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# THE TOILER

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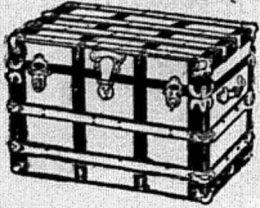
THE JOHN CREE  
JUN 21 1904  
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VOL. 6—NO 14.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1904.

SIXTH YEAR

SEE OUR \$10, \$12 and \$15  
BUGGY HARNESS.



You Can  
Put Your Clothes  
in Our Trunks

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

OUR \$3 TRUNK

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

PETER MILLER,

No. 22 South Sixth Street.

Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

CITIZENS PHONE 218

HUNTER Laundering  
and Dyeing Co.

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

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

SIXTH AND CHERRY

Agents  
Wanted

Throughout Indiana to look af-  
ter the interests of The  
Toiler. Union men or Socialists  
who are out of employment  
may accept an agency from us  
and make fair wages.

Write for terms  
THE TOILER.  
422 Ohio St. Terre Haute

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 vine-  
yards, and left hanging until they shrank 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 super-  
vision, 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 weak sex. In every  
respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.  
(See that the signature of ALBERT SPEER, Pas-  
sac. 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 partakes of  
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 to any in the world.

Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot  
be distinguished.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO  
KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

## WAGE-SLAVERY

[Written for The Toiler]

BY FRANK MIDNEY

Would you call a man free  
When to follow man on bended knee  
He craves the privilege to work?  
While master lives a life of ease  
That breeds a useless shirk?

You say the slave loves bondage best  
And holds his service to be the test  
That proves his willingness to serve:  
To strike a blow in Freedom's name  
Would bind him with a military chain.

In workshop, field and home  
Let man reap what he has sown.  
This toil asks of brutal greed  
That workers by want no more are cursed  
While tyrants are by legislation nursed.

When to common kin a man his service  
yields  
To him belong the product of factory and  
fields.

This is Nature's compensation,  
Born of the want of what this implies  
Is all the evil which latent in man lies.

Toiler, lift your voice in outraged man-  
hood-ery.

Not to church or tyrant self-satisfied  
idly stand by

But at the ballot box.

Within yourselves lies the power to save  
the race—

Not in noising prayer to never-ending  
space.

Centuries have ye toiled to give the few  
Power to levy tax on each day's work  
anew:

Return, oh spirit of Seventy-Six!

Rich as is the harvest yield

Your portion is but the potter's field.

Ye creator of the luxury that damns the  
overfed,

Like chattel-slaves by masters ye are led.

Go! Take the earth!

Ye beg by sweat of brow the right to work  
and live:

From what other source but thou comes  
to them the power to give?

## NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE brazen disregard for laws, consti-  
tutions and the overwhelming opinion of  
the people expressed at the ballot-box on  
the part of the Mine Owners' Association  
and the so-called Citizens' Alliance is re-  
sponsible for the dynamiting, rioting and  
bloodshed in Colorado; and every attempt  
of these organized rebels to foist their  
crimes upon the miners' union will prove  
abortive despite the subtle assistance of  
the Associated Press and the voluntary  
aid of Peabody and his underlings, says  
The Cleveland Citizen. Before the daily  
newspapers attempt to throw the blame  
for the Independence dynamiting  
upon union men let them print the facts,  
which they suppressed, that the explo-  
sions at the "Sun and Moon" mine, the  
"Vindicator" mine, and the attempted  
wrecking of the "F. & C. C." train—  
which crimes were also laid at the door  
of the miners, who were bullied by the  
militia, thrown into "bull-pens" or  
deported from their homes—were proven  
in the courts as being the work of the im-  
ported thugs of the mine-owners! What  
right have the agents of a merciless plu-  
tocracy to make serious charges against  
a vast body of organized men when the  
mine owners of Victor and Cripple Creek  
deliberately suspend from office men who  
were elected by the votes of the people in  
those places, as is brazenly admitted in  
the dispatches, and thus strike a blow at  
the very foundation and life of our repub-  
lican form of government! Again: In  
the wild orgie of crime the Colorado Su-  
preme Court maliciously or through fear  
rules that the Governor has the right to  
suspend the writ of habeas corpus—a  
right that has never been surrendered  
since it was wrested from kingcraft at a  
terrible sacrifice of human life and treas-  
ure. And now comes Peabody, who has  
been crowned "Czar" in fact as well as  
theory by that decision, and jubilates  
and gloats in mocking tones:

"This is the first time the Supreme  
Court ever sustained this idea, al-  
though it has been advanced any  
number of times. Jefferson, Jackson,  
Lincoln, all tried to suspend writs of  
habeas corpus on occasions during  
their administration, but their action  
never was sustained."

So this miserable, pliant, debauched tool  
of drunken plutocracy, at one stroke, be-  
comes a greater man than Lincoln, Jef-  
ferson or Jackson! At one stroke he be-  
comes a monarch with absolute power  
and responsible to nobody. The Dred-  
Scott decision and secession of Southern  
States were crises that fade from view

before the ominous sounds that come from  
the West, and thinking men may well  
tremble for the safety of the country and  
republican principles. The daily press,  
which is always opposed to strikes, even  
where men and women and children are  
bravely battling for life and liberty, is  
welcome to the Colorado decision and its  
hero or Nero. They should be defended  
and we wish them joy in their task!  
Meanwhile the organized workers of this  
country will stand together all the more  
solidly and use every honorable means to  
support their struggling Western broth-  
ers. If a great catastrophe does threaten  
it will be the organized forces of labor  
that will finally save the republic from  
ruin and chaos.

THE latest move of the courts is to de-  
clare the union shop unlawful. A hard  
blow was struck at agreements between  
employers and unions for a closed-shop  
by the Appellate Court of Illinois. In an  
opinion handed down by Judge Adams  
the court said:

"The agreements in question would,  
if executed, tend to create a mono-  
poly in favor of members of unions  
to the exclusion of workmen not mem-  
bers of such unions, and are in this  
respect unlawful. Contracts tending  
to create a monopoly are void."

Of course, it is a waste of time to argue  
the matter. Employers have a right to  
"run their business to suit themselves,"  
provided that they do so on scab lines. A  
closed-shop that means a high standard  
rate of wages is a wicked institution; an  
open-shop that pays beggarly wages and  
means poverty and degradation for labor  
is a very patriotic establishment. But  
why argue, we repeat? This Illinois  
court judges the situation from the stand-  
point of its class interests—to sit on  
labor's back and absorb the wealth that  
the workers produce. The only manner  
in which these courts will learn sense is  
to knock them off their perch with a  
class-conscious labor ballot and elect men  
who will interpret the law from the  
workers' point of view.

At Pittsburg, Pa., on May 17, 18 and  
19, the National Association of Manu-  
facturers met in annual convention, and  
in his address Mr. Parry again cast the  
pearls of his wisdom to the labor swine;  
for, as appearances indicate, his address  
was not so much intended for his associ-  
ates as for the untutored workmen  
who fail to realize the sacrificial beauty  
of Mr. Parry's devotion to their interests.

Mr. Parry said: "The rate of wages  
in any country is dependent upon the  
per capita production. If the average  
amount of product turned out by each  
man is large, then wages will be high,  
and vice versa. This is a mere truism,  
but some are slow to recognize the truth  
when it does not coincide with their de-  
sire."

How fascinating is this gem! Though  
somewhat second handed, since other  
manufacturers' presidents have used it  
in their addresses, Mr. Parry just revels  
in it. He holds it up and turns it in  
many directions, but he avoids it, in the  
direction toward the census of 1900. The  
light from this direction knocks the  
shine out of Mr. Parry's gem.

According to the census of 1900 the  
per capita production of each worker en-  
gaged in manufacture was valued at  
\$2,450; in 1890 it was valued at \$2,200.  
This is a difference of nearly 10 per cent.  
In 1900 the per capita wages of each  
worker so engaged was \$437.00; in 1890  
it was \$444.00. This is a reduction of 2  
per cent. In other words, the worker  
who in 1900 produced nearly 10  
per cent. more than in 1890 received 2  
per cent. less for doing so; as a conse-  
quence, he actually suffered a reduction  
of wages of 12 per cent. This shows that  
Mr. Parry's gem—that wages are de-  
pendent on the per capita production of  
wealth is a lie. Wages are dependent  
on the supply and demand of labor, ma-  
chinery, concentration of plants, division  
of labor; and the employment of women  
and children; keep the supply above the  
demand, the more labor produces the less  
it gets. This is the real gem—but not  
found in Mr. Parry's treasures.

