116, the average number made by each worker in the bituminous mines was 230.

The strike of the lithographers which tied up that industry and kept more than 10,000 workers out of work for over a month has been settled. The employers and the representatives of the employes signed a tentative agreement and all the locals throughout the United States and Canada have been notified to ratify the agreement without delay. The New York Civic Federation is given the credit for bringing about the settlement.

Within the last few years the Russian government has been enacting laws favoring the labor men. It has provided that all factories and mill owners shall contribute to hospitals and give medical assistance for their workmen. There are labor pensions and labor insurance both for death and accidents. There are also mutual labor insurance companies for permanent and temporary disablements, and one or two old age insurance companies.

Eli Stevens, third assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has secured an injunction restraining Grand Chief Stone or other officers of the big brotherhood from holding the annual convention in Cleveland or in any other point aside from Los Angeles, Cal. The latter city was chosen originally for this year's convention, but recently an agitation was started to hold the convention in Cleveland owing to high railroad rates.

There are seventy-five children going to school in southern New Jersey who receive daily wages from the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union. When the new child labor law went into effect in that state the union found many cases where the children's wages were necessary to aid their families. The union found the most deserving and pays the children their former wages while they are at school. If they miss a day at school they are docked.

The officials of local lodges of machinists and blacksmiths have been notified that as a result of a conference held at Washington, which was concluded Saturday, a consolidation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Blacksmiths, and Pattern Makers, an English organization, with about 2,000 men in the United States, and the International Association of Machinists, had been accomplished, subject to the approval of the superior officers of the English organization. The agreement, if ratified, will be effective June 1.

Blind

During Attacks Of Heart Failure.

Would Appear To Be Dead.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Relieved and Cured.

"I have no hesitation in saying that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is all that one can wish it to be. I was troubled with heart disease for fifteen years. I have tried many different remedies but until I tried Dr. Miles' Heart Cure I could find no relief. I was subject to headaches and had tried your Pain Pills and they were so effective I thought your Heart Cure might help me. I would have attacks at times so severe that I would be stone blind for the time being. During these spells I would be to all appearances dead. I took the medicine strictly as directed and I can truthfully say that I am completely cured. I advise all that are troubled with heart disease to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure at once. I write this and give my name to my fellow sufferers." —S. E. Purdy, Atkinson, Nebraska.

"I first felt the effects of a weak heart in the fall of 1896. I saw an advertisement in the Sioux City paper in which a man stated his symptoms which seemed to me to indicate a trouble similar to mine. I had a soreness in the chest at times, and in my shoulder, an oppressive choking sensation in my throat and suffered from weak and hungry spells. I was truly frightened at my condition, and procured six bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. Since taking my first bottle I have never been bothered by any of the old disagreeable symptoms and now am well and consider my cure permanent." —L. W. Anderson, Kuhn, S. D.

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.

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 shrink 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 110 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.

Speer's P. J. Sherry Is a wine of Superior Character and of rare quality, being the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

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.

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Socialist literature for sale at The Toiler office.

BRAZIL RESOLUTIONS.

Endorse Platform and Candidates of National Convention.

The Socialists of Brazil held a meeting on the evening of the 7th and passed the following resolutions endorsing the party's nomination for president and vice-president:

Whereas, the Socialist party of the United States in convention assembled in the city of Chicago, Illinois, May 5th, 1904, nominated candidates for president and vice-president of the United States to be voted for at the November election, therefore be it

Resolved by Brazil, Ind., Branch No. 17 of the Socialist party that we most heartily endorse the platform and constitution as adopted at Chicago, Ill.

Resolved that we hereby pledge the candidates nominated. Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford of Indiana and New York, that we will give them our united support as we are sure they will see the evil effects that the wage class must exist under.

Resolved that Debs' and Hanford, also the city press be furnished with a copy of the above; also the Terre Haute Toller.

Upon motion George M. Larrair and John H. Adams were appointed a committee and drafted the above resolutions which were unanimously adopted by Branch No. 17.

JOHN H. ADAMS,
GEO. M. LARRAIR.

STATE SOCIALIST NEWS.

All locals will aid the state organization by sending in the application for circuit speakers so the routes can be made up.

All locals and sympathizers are requested to kindly send in whatever funds they can so that the state organization will be able to do its part.

Comrade Ritchie of Richmond reports that the Socialists of the sixth congressional district held their convention in Richmond May 9th. Fred M. Price was nominated for congress. The national

nominees and platform were endorsed. The result of the city election in Richmond was as follows for our ticket: For mayor, Cox 98; clerk, Price 121; treasurer, Ritchie 105. A fair vote was polled in each ward, and a good gain was made over previous elections. An effective campaign of education was carried on.

Comrade Barrett, delegate to the Chicago convention has returned, and states that the convention was a complete success from every standpoint.

The candidate for mayor at Marion received 280 votes.

The candidate for mayor in Columbus received 78 votes.

The "labor question" as it appears to most of the laborers these days is the question of getting a chance to labor, or having got a chance to keep it.

The toiler gets only what he will consent to live upon, and if he consents to double his discomforts and so lessen the cost of living his wage master will reap the benefit.—New Time.

It is not necessary to hate the capitalist in order to be a Socialist. We want the working class to be true to their own class, and if they are that everything will be well with them.—Socialist Review.

Two thousand evictions in New York this week and Trinity Church Corporation enforces the majority of them: "Blessed they who devour widows' houses and for a pretence make long prayers." This quotation may not be exactly correct, but the beauties need being brought up to date anyhow.—Erie People.

And Socialism is not a plan. It merely means that you will sooner or later be forced by conditions to take over the powers of government and exercise them in your own interests, and when you do this the only thing you can do is to take possession of what you have created and what really belongs to you now, only you haven't sense enough to know it as a class.—Erie People.