CIVIL WAR still exists in Colorado.  
The lawless state authorities are still  
overriding both state and national con-  
stitutions and all civil laws. Men are

being driven from their homes for no  
other reason than that they are members  
of the union. A carload of striking  
miners were last week deported to Kan-  
sas, where the authorities refused them  
entry. They were then left on a barren  
prairie by the Colorado authorities.

Last Friday the Western Federation  
of Miners sent to President Roosevelt a  
telegram asking that Federal troops be  
sent to Colorado to prevent the outrages  
being perpetrated upon the citizens of  
that state by the state authorities. So  
far the press dispatches have failed to  
state whether "Teddy" has made any  
reply, but it is announced "unofficially"  
that he "will not interfere in Colorado  
to stop the civil war now raging and  
prevent the deportation of citizens who  
are members of unions or in sympathy  
with union men. While the President  
and his advisers realize the gravity of  
the situation, it is given out at the  
White House that, under the constitu-  
tion, the Federal government cannot  
send troops into a state to quell riots  
and stop persecutions by civil and mili-  
tary officials unless the legislature peti-  
tions for interference."

Coming just after the recent attempt  
of Grover the Fat to justify his action in  
sending the Federal troops to Chicago at  
the request of the railroads during the  
A. R. U. strike, against the protest of  
the state authorities, this should open  
the eyes of the working class.

In the A. R. U. strike there had been  
absolutely no lawlessness; the town was  
much more quiet and orderly than under  
ordinary circumstances. But the rail-  
roads were tied up, and Grover was  
forced to go to the assistance of his mas-  
ters. Consequently, he sent into the  
city, over the protest of the governor of  
the state, the Federal troops to protect  
the gang of thugs hired by the railroads  
to set fire to a lot of dilapidated boxcars  
on the hospital tracks in order to turn  
"public opinion" against the strikers.  
The consent of the state authorities was  
not necessary for Grover to interfere in  
the interest of the exploiting class.

The situation in Colorado is just the  
opposite of that existing in Colorado in  
1894. Lawlessness runs rampant; state  
and national constitutions have been vio-  
lated; civil courts have been held in  
contempt, and all the rights of the citi-  
zen abrogated. But the offenders in this  
case are the mine owners and their serv-  
ants—the state authorities—and the vic-  
tims are members of the working class.  
Under such conditions, of course,  
"Teddy" would have to have the con-  
sent of the state authorities—the law  
violators—before he could interfere.  
"Teddy" is a representative of the capi-  
talist class, and laws are only made for  
the punishment of the working class.  
Law cut no figure with "Teddy" when  
he sent the militia to Croton Dam to  
shoot down a lot of Italian laborers who  
were striking to enforce the eight-hour  
law.

The action of Roosevelt in not sending  
troops to enforce the law in Colorado in  
favor of the working class, and the ac-  
tion of Cleveland in sending troops to  
Chicago in violation of the law to assist  
the capitalist class, should teach the  
workers the necessity of capturing the  
powers of government and enacting and  
administering laws in the interest of  
their class.

THE sale of the Gazette and its con-  
solidation with the Tribune this week  
means victory to Typographical Union  
No. 76 after a fight of twenty-nine  
years. Mr. Spencer F. Ball, who has  
been business manager of the Gazette  
during all this time, tells the whole  
story in these few lines in the last edi-  
tion of the Gazette:

"The entire territory in which a  
Terre Haute paper must circulate  
has become essentially a manufac-  
turing and mining one, and 't is so  
largely unionized as to make effec-  
tive the boycott waged against the  
Gazette because it resolutely refuses  
to close its shop to all but union  
men."

In the early days of the controversy  
the Gazette was able to successfully con-  
duct a non-union shop because unions  
were the exception and not the rule. Its  
managers failed to realize the fact that  
organized labor had become a power in  
this city and surrounding territory, and

when the last fight was started—three  
years ago—informed the union officials  
that they had been "annoyed" by boy-  
cotts before, but that they only lasted a  
few weeks.

This was a serious mistake on the  
part of Balls, and it cost them dearly.  
The fight which has just closed in a vic-  
tory for the union had been carefully  
planned and a firm foundation laid by  
organizing all branches of industry. All  
funds were furnished by the Typographi-  
cal union, and other organizations were  
only asked for moral support, which was  
willingly given. The result is that the  
Gazette is out of business and the union  
has the largest membership and the  
strongest treasury in its history. The  
cost of the fight to the union was about  
\$5,000. The cost to the proprietors of  
the Gazette can scarcely be estimated.  
For two years they have lost money on  
nearly every issue, and finally sold the  
paper, which formerly paid 7 per cent.  
on a capitalization of \$100,000, for a  
mere song.

Typographical union is extremely  
thankful to all who assisted them in the  
fight, and only wishes that the Messrs.  
Ball had seen the handwriting on the  
wall soon enough to have saved them  
the enormous loss their blindness has  
caused.

## BORROWED OPINIONS.

NOW THE Indiana unionists are saying  
things again. The Republicans headed  
their ticket with J. Frank Hanley, a  
Parryite-union-hater, and the labor bros.  
don't like it. Talk is cheap—but votes  
count. Probably they will vote for the  
other and get fooled.—[Cleveland Citizen

If man to man will not be true,  
Their duty to each other do,  
Trouble will like the mountain flow  
And blood like streams of water flow  
H. M. BROOKS.

PAUL tells us that the love of money is  
the root of all evil,—but who cares for  
what Paul said? We all know that no  
man can make a million dollars honestly.  
If Adam had lived until today and had  
been paid two dollars per day for every  
working day and had his board gratis,  
he would not have six million of dollars.  
In other words, he would not have money  
enough to introduce him into the "smart  
set" of New York.

I WISH to discuss these questions under  
the following heads: First, the Ministry;  
second, the Church; third, the Rich; and  
fourth, The Poor. I wish to show that  
all these classes are contending for the  
material prosperity of our country, and  
the idea of the rights of man is hardly  
ever thought of.

ANY person who doesn't believe that  
economic conditions control all conditions  
should attend a Republican convention  
and see the "bread and butter brigade"  
unanimously indorse "that peerless  
statesman and patriot, Theodore Roose-  
velt."—Seattle Socialist.

## THE DAY OF JUDGMENT

This is the title of a new book by Geo.  
D. Herron, which briefly sums up the  
issues of the campaign of 1904, and the  
opportunity awaiting the Socialist Party  
of America. It embodies the material  
included in Comrade Herron's article in  
the April issue of the International So-  
cialist Review. But it has been carefully  
revised by the author and some consider-  
able additions have been made to it. The  
book is handsomely printed and will sell  
for ten cents a copy while a royalty on  
every copy sold will be paid into the Na-  
tional campaign fund of the Socialist  
Party. The book may be ordered from  
the publishers, Charles H. Kerr & Co.,  
56 Fifth avenue;—or from the office of  
this paper.

## LATEST FROM TELLURIDE

Editor Miners' Magazine—I wrote last  
week in regard to Bro. Charles DeWitt  
and asked you to have his name taken off  
the scab-list. There is also another  
brother's name on there which should not  
be. His name is Jack Venner, better  
known as "Old Timer." He has not  
scabbed and says that he never will. He  
has been working on the St. Louis mine  
in Grey's basin. It is a fair place to work.



## LOWERING OF WAGES

ITS ECONOMIC EFFECT ON THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

History Records No Instance Where the Reduction of Wages Promoted the Progress or Welfare of a Nation—A False Doctrine.

Commenting on a recent editorial in the New York Journal of Commerce on the "Economic Effect of High Wages," in which the Journal held that American wages are too high and that they should be lowered, Gunton's Magazine says in part:

It is doubtful if even the Journal would seriously contend that a lowering of wages in all industries in this country would increase domestic consumption of products, but it argues that it would increase the capacity of American manufacturers to sell abroad. Now, is that what this country wants? Is that conducive to permanent prosperity? Is it conducive, in the long run, to industrial development? If it is, the world has not yet given an illustration of the fact. That is an economic hypothesis that has never been demonstrated.

It is undoubtedly true that if American wages could be lowered 50 per cent our manufacturers could undersell foreigners in their own markets, but that could only be temporary. Suppose that by lowering wages we could increase our output 25 per cent and supplant the English manufacturers in the English market. Would the English people consume more manufactured products because their laborers were all thrown out of work and their factories either closed or running at a loss? Surely not. One of two things would logically follow—either that the English wages would be correspondingly lowered to meet our competition or else their laborers would be thrown into idleness and we should supply the goods. If their wages were lowered to meet our competition, that would be a positive injury to the welfare, comfort and civilization of England.

If this were done and we furnished the goods the laborers would either have to remain in idleness or emigrate to this country to find work. The result of that would simply be the transferring of English manufacturers to this country and having the work of both countries done at a lower wage rate. The net result would be an injury to the laboring classes of both England and this country and a corresponding diminution in the aggregate consumption. The consumption of the wage classes in both countries is a very serious item in the general market. If that is lessened the whole market is permanently restricted.

It follows, therefore, that any increase of a foreign market by lowering wages here could not result in any permanent benefit to anybody. It would be an injury to the laborers here to the extent that it would increase foreign sales. It would seriously injure labor abroad. The world is not benefited by one nation stealing the trade of another. It is only benefited by increasing the production and lowering the prices of products without diminishing the wherewithal to buy.

There is no instance in the industrial history of mankind where the general lowering of wages ever helped industrial prosperity or promoted the progress and welfare of a nation. Cheap labor always means poor consumers and usually poor citizens.

All economic history points a moral in the other direction. In proportion as machinery is introduced into manufactures do the wage-workers—that is, the common people—become more important as consumers, because machine production can be profitable only when it supplies a wide range and large aggregate consumption. There is not a country in the world where machine products could be made profitably without the consumption of the laboring classes. They are the very basis of the market's vitality. Not a railway in this country could be long continued in operation if the products transported and the people carried were limited to the non-wage earning class.

It is quite clear, therefore, that any general impairment of the demand for goods by the wage class is an injury to the very basis of business prosperity. Of course there is a limit to what can be paid in wages at any time, but there never was a time when a general reduction in wages would be an advantage to any country in the world. It might be an advantage to individual employers and a temporary advantage to a given industry, but never could it be a permanent advantage to the country if it were general. If this doctrine were true slave labor would be more conducive to prosperity and civilization than free labor.

### Key to Industrial Peace.

Passion and prejudice never solved any social, political or economic problem. The industrial problems that confront our country today will not be solved by appealing to class prejudice and arraying the representatives of organized capital against the leaders of organized labor. In the practice of common sense and justice and the application of the Golden Rule lies the key to the door of an industrial peace that is devoutly to be wished for by all good citizens.—Maxwell's Talisman.

### Unity and Federation.

Let unity and federation be our watchwords. They are our defenders and protectors. They embody the means to the establishment of right and justice among men and will secure our disenthralment from every wrong, long borne. With these inspiring thoughts in our minds and high hopes in our hearts we can only join in joyful anticipation of a better future, free from the thirst of riches, the acquisition of it.

## AN IDEAL SHOE FACTORY.

Glasgow Manufacturer Gives Half the Profits to the Workers.

"I have decided to give you half of my profits every year in addition to your wages," said Samuel Gallery, a Glasgow shoe manufacturer, to his employees four years ago.

Since that time Mr. Gallery has kept his word, says the New York Journal. Every year the profits of his big shoe factory are divided into two equal parts. Half of the money goes to the employer and half to the workers.

Mr. Gallery employs over 200 men and women. He has always paid the highest rate of wages, and his factory is unionized. He was the first British manufacturer to adopt the American plan of making shoes by machinery.

One extraordinary feature in the Gallery factory is that no work is done on Saturday or Sunday. Every worker gets two days of rest a week. "My people do as much work in five days as other workers can do in six," says Mr. Gallery.

There are no foremen in the factory. None have been needed since the workers were taken into partnership. Though his factory has been running for over eighteen years, there have never been any strikes.

Mr. Gallery says that his profit sharing plan is a great success. His profits are not so large, but "profits are not everything," he says. In a recent short speech, though he is not much of a speaker, Mr. Gallery said: "We cannot take money to the churchyard when we go there at the last, and why should we shorten our lives by a ceaseless, wearying, tissue destroying struggle for wealth? If we have enough to keep us in comfort and happiness what more is required?"

"No; these past four years have been the pleasantest of my life, and thousands of dollars would have weighed as nothing in the balance against the satisfaction and the joy I feel at having done my best for the welfare of my workers—of my friends."

### THE LAW ON STRIKES.

Rights of All Parties to Labor Disputes Defined.

In an opinion last month Judge Evans of the federal court laid down certain principles which in a few words define the rights of all parties. The main points that he made were as follows:

First.—Every person has the right to work for anybody who will employ him.

Second.—Every person has a right to employ any one who wishes to work.

Third.—Those who wish to strike may lawfully do so if no contracts prevent, and even if it violates a contract they may do so subject to damages therefor.

Fourth.—Employers who wish to take the step usually called a "lockout" may do so, subject of course to damages for any breach of contract.

Fifth.—Labor unions are perfectly legitimate and possibly necessary.

Sixth.—Peaceable and kindly arguments and even persuasions are perfectly admissible from members of labor unions in their efforts to induce persons not to take the places of those "locked out," yet all manner of violence in connection with such efforts is wrongful and unlawful.

The whole philosophy of a strike is covered by these cardinal principles. It is obvious that no set of men would strike if they believed that their places could be promptly filled and they themselves left without work. It is therefore obvious that the men in case of a strike will try to prevent others from taking their places.—American Federationist.

### Mutual Beneficence.

My father and his partners entered into "a mutual beneficial partnership" with certain laborers in Spain.

These laborers produced from the earth annually a certain number of bottles of wine.

These productions were sold by my father and his partners, who kept nine-tenths or thereabouts of the price themselves and gave one-tenth or thereabouts to the laborers.

In this state of "mutual beneficence" my father and his partners naturally became rich and the laborers as naturally remained poor.

Then my good father gave all his money to me.—John Ruskin.

### Without Organization.

Without organization a house is only a pile of bricks. Without organization a locomotive is only a heap of scrap iron. Without organization the Brooklyn bridge would be only a tangle of wires and planks. Without organization a ship's crew is only a rabble of drudges.—Railway Employees' Journal.

### LABOR NOTES.

San Francisco labor unions have begun arrangements for the entertainment and care of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in that city in November.

It is said that the attempt of Sully, the American "cotton king," to corner the cotton market has cut down the wages of the English cotton spinners \$2,000,000 a week.

The nonunionists talk contemptuously about trade unions. These nonunion men share the fruits of trade unionism without contributing one cent to the costs of labor's economic struggles.

Fifty unions in Porto Rico have been formed since the island became a United States possession. Most of them are chartered direct by the American Federation of Labor, the others being branches of the carpenters, bricklayers, painters and printers' international unions, whose headquarters are in

## OPEN SHOP SYSTEM.

UNDER IT THE EMPLOYER CANNOT HIRE HIS OWN MEN.

An Institution That Seeks the Confusion of All Workers Who Dare Exercise the Rights of Freemen. How It Works.

The National Metal Trades association, an employers' organization, is one of the greatest advocates of the open shop. Its promoters shout on the hill-tops the praises of the glorious institution, says Stuart Reid in American Federationist. But some of the members of this association have already discovered that this sort of freedom is worse than the "slavery" imposed upon them by the unions.

With hardly an exception employers have fought for the right to hire workmen who were desirable, independent of the dictates of any union or other organization. The opponents of the unions have condemned them (the unions) because, it was said, they disputed this inherited right. But now this National Metal Trades association, this avowed champion of free shops, has made an alarming discovery. It has discovered that it is dangerous to allow individual employers to hire anybody and that this right belongs only to the organization; not the labor organization, of course, but the employers' National Metal Trades association.

The writer was attracted by an advertisement for help which appeared in a Boston newspaper recently. He applied in person and was soon in touch with an agent of the open shop idea. In response to an application for a position he was asked many questions. A job seemed in sight, but disappointment followed when he was handed a series of cards which would be of great assistance to any detective agency. His name was required, age, place of nativity, the name of former employers and other information.

Another card, evidently designed for the use of the agency, required the color of the applicant's hair and eyes, his weight, complexion and other interesting information. After exhibiting a disinclination to comply with the requirements of such a system the writer was informed that he could not secure work unless he did so.

In order to test the truth of this assertion he left the employment bureau, that of the National Metal Trades association, and made an attempt to secure a position in several shops which were said to be controlled by this organization. On making known his errand he was handed a card identical with one of those seen in the bureau and was told to present it to the gentlemen in charge of that institution. One employer, who evidently desired his services, volunteered the information that he would like to hire him, but was forced to abide by the laws of the association. And this is the open shop system. This is the institution guaranteed to free the American workmen from the thralldom of unionism.

One employer declared that the new system deprived his class of the few privileges said to have been left them by the union.

Old age will also be considered through this system. When a man secures a place through the employment bureau his age is placed on the card, and he cannot get away from it. At present a man is undesirable to some employers when he reaches the age of forty-five, and a forced exodus of such would soon take place from the open shops if perchance they should flourish.

The open shop fallacy is revealed, and it has been found a slave institution. Men who have never before realized the necessity for joining unions are having their eyes opened and are hastening to that ark of safety. Employers who have been deprived of the right to hire their own help are by no means convinced that this sort of freedom is desirable, and a reaction is coming.

Truth will eventually triumph and error receive its reward in the condemnation of an outraged public. Truth will live, and error will find a grave in the avalanche it prepared for the destruction of the unions and freedom.

### History of Child Slavery.

It was not until 1819 that factory work for children under nine was prohibited or that children between nine and sixteen were not allowed to work more than twelve hours a day, and it was not until 1862 that the law required an apprentice to be provided with two suits of clothing, one of which was to be new each year. Notwithstanding this partial protection, when Mrs. Trollope wrote "The Factory Boy" in 1840 it was illustrated by pictures of ragged and emaciated children which would now be regarded only as gross exaggerations of the truth, but which then produced no adverse comment, and were perhaps as influential in reforming the abuses they displayed as was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in calling attention to the evils of slavery.

### What Strikes Cost the Workers.

In the last twenty years strikes have cost the wage earners of the United States 2 cents a month. The average employer has one strike every thirty years, and the average strike lasts twenty-three days. Some unions have had no strikes for twenty years or more. It is said to be the rule that the strongest unions have the fewest strikes.

### Stick to the Union.

The great capitalists of this nation have started out to throw workmen out of employment and reduce wages in order that they can smash unions. It is up to the union men to stick to the union no matter what happens and learn to vote against the would-be union smashers as well.—Railway Employees' Journal.

## TRUSTS AND LABOR.

Workers Have the Same Right to Organize as Has Capital.

In his recent address before the American Social Science association at Boston Judge William J. Gaynor of the New York supreme bench, among other things, said:

"There is no doubt that in the beginning the attitude of the trusts was not cordial toward labor. In the sugar trust agreement one of the expressed objects of the combination was 'to furnish protection against unlawful combinations of labor.' The word 'unlawful' was plainly to save appearances, for there were and are no unlawful labor organizations, although their objects and methods have sometimes been unlawful. The attitude of labor toward trusts was also one of suspicion if not hostility at the beginning. But time and contact have apparently very much changed the feeling of each toward the other and substituted mutual respect at least.

"This is mainly due to the growth and improvement of organized labor and in a special degree to the improvement of its leadership. No one can deny that many labor organizations have been badly led and advised, but the change for the better in this respect has been steady.

"The men who compose the labor organizations are learning the absolute necessity of having wise and discreet leaders. So far has this gone that our labor organizations are becoming centers of economic thought and their leaders educated economists. The day of the political demagogue is also passing in organized labor. Workingmen have come to understand that their present and future depend on the favor of no one, but wholly on their own growing education, intelligence and organization. Our system of common schools makes the future theirs.

"The method of protection against labor organizations contemplated by the clause of the sugar trust agreement which I have read was to be able to close up a refinery in which a strike occurred without embarrassment or interruption in production, as all of the other refineries in the trust would meanwhile go on. But this was soon met by the extension of the horizon of labor's organization to equal that of the trusts.

"The dispersed local labor organizations of the same industry were federated and in that way came labor trusts to meet employers' trusts. Confronting each other all along the line in this way, it was inevitable and to be expected that combined capital would come to deal with combined labor, and the result has been beneficial to both sides.

"Indeed, the declaration of organized capital which we used to hear so often that it would not deal with organized labor's representatives at all, is now seldom heard. It had a sound of arrogance which did not suit the American people. Labor has as much right to organize as capital has, and organized capital forgot itself for the time being when it turned its back in the face of organized labor."

### Wages in Porto Rico.

Wages are lower in Porto Rico than in the United States, says World's Work. In the rural districts coffee pickers receive from 20 to 60 cents per day, many children being employed; coffee cleaners and sorters, 30 to 70 cents; tobacco workers, 60 cents to \$1; laborers in general, 30 cents to \$1.20. In the towns bookbinders are paid 60 cents to \$1 a day; carpenters, \$1 to \$1.50; cigarmakers, \$1.20 to \$1.80; printers, 60 cents to \$1.80; seamstresses, 65 cents to \$1.50 (often including meals); clerks, \$1 to \$1.40 (but government clerks often from \$1.00 to \$1,500 a year); cooks, \$6 to \$9 a month, including meals and lodging; other servants, \$2.40 to \$6 a month, with meals and lodging. Public school teachers receive \$40 to \$75 a month, according to grade. In most industries the working day consists of ten to twelve hours, but the productiveness of labor is naturally not as great as in the United States, nor are the Porto Rican artisans proficient according to our standards.

### Public Utilities.

Neither the roads nor the railroads of any nation should belong to any private persons.

All means of public transit should be provided at public expense by public determination where such means are needed, and the public should be its shareholder.

Neither road nor railroad nor canal should ever pay dividends to anybody. They should pay their working expenses and no more.—John Ruskin.

### LABOR NOTES.

A national convention of the organized employers is to be held in New York immediately after the presidential election.

The United Boxmakers and Sawyers have an international membership of 31,000, and over 12,000 of that number are paper box makers.

On the Fourth of July there will be a parade in Chicago of all the child workers in the city. It is claimed by the Federation of Labor that there will be 20,000 children, boys and girls, in line.

Last year was a prosperous one for Chicago labor unions. Over 60,000 workers had their hours of labor reduced from ten to nine, and the gain in wages will amount to over \$9,000,000 a year.

A suit was filed in the Denver district court recently having for its purpose the establishing of the principle that labor unions are partnerships and that shares owned by a member make the organization itself liable for

# Summer Clothes!

June is here and it's time to think seriously of warm weather apparel. Summer clothes in a way are, in the matter of selecting, of great importance as the fabrics must necessarily be thin and cool and, if not of the best quality, apt to lose their shape and get string and baggy in this respect.

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Straw Hats. A hat worth wearing is a hat well made, as among Summer straw there is nothing so worthless as a cheap, flimsy hat. Get one of Pixley's and you'll have one of the best you ever wore. The better grade we handle in such makes as the "Youngs," the "Empire" and our own brand and stand back of them all. No hats with paste, they all stand the rain. \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c and 25c

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THE READING CURE.

Books as a Medicine in Cases of Mental Distress. One could wish that the doctor of medicine occasionally called in the doctor of letters in cases of mental distress. There is a tonic quality in books, properly chosen, which is as beneficial to the mind as change of scene or doses of flat water. People do not realize that the shortest way from the quagmire of the modern unrest is a total forgetfulness of self, and few know that the healthiest nepenthe is to be found in reading. The word disease signifies the negation of ease, and most forms of neurotic sickness are a deliberate effort on the part of the invalid to make himself uneasy. If doctors were to prescribe a course of Cervantes or Mollere or Balzac or Sterne or Dickens or even Shakespeare and as strictly enjoin thoroughness in this course as they would if the treatment were a matter of diet or medicine, many of their patients would begin to mend from the first moment that these magicians had given them a forgetfulness of self. It is true that Poe declares in the "Raven" "vainly I had sought to borrow from my books surcease of sorrow," but the opinion of the world is overwhelmingly against him. Good reading is a forgetfulness of cares, and, by the same token, it is an education in all those qualities which make life sweet and greatly to be desired. It is the valetudinarian who most constantly tells one, petulantly enough, that he never reads books.—London Globe.

A LOUD WHISPER.

It Came From a Gun That a Sentry Forgot Was Cocked. During the Mexican war, in 1846, Captain Kenly received orders from General Quitman to march with a guard to a ford in the Santander river and prevent its passage by the Mexicans. He reached the place, posted his men with strict injunctions against betraying their presence and took his position on the bank where he could overlook the ford. Suddenly there came the report of a gun, fired by one of his sentries. Captain Kenly ran to the place, having seen no enemy, and found the sentry, a Georgian, coolly reloading his musket.

"How dare you fire your gun?" exclaimed the angry captain. "The whole division will be aroused." Even as he spoke the long roll of the drums came floating down the wind. The sentry saw plainly enough the trouble he had got into, but he answered:

"Well, captain, you see I was so tired and sleepy that to keep myself awake I kept pointing my gun at a duck I saw on the river, and I thought how I would like to whisper to it, and, hang it, I forgot the gun was cocked and away she went."

The man escaped with a sharp reprimand from General Quitman, who sent him word that if he ever "whispered" again without orders it would be all over with him.

Joseph's Well.

At Dothan, in upper Palestine, is a pool which has refreshed the traveler for centuries. It is the well of Joseph. Its environs form a dreary enough prospect. Above it is a low, insignificant hill upon whose summit cluster a few miserable mud huts, and at the base is the sordid anachronism of a puffing steam mill, while away from it stretches in all directions the faint toned, almost hueless expanse of the Syrian landscape, long reaches of palest blue and gray and yellow, with only an occasional blotch of brilliant color in the foreground. Dreary and waste and sad indeed is the scene to the eyes of the flesh, but to the eyes of the spirit that squat, bald hill becomes a veritable Mount of Visions—visions a thousand times more real and vivid than the spectacle of mud huts and steam mill and rocky wastes.—Metropolitan Magazine.

The Democratic House of Lords. To think what time was wasted in arguing about the house of lords, Tories saying it ought to be preserved because it was clever and radicals saying it ought to be destroyed because it was stupid, and all the time no one saw that it was right because it was stupid, because the chance mob of ordinary men thrown there by accident of blood were a great democratic protest against the lower house, against the eternal insolence of the aristocracy of talents.—Chesterton's "Napoleon of Notting Hill."

Little Luxuries the Best. After all, it is a wide question whether the little luxuries enjoyed by the poorer classes and which consume their scant fortunes do not, in the long run, contribute more to the happiness of the human race than do the untold millions of the earth's money kings.—Philadelphia Press.

The Foxy Daughter. Ethel—Do you spend all of your allowance? Grace—No, I always save a little. The thrift of it pleases father so much that he always gives me something extra at the end of the month.—Detroit Free Press.

A Shady Tree. Patience—Does she ever speak of her family tree? Patience—No, I think it was one of the shady sort of trees.—Yonkers Statesman.

The Same Thing. MacBristle—Have you seen Dauber's latest color studies? The Critic—No, but I had the delirium tremens once.—Chicago Journal.

The desire of knowledge, like the thirst of riches, increases ever with the acquisition of it.—Bierce.

THE EARLIEST COMEDY.

It Was Played at Athens by the First Traveling Actors. The first recorded comedy was played at Athens, B. C. 578, when Susarion and Dolon, the earliest traveling actors, performed a comedy of Susarion's composition on a movable stage mounted upon four wheels. The new form of play was so successful that the actors were rewarded by the grateful populace with a cask of wine and a basket of figs. Susarion belonged to Megaris, a state of ancient Greece, whose inhabitants were celebrated for their coarse humor, and who, in their villages during the evenings, were wont to hold what they called a komos; really a revel, in which impromptu acting, coupled with buffoonery, played a considerable part. From this word we have our comedy. In England the old miracle plays degenerated very early into what but for their religious associations were mere farces, but the first purely English comedy was one by Udall, an assistant master at Eton, and subsequently head master of Westminster school. It was entitled "Raiph Roister-Doister" and seems to have been performed in London about 1551, being published in 1590, ten years after its author's death.

STRANGE RAT TRAPS.

The Way Ostrich Eggs Are Utilized in Coptic Churches. Ostrich eggs are regarded by the Copts as the natural emblem of watchfulness, and practical effect is given to this idea among these people by the very curious use to which they put them in their public buildings, particularly in those devoted to the celebration of divine worship. Whoever enters a Coptic church cannot fail to notice the numerous ostrich eggs which hang above and around him. The explanation is simple. The churches are much infested by rats, and these animals, as experience has shown, have been in the habit of crawling down the cords by which the lamps are suspended, for the purpose of getting at the oil and drinking it. To hinder these four footed thieves the cord belonging to each lamp is passed through the shell of an ostrich egg, which is thus fixed at a moderate distance above the lamp. The smooth polished surface of the shell offers an impassable barrier to the wily and adventurous rodents, so that they invariably slide off and tumble to the ground if they attempt a passage.

TRUE BLUE.

First Used as a Political Term by Scotch Presbyterians. Blue is an emblem of fidelity, and in Britain for several centuries it has been so esteemed. Coventry was formerly famous for a blue dye that would neither change its color nor wash out, and thence the epithets "Coventry blue" and "true blue" were figuratively used to signify persons who would not change their party or principles on any consideration. "True blue" is said to have been first used as a political term by the Presbyterians of Scotland against the Episcopalians. Butler, in "Hudibras," speaking of his hero, says:

For he was of that stubborn crew, Right Presbyterian true blue. Fox, we are told, wore in the house of commons a blue frock coat, and the expression "a true blue Whig" was in common use in his time, though, as one writer puts it, "blue must not be set down as emblematic of fidelity because this color was formerly adopted by the Whigs."—London Telegraph.

Why Englishmen Like Punch. Mr. Sydney Brooks, writing in Harper's Weekly, gives some of the reasons why Punch has so strong a hold on the affections of the British public and why it fails to appeal to Americans. The great virtue of Punch, he says, is its seriousness, in which opinion there will be many on this side of the water to agree with him. The great fault of the American comic papers, it appears, is that they are not serious enough. They are always making jokes. Punch, on the other hand, evades these mistakes, "because it is really not a humorous, but a critical journal. The American comic paper is like the professional funny man at a party. You listen and laugh for a while and then you want to murder him."

A Stanley Story. Stanley used to relate the following funny story: One day while he was conversing with a friendly tribe during his travels one of the chiefs present inquired how many wives he possessed. Upon Stanley replying that he had none, all those present stood up like one man and unanimously exclaimed, "What a splendid liar!" They intensely admired the apparent calmness with which he had, as they thought, tried to pass off on them a wondrous traveler's tale.

Sure Sign. Watts—Tebson must be awfully afraid of his wife. He is always telling us how she will give him fits if he doesn't hurry home. Potts—That's the best sign in the world that he is not afraid of her at all. The man who is bossed by his wife never says a word about it.

Settled. Younger Sister (peeping through key-hole)—Mr. Spoonmore is going to propose to Bertha tonight. Johnny—How do you know? Younger Sister—I can tell you by the determined look on Bertha's face.—Chicago Tribune.

In the United States the sparrow has six broods a year; in Britain seldom more than three.

CLEAN SHAVEN FACES.

A Contention That Every Man Should Show All His Features. A recent writer, says the Chicago News, has this to say about beards: "The ideal man is clean shaven. Confidently he exposes to the world his features undisguised by 'birsute' appendages. Can we conceive the Apollo Belvedere with even a mustache? I doubt it. A merely honest man also, one would think, should wear no hair upon his face and for these reasons: Each of us in great measure, partly from exaggerated ideas of his own perspicacity, partly from the stress of life, judges his neighbor from his face. His clothes are but a doubtful index of his character, but his features are, we firmly believe, indicative of his nature and his mode of life. "There may be villainy written large on his upper lip. A certain mold of chin betrays its owner as a man of considerable homicidal tendencies. Cover the lips with a waterfall mustache, drape the chin with an Assyrian beard, and it may well be that this murderous monster is a pleasing enough fellow to view. Such a one does not venture to pass clean shaven through our streets. Let each one of us present in all candor such features as are his. "To possess a receding chin is no crime. It is merely a sign of weakness. But to conceal it with a huge and bushy beard and thereby to present the appearance of a man endowed with great strength of will is surely a false pretense."

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

The Tragic Ending of the Life of the Talented Traitor. The last twenty years of the life of Benedict Arnold were probably the most unhappy that ever fell to the lot of man. The British were willing to use him to promote their own plans and to pay him for his disgraceful services, but everywhere he was held in such scorn and contempt that for years he scarcely ventured to appear in public. Before his treachery he stipulated for a fortune in cash and a commission as major general in the British army. He got both and soon spent the former in speculation, while the latter did him no good, as no officer in the army would serve under him, and, although his talents and bravery were unquestioned, he remained to the end of his days a general without command, even at a time when the British government was sorely pressed for officers and men. In 1798, during the French war, when the country was anxiously gathering all its resources, he applied to the Duke of York for a command, but was refused.

He went home in despair and said to his wife, "They will not let me find a soldier's death." He never rallied after this blow, and soon after his mind appeared to wander. He ordered his Continental uniform to be brought and put it on, including the sword he had worn when in the American service, and so he died a raving maniac in 1801 at his residence in London.

Judge Shea Poesed. Some years ago Judge Shea, a New York lawyer, became chief justice of what was then the marine court and what is now known as the city court of New York. He went to England once and was registered at a hotel as "Chief Justice of the Marine Court, U. S. A." The lords of the admiralty courts called upon him, put him up at their clubs, invited him to dinner and treated him with as much consideration as if the tribunal of which he was the head had been, as they supposed it to be, one of the great courts of the United States, instead of a purely city affair.

Judge Shea was never tired of recounting to his cronies here how he had been treated in England on that memorable trip. An Early Memorial System. The primitive Indo-European numerical system was a mixture of the decimal and the sexagesimal. The first large number was the "shock"—that is, 60—and the next large number was the "hundred" or "hundred"—that is, 120. Between 60 and 120 there were no numbers like our 70, etc., being "a shock and 10," and 80 being "a shock and 20." The introduction of our present numbers between 60 and 120 arose out of the introduction of the decimal hundred or hundred—that is, 100—in distinction from which the old hundred (120) was called the duodecimal hundred, or the "great hundred," which is still used in Iceland and parts of England.

Workers in Bohemia. In Bohemia every wage worker, of whatever sex or age, must have a work book, which contains his personal description and history and his employer's endorsements. Permission to travel in search of work must be indorsed by the local authorities. In changing locations a certificate from original place of residence must be secured and filed at the new location. Why He Changed Weapons. "Here you is in trouble ar'n," said the colored deacon. "Didn't I tell you ter fight yo' way only wid de sword er de Sperrit?" "Yes, sah," replied the penitent, "but de razor wuz so handy."—Atlanta Constitution.

Didn't Work All Night. Customer—Are my clothes ready? Tailor—Not yet, sir. Customer—But you said you would have them done if you worked all night. Tailor—But I didn't work all night. An Insultation. Miss Trip—I love to hear the birds sing. Jack Downright (warmly)—So do I. They never attempt a piece beyond their ability.

Poverty is the sixth sense.—German proverb.

BIRTH OF THE ROSE.

Two Legends of the Origin of This Beautiful Flower. There are two traditions as to the origin of the rose. According to Sir John Mandeville, a Jewish maid of Bethlehem (whom Southey names Zillah) was beloved by a brutish squire named Hammel. The maiden rejected this squire, and he, in revenge, accused Zillah of offenses for which she was condemned to be burned alive. When brought to the stake the flames refused to hurt Zillah, but burned Hammel to a cinder. There she stood in a garden of roses, for the brands which had been kindled became red roses, and those which had not caught fire white ones. These, according to the tradition, were the first roses that bloomed on earth since the loss of paradise. Then, according to a Mussulman tradition, the rose is thus accounted for: When Mohammed took his journey to heaven the sweat which fell on the earth from the prophet's forehead produced white roses, and that which fell from the animal he rode upon, named Al Borak, produced yellow ones. At the present day the sellers of roses in eastern towns cry aloud in the streets, "The rose was a thorn, and the sweat of the prophet Mohammed dropping upon it formed it into a rose."

THE MANNA TREE.

It is a Species of Ash Which Is Tapped For Its Gum. Few know that manna is a species of gum which exudes from the ash. The true manna ash is the Fraxinus ornus. It is a beautiful tree and has much handsomer flowers than any other ash. In some parts of Sicily trees are planted especially for these substances which they yield, just as in some parts of our country the sugar maple is planted for its sugar. The ash trees are tapped when about ten years old. A transverse cut is made about one-third of the circumference of the tree, a number of these transverse cuts being made one above the other. As many as forty-five cuts are frequently made in one large trunk. In some countries where manna is collected it is done by inserting tubes, just as in the case of collecting the maple sugar, but where these cuts are made the gum runs down the trunk and hardens. The following season cuts are made just above those of the previous year. After this has been three years in progress the stems are cut down and the new crop of shoots left to get matured. Sometimes, however, the stems are left standing four years before being finally cut away.

INSECT ARCHITECTURE.

The Way Carpenter Bees Build Their Nests in Wood. Mr. Rennie in his "Insect Architecture" describes the work of a carpenter bee. First she chiseled a channel in a piece of wood with her powerful jaws and deposited each morsel at a distance. Then she made repeated journeys to bring in pollen and clay until she had collected enough to serve as food for the future grubs and to bar the entrance. Cutting open the post, he found a nest of six cells separated by partitions of clay as thin as cardboard and with sides as smooth as any joiner could have contrived. Reamur tells us how the violet carpenter bee bores into wood obliquely for an inch and then perpendicularly for a foot, scooping out three or four such passages. At the bottom she lays an egg, covers it with a paste of pollen and honey and a protection of gnawings from the wood. This is repeated until the nest is filled, and a side door at the bottom enables the young bees to come out in due time.—Pearson's Weekly.

Fatal Curiosity. "Pygmalion, dear," asked Galatea one day, "where did you find a piece of ivory thick enough to carve into a statue of my size?" Pygmalion smote his forehead with his fist. "Woman," he exclaimed, with a terrible voice, "another question like that will upset the entire fabric of legendary history." Nothing but fear kept Galatea from telling the neighbors and exploding the whole story.—Chicago Tribune.

Ignorance. A Scottish minister was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came down in floods and destroyed the crops. Irritated at the result, one elder confided to another that "this comes o' intristin' sic a request to a meenister wha isna acquent w' agriculture."

Not at Home. A little girl on being told by her mother that when a child died an angel came and took her up to heaven thought deeply for a moment, then said, "Ma, if an angel comes asking for me say I am not in!"—New Yorker.

A Futile Plea. "Prisoner, the jury has declared you guilty." "Oh, that's all right, judge. You're too intelligent a man, I think, to be influenced by what they say."

THE BUTTERFLY.

Some of the Extraordinary Gifts of This Silent Insect. The extraordinary gifts of the butterfly race have always excited the wonder not only of naturalists, but of the most ignorant observers—their silent and unseen changes, the instinct by which they distinguish their favorite plant food—as, for instance, even among the scarcely differing species of the complex race of asters, where they show themselves, as Professor Asa Gray said, "better botanists than many of us;" their skill in depositing their eggs unerringly on or near the precise plant on which the forthcoming caterpillars are fitted to feed, although they as butterflies have never tasted it. To these should be added their luxurious spread of wings, giving opportunities for those likenesses and variations of color which protect them during the few days of their winged state; the brief time when, if ever, their eggs must be laid and the continuance of the race made sure. The whole realm of animal "mimicry," as it is now termed, reaches its highest point in them and leads to some extreme cases, as in the fact that, while butterflies are ordinarily monogamous, there is yet one species in Africa which has departed so widely from this rule that the male has not one mate only, but actually three different wives, each so utterly unlike him in appearance as to have long been taken for wholly different species.—T. W. Higginson in Atlantic.

A LOST ISLAND.

Old West Indian Legend That Dates Back to Columbus' Time. There is an old legend in the West Indies which has been handed down from the time of Columbus to the effect that somewhere among the numerous cays of the Caribbean sea there exists an island inhabited only by women.

The aboriginal Caribs and Ararwaks found it inconvenient to have women around in times of war. Usually when the enemy conquered a number of the tribe's fairest maidens were carried off. So goes the story.

The deplorable possibility of losing all the women of the tribe was averted, however, by the prompt action of the chiefs, who ordered all of the remaining female element to this unknown island in the Caribbean. According to the legend, the place is copiously watered by ideal streams, overshadowed by breadfruit, mango, plantain and all the necessaries to life and poetry. The husbands and lovers were allowed to visit the island paradise not more than twice a year in times of peace. But it is further handed down that all the men of the tribe were eventually wiped out in an Indian war and that all trace of the Isle of women was lost. According to Washington Irving, even Columbus made vain efforts to find it.

The Wren. It is to be noted that if more than a year old wrens come directly to their nesting site of the preceding summer. If it is still intact, all's well. There is no loitering in the neighborhood, nor has it ever happened, so far as my observation extends, that a single bird appears and a mate subsequently comes upon the scene. The pair arrive together. This is unquestionably true of my doorstep wrens of the past seven summers and suggests that the marital tie is not voluntarily broken, whatever the birds' careers from August to April. The male may lose his mate, but he soon finds another, and the widowed bird may lose her lord, but she promptly mates again, and so one or the other keeps the old summer home in mind, and it is never forsaken. It becomes a fixed feature of their lives.—Dr. Charles C. Abbott in Lippincott's.

Governor Giles and Patrick Henry. Chief Justice Marshall used to narrate with great glee a correspondence on a point of honor between Governor Giles of Virginia and Patrick Henry: "Sir—I understand you have called me a borrowed politician. I wish to know if it be true and, if true, your meaning." W. R. GILES.

To which Patrick Henry replied: "Sir—I do not recollect having called you a borrowed politician at any time, but think it probable I have. I can't say what I did mean, but if you will tell me what you think I mean I will tell you whether you are correct or not." PATRICK HENRY.

Patience. A Scottish minister was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came down in floods and destroyed the crops. Irritated at the result, one elder confided to another that "this comes o' intristin' sic a request to a meenister wha isna acquent w' agriculture."

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POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer subject to the Republican nominating convention. W. T. SANFORD. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. JAMES A. COOPER, Jr. I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the Democratic nominating convention. JERRY FITZGERALD. I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator from Vigo County. A. G. CAVINS. The undersigned will be a candidate for nomination for Assessor for Harrison township, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held in Vigo county. A. E. COLVIN. I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo County, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. H. H. THOMPSON, M. D. I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo County subject to decision of Republican primary election or convention. W. E. NICHOLS, M. D.

I will be a candidate for re-nomination for County Commissioner from the Second District of Vigo County, Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held at the call of the Republican county chairman. WILLIAM P. HOLMES.

I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo County subject to the decision of the Republican county nominating convention. WILLIAM E. HORSELY.

The undersigned will be a candidate for re-nomination for commissioner for the Third district, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held in Vigo county. JERRY BLOCKSOE.



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God's Children A Modern Allegory THIS new book by JAMES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will jar the non-socialist reader into doing some thinking for himself. It is by all odds the cleverest socialist novel ever published in America. Read it and laugh over it, then lend it and see the converts it will make. There is no socialist label on it (only a union label), and you can get a man to read it who would turn up his nose at anything marked socialist. Extra cloth binding, handsomely printed in large type. Fifty Cents, Postpaid CHARLES E. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

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Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by

THE TOILER COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... 50 cents  
Six Months..... 25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE  
422 OHIO STREET

Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.



## LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

Reese V. Prosser, the Terre Haute tenor singer, was here for a short time Sunday making arrangements for an engagement at Lakeview park this summer. Mr. Prosser will sing at Lakeview the week of July 3. He was an old rolling mill employe here, "on the banks of the Wabash," and his home is in "Old Indiana."

The International Association of Street Railway Employes Saturday paid the death benefit of Dennis J. Ryan to the widow. Dennis Ryan was a member of Local Division No. 17, through which the claim of one hundred dollars was paid.

The recently organized cigarmakers' baseball team evidently means to stay in the game during the rest of the season. They report that the sum of \$85 has been subscribed toward defraying the expenses of the team. They will order uniforms and perfect a close and strict organization. They have a game with the printers' team for Sunday, June 26. A good contest is promised, as there are up-to-date players in both clubs. Arrangements are in progress to secure Athletic park for the game with the printers, and the meet will be well advertised in the newspapers on the fences in nearby territory.

The Glass Blowers' Union of Terre Haute held a meeting Saturday evening at the Swope block to transact business looking toward the closing of the season. It is possible, however, that one other meeting will be held this season. Most of Terre Haute's glass blowers have already prepared to leave the city for the coast within the next few weeks. Part of the factories will close the last of this week. The Root factory will run up to the last day of the season, June 30, before drawing its fires. During the summer months the various factories will make a number of needed improvements, and some extensive additions are under consideration.

### Tribute to E. V. Debs.

Eugene Debs, of Terre Haute,  
Tribute to thee I pay;  
Honor to you, a man who stands  
For Justice and his sway.

You stand for the man who toils  
In factory, mine and field—  
He who produces the world's wealth,  
For him you stand a shield.

I praise you, Debs, in your career:  
Long happy may you live  
And fight your race for justice,  
To the toiler it should be give.

If every man would see as you  
How different it would be;  
The man who toils in shop and mine  
Would be at liberty.

No more a wage slave would he be  
To capital's great machine,  
If he would make a fight with all his might  
And strike with you, Eugene.  
Tom McKesell.

In arranging for public meetings never fail to have Socialist papers for distribution. A hundred copies of The Toiler cost 50 cents.

# My Breath.

## Shortness of Breath Is One of the Commonest Signs of Heart Disease.

Notwithstanding what many physicians say, heart disease can be cured. Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure has permanently restored to health many thousands who had found no relief in the medicines (allopathic or homoeopathic) of regular practicing physicians. It has proved itself unique in the history of medicine, by being so uniformly successful in curing those diseases. Nearly always, one of the first signs of trouble is shortness of breath. Whether it comes as a result of walking or running up stairs, or of other exercises, if the heart is unable to meet this extra demand upon its pumping powers—there is something wrong with it.

The very best thing you can do, is to take Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. It will go to the foundation of the trouble, and make a permanent cure by strengthening and renewing the nerves. "I know that Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is a great remedy. For a number of years I suffered from shortness of breath, smothering spells, and pains in my left side. For months at a time I would be unable to lie on my left side, and if I lay flat on my back would nearly smother. A friend advised using Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which I did with good results. I began to improve at once, and after taking several bottles of the Heart Cure, the pains in my side and other symptoms vanished. I am now entirely well. All those dreadful smothering spells are a thing of the past."—E. R. DRAKE, Middletown, O.  
If the first bottle does not help you, the druggist will refund your money.  
**FREE** Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong and how to right it.  
DR. MILES' MEDICAL LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

## CHILD LABOR EVILS.

### CAPITAL IS ARRAYED AGAINST REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Even When Restrictive Laws Are Passed Their Enforcement Is Difficult—Efforts Being Made to Save the Little Ones.

Homer Folks, former commissioner of public charities in New York city, in an address on "Child Labor in America" before the General Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Louis, said in part:

"In addressing the representatives of the women's clubs of the United States it is happily unnecessary to dwell upon the suffering and sorrows of the children whose lot we are seeking to improve. I suppose that were it desirable to do so and had I power to picture to you the conditions that actually exist this very night in the employment of children in many places in this country the facts would be so terrible when rightly understood that no one present would be able tonight to close his eyes in sleep.

"In endeavoring to formulate a national programme we should not seek for an ideal system which we know to be at present impracticable, but rather for the minimum of regulation that is consistent with protecting children against exploitation in their early years and guaranteeing to them immunity from such labor as would interfere with their proper physical, mental and moral growth. I heartily endorse the report of your committee in favor of a general effort for the following minimum requirements:

"First.—That no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work at night—that is, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 1 a. m.

"Second.—That no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to be regularly employed who cannot read and write simple sentences.

"Third.—That in states in which these two provisions are already enforced we should secure the enactment of the standard child labor law as outlined by the National Consumers' League.

"But our task is only half begun when we have secured legislation. Enforcement is possible only when adequate machinery is provided. Voluntary compliance on the part of the industries affected is an idle dream. Enforcement by the assistance of voluntary and casual inspection is a snare and a delusion.

"And here again we must expect to meet and overcome the same opposition which we will meet in securing legislation, with perhaps re-enforcements, for the number of those who are in favor of righteous law but against its enforcement is simply astonishing. Even when we have secured our restrictive laws and a provision for inspectors and an appropriation for their salaries our work is far from finished, for it is just at this point that the adult employer is most likely to administer an opiate to the entire movement.

"Only those who have been close observers of public affairs understand to how large an extent, in the absence of constant effort on the part of right minded citizens to the contrary, those public officials who are appointed to oversee, supervise and regulate private interests for the public good become the very bulwark behind which such interests are enabled the more effectively to push their exploitation.

"In closing I would say a word of caution against being oversanguine. Let us not deceive ourselves. The history of the past two years has some chapters of encouragement, but many of disaster. In several states, with the issue distinctly and clearly drawn, with nothing like an adequate argument against their proposition, our friends have gone down in inglorious defeat before the plain, brutal strength of combined capital. It is to be no child's play. Human nature has not changed so much as we may think. The business interests that mistakenly, as I firmly believe, consider their interests menaced will fight to the end and will not be easily overcome.

"It may not be difficult to secure laws preventing child labor in factories—in states which have no factories. It may be possible to secure laws preventing child labor in factories during school sessions—in communities where the school sessions are exceedingly limited or altogether absent, but when it is a question of actually removing children who are in factories, mines, stores, telegraph offices, and so on, we must be prepared for a long and stubborn fight, perchance for frequent defeat, but so long as God is in his heaven if we are faithful in our task we shall win in the end."

### Wageworker of Bohemia.

In Bohemia every wageworker, of whatever sex or age, must have a "work book," which contains his personal description and history and his employer's indorsement. Permission to travel in search of work must be indorsed by one of the local authorities. In changing locations a certificate from original place of residence must be secured and filed at the new location.

### The Worker Pays the Bills.

"Who pays unionism's bills?" somebody asks and attempts an answer by saying, "the professional or salaried class." Not so, mister. All the bills, of any class in society, are paid by the productive workers. The workers pay their own bills and the bills of everybody else.—International Metal Worker.

## CAUSE OF STRIKES.

### Majority of Labor Wars Due to Mismanagement of Employers.

E. F. Du Brul of Cincinnati, commissioner of the National Metal Trades association, who said at the recent meeting of the National Manufacturers' association that 80 per cent of labor troubles were either directly or indirectly caused by the employer, thus explains his statement:

"I said in my experience with strikes and labor troubles 80 per cent of those that had come under my observation were directly or indirectly the fault of the employer. Citing Mr. Davenport's illustration that he gave me just a few minutes ago of the bakers' strike in Boston, I should say it has been largely the fault of the master bakers of that city. They had an organization there that had been apathetic and indifferent. That was one of their troubles.

"In other instances that have come under my notice there has been a foreman that has not done right. He has mistreated his men, and so on. The employer is responsible for that foreman. I know of cases of strikes which in their last analysis are demands for better management of the institutions. It is a well known fact that the better managed an institution is the less liability there is to strikes in that institution.

"I hope you will take my statement in the spirit in which it was given as a warning to the manufacturers that they must educate themselves, that they must educate their employees and that they must educate their foremen, their superintendents and everybody else connected with the handling of labor. And, above all, they have got to educate the laboring men, and if they do not do it it is their own fault very largely."

While the speaker was driving home his points he was interrupted by applause.

## USE OF UNION LABELS.

### Imitations Prove Their Value to the Cause of Unionism.

The union label has at all times been more or less a power, but never so much as in the last few years has it made itself felt that its enemies must needs copy it. Imitation is the sincerest flattery, they say, and its truth is clearly demonstrated when the employer who will not have the label because he must pay more wages to get it uses a substitute or, in plainer language, a forgery.

Every now and then we pick up a paper with an account in it of some sweatshop cigarmaker being arrested and fined for counterfeiting the cigarmakers' label. The garment workers warn us against trademarks of certain firms got up to resemble their label and cannot be detected except by a close scrutiny. There is an association of boss barbers in Chicago that issues a card which resembles the label of the Barbers' union so thoroughly that hundreds are being deceived by it every day.

If the union men and women would learn to appreciate the strength of the label as its enemies do there would be no further use for strikes. This argument has been offered time and time again, and, though the demand for label goods is increasing, it is nothing to what it should be. There are enough union men and women in this country to make the nonunionist an impossibility by demanding the label on all goods that they purchase.—Teamsters' Magazine.

### What a Union Man Can Do.

A union man can be dressed from head to foot in union made goods—for instance, union made hat, collar, necktie, shirt, underwear, suspenders, suit of clothes, gloves and shoes, and decorate himself with a union made watch. A union man can eat union made bread, drink union roasted coffee and if he wants to can drink union beer and whisky and be served by union bartenders.

A union man can smoke union cigars, chew union tobacco bought from union clerks, have union teamsters, have his house built by union mechanics. He can sleep on a union made bed on a union made mattress, warm himself by a union made stove filled with union mined coal, can die a union man and be put away in a union made coffin in a union dug grave, ascend above proud of his union record and be forever at peace in membership with the angels' union.—Union Labor Advocate.

### Causes of Higher Wages.

A German professor named Schmolter has been studying the question of wages for thirty years and has lately published the results of his researches in a French magazine. He says that the four principal causes of high wages in modern times are as follows: First, trade unions; second, popular education; third, better social institutions, and fourth, more humanity among the wealthier classes.—New York Journal.

## LABOR NOTES.

### The Immigration Authorities at Boston recently returned many child victims of the padrone system and inhuman parents to their foreign home.

### One of the greatest needs of the trades union movement is a congress, composed of representatives from each national organization, in the interest of the union label.—Shoeworkers' Journal.

### Missouri has passed a law prohibiting children under the age of twelve from working and children under fourteen years from doing night work.

### "If workmen are out of the union they are out of the world," said Professor H. P. Newcomb, the famous scientist, at the recent convention of the American Association For the Advancement of Science.

## 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

## MINES AND MINERS.

Members of the United Mine Workers, representing the executive board of District 11, and the miners of the New Summit mine at Linton, Ind., arrived in Indianapolis Wednesday afternoon to confer in regard to the trouble which caused the closing down of the New Summit mine. The men employed in the mine were represented by a mine committee consisting of Jerome G. Griffin, James M. Callaway, John Howes and William Moyer. The executive board was represented by Wellington O'Connor, G. W. Lackey and District President John Boyle. The executive board, it is said, decided that miners should not select "day" men as their partners, and it is against this decision that the miners have appealed.

Board Member Wellington O'Connor of the Mine Workers is in Sullivan to settle some trouble at one of the mines there regarding the discharge of the miners. President Boyle has returned from Indianapolis, where he appeared before the national executive board relative to the working of "day" men in some parts of the district.

Secretary Kennedy granted a new charter to a new local at Jackson Hill mine No. 4 Wednesday. The mine is a new one, owned by the Jackson Hill Coal company. Mr. Kennedy has returned from Bagley, ville, Daviess county, where he was called to adjust some trouble which arose over the payment of a special scale at one of the mines there.

### Joseph D. Connelly Dies.

Joseph D. Connelly, aged 23, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Connelly, 818 Oak street, died last night at St. Anthony's hospital after an illness of about two weeks of typhoid fever.

The news of the young man's death was a shock to his friends, for he was in the very prime of young manhood, and was popular among all who knew him because of his sterling worth and genial manner.

Mr. Connelly was a graduate of the pharmaceutical department of Purdue university, and at the time of his death was employed in the Buntin Drug company's store at Sixth street and Wabash avenue. He had also been employed in the White drug store at Clinton, and had held a position in the Hampton pharmacy, this city. The deceased was a popular member of the Y. M. C. His funeral occurred from St. Patrick's church at 9 a. m. Wednesday.

When we say as goodly a young man, and as fine a lad as God ever put breath into, has gone to the great beyond, we only express the sentiments of No. 76, International Typographical Union, of which his father is the oldest living member. His brother John is foreman of the Terre Haute Star composing room.

### Tore Off His Hand to Save His Life

Duckwer Asdell, night watchman in the Superior mine at Dugger, was seriously injured in an accident at the mine Wednesday morning.

Asdell was doing some repairing on the cages when his hand was caught between the slowly descending cage and the side of the shaft. He could not release his hand nor stop the engine. Exerting almost superhuman strength, he pulled until tendons of his arm gave way and the hand was torn from the wrist. Leaving his severed hand in the vise-like grip of the cage, he went to the engine room and shut down the engine. He then called engineer, who took him to Dugger, where his arm was amputated and dressed.

### In Europe Speer's Port Grape Wine

is ordered by families in Dresden, London and Paris for its superior medicinal virtues and its blood-making quality. It is made from a rare grape, and used in many hospitals.

### His Greatest Sorrow.

Burt—I have no doubt you are sorry about your uncle's death, notwithstanding it brought you into a lot of money. West—Yes; he was doing a good business, you know, and if he had lived a year or two longer he might have left me a good deal more.—Boston Transcript.

### Only on the Outside.

"Why, Ethel, you don't mean to tell me you want to marry that baldheaded Professor Wiseman?"

"It is true he is bald," said Ethel, "but think how many young men of today are bald on the inside of their heads."

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60¢ guaranteed cover by J. P. Hardisty, 1284 1/2 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 868.

For the best quality and latest styles, no one can sell you Carpets or Furniture cheaper than John G. Dobbs, 625 Main street.

## A SPECIAL SALE

OF

# Wool Skirts at \$3.50

These are strictly all wool walking skirts and worth fully \$6.00. See display in west window.

## ON SALE FRIDAY 8 A. M. CHOICE \$3.50

# Hays & Greely

618 Main St.

The Specialty Suit and Cloak House.

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

TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor

## GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Liqueurs and Cigars. Headquarters for Union Men. Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

## LOOK HERE!

If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see

**A. FROMME,**  
**General Contractor**  
1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET  
As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentry, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

## HULMAN & CO'S

## DAUNTLESS COFFEE

A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA

## DELICIOUS FLAVOR

PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY



Drink Only . . .

## Union Beer

This label is pasted on every barrel and box as a guarantee that the contents are the product of Union Labor.

SUITS, \$15 up.

UNION LABEL

## HUGH A. MARTIN

MERCHANT TAILOR

11 NORTH SIXTH STREET  
TERRE HAUTE