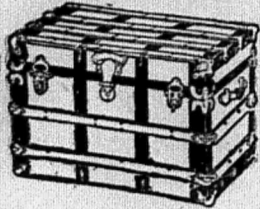




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exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$8, \$10, \$11 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

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HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

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Agents Wanted

Throughout Indiana to look after 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.

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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

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THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Operto 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 the principal Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is a WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

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Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Table Wine, especially suited for dinner use.

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Is a wine of Superior Character, and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

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

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.

SNAP SHOTS, By Eugene V. Debs.

The Chicago American of June 30th has the following, which should prove interesting to union men:

"According to local labor officials the new employment agency, opened by F. W. Job & Co., at 325 Dearborn street, contemplates the most gigantic blacklist of working men and women ever conceived.

"L. W. Straube, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades' Council, declares that the blacklist will not only prevent organized working people from securing employment but, with connecting agencies in all the cities of the country, will make it impossible for any one to escape its effects.

"He also asserts that the blacklist will be extended to those who do not vote to suit the employers' association and alliances.

"There are already a number of these agencies in different cities," said Secretary Straube. "In a short time at least 100 of the largest cities will have similar agencies. All applicants for work will be required to give a full history of their lives and their age and the color of their hair and eyes will be kept on record, and, if necessary, the Bertillon system of identification will be introduced to prevent officials being deceived by working people.

"None of the members of the Employers' Associations will employ a workman who cannot produce a 'character' from these agencies. A workman moving from one city to another will be unable to secure work if the agencies can prevent it. All employers will be urged to obtain help from these agencies. If strikes occur in one city, the agencies in all other cities will be drawn upon for strike breakers."

The interest of labor and capitalist are identical, we are told by "conservative" men of both sides. The capitalists are evidently getting ready to prove it. The above account promises a genuine love feast between pure and simple capitalism and pure and simple unionism.

The question is, what are union men going to do about it? and this question is particularly asked of the "conservative," anti-socialistic Central Labor Union of Terre Haute. The Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliance have just defeated President Gompers and his labor committee, scoring a complete knockout, before the joint Republican and Democratic congressional committee, and the anti-injunction bill and eight-hour bill have again turned their toes to the daisies.

"Conservative" trade unionists, such as we have in Terre Haute and other places, divide at the polls, elect a capitalist congress, legislature and council and then abjectly beg their supposed servants for a legislative "hand-out" and are promptly kicked from the premises. Progressive, up-to-date unionists, that is to say, Socialists, don't make fools and tools of themselves by electing capitalist candidates on capitalistic tickets and then expecting capitalist tools to legislate for working fools. Socialists are workingmen who know that workingmen are in a great majority, and they propose that this majority shall use their brains as well as their bodies and rule the nation; they propose that workingmen shall elect workingmen to office and legislate in the interest of workingmen, just as the capitalists, by fooling workingmen, are also ruling them and running the machinery of government in their own interest. When that time comes there will be one class only, and that will be the working class. Parasites will perish or become producers, and all will be enjoyers.

The place to meet the "new employment agency" is at the ballot box, and the weapon with which to slay the tyrant is a class-conscious, socialist ballot.

The workingmen who are foolish enough to believe that the Silver Mine Owners' 16 to 1 Democratic party is not a capitalist concern, the same as the Republican party, should read the following Associated Press dispatch from St. Louis:

"St. Louis, June 27.—No tickets of

admittance to the Democratic National convention which begins at the Coliseum on July 6, will be on sale and there will be but three avenues through which they may be secured, namely, THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE through the courtesy of the Democratic National committee or the delegates, who are assigned three each besides their own.

The boxes are limited to 87, including 420 box tickets. There are 2,288 gallery tickets. THE BUSINESS MEN'S LEAGUE IS GIVEN 2,000 CHAIRS located in various parts of the Coliseum.

The Business Men's League, the Citizens' Alliance, the organized and sworn enemy of trade unions, was the cock of the walk at the National convention of the Democratic party. Where do the two million trade unionists come in? How many reserved chairs were set apart for them? What voice had they in the arrangement of the convention? If they were so many gnats or roaches they would amount to just as much with the capitalist politicians that run the Democratic party. These politicians know that the "working cattle" will vote the ticket anyway and all that is necessary is to leave them out on the range and round them up and drive them into the chute on election day. These politicians also know that capitalists stand by their friends and so they put 2,000 reserved seats at the disposal of the Citizens' Alliance and left the voting mules out in the barns where they properly belong.

Oh, yes, the Democratic party is the friend of labor. So is his royal, cloven-footed, forked tail highness.

The late Marcus Hanna said we were so prosperous that two jobs were looking for every man. He was a "fellow of infinite jest." Most workingmen, even those looking in vain for a job, took him seriously, believed him, cheered him and voted accordingly. The item that follows should show them where the joke comes in:

TWO JOBS FOR EVERY MAN
The late Marcus Hanna said we were so prosperous that two jobs were looking for every man. He was a "fellow of infinite jest." Most workingmen, even those looking in vain for a job, took him seriously, believed him, cheered him and voted accordingly. The item that follows should show them where the joke comes in:

"New York, June 30.—A great rush of applicants for positions in the new department of licenses which has supervision over employment agencies has caused new records to be hung up by the municipal civil service commission. Sixteen inspectors are to be appointed and there were exactly 2,100 applicants. Five hundred went away discouraged but the others took the examination, leaving 100 seekers for every job. The salary is \$1,500 a year."

There is a little difference between two jobs looking for one man and one hundred and thirty-one men looking for one job. But all jobs that are put up on workingmen catch their votes and make self-feeding and self-fleeing sheep of them until their eyes are opened to the truth that socialism is their only means of emancipation.

The speech of Senator Beveridge, seconding the nomination of Roosevelt, was dramatic, pneumatic, epigrammatic and meaningless. It was just rhetoric on dress parade. Beveridge, God and the Republican party make up the holy trinity. That is all there is in the Beveridge speech. Not an idea from start to finish and that is why the convention went wild. If there had been an idea in the speech it would have killed it. The idea would not have been cheered and in that atmosphere it would have curled up and died.

What living issue did Beveridge, Depew, Black, Canon, Root or any of them touch?

Glittering generalities, bombast, wind, words, gesticulations, dramatic attitudes, flashing eyes, flags, brass bands, sky rockets, followed by free whisky and free carriage ride, on election day—these catch the crowd and do the business.

It will not always be so.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine-owning multi-millionaire, according to the Chicago American, gave a dinner in honor of Governor Peabody of Colorado during the Republican national convention. The cost per plate

was \$300, or \$30,000 for the hundred

guests, leading Republicans, who were present to honor the executive tool of the mine owners and the implacable hater and would-be destroyer of labor unions.

SENATOR FAIRBANKS, CANDIDATE FOR VICE PRESIDENT, AND SENATOR BEVERIDGE WERE THE ONLY INDIANA GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE.

Fairbanks is for Peabody and Peabody is for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. "Birds of a feather, etc."

Can you see in broad daylight, Mr. Workingman, or are you blind, or in a trance?

In the name of all the gods and your own manhood, if you have any, wake up!

The workers of Colorado who vote the Democratic ticket this fall will be the real enemies, the arch-traitors of their class. Upon them the responsibility will rest.

THE SILVER MINE-OWNERS ARE ALL 16 TO 1 DEMOCRATS.

The mine-owners will be safe as they always have been with the Democratic party in power, just as the cotton planters and cotton mill owners in the South are safe under Democratic rule. Republican rule, Democratic rule—it is all the same capitalist rule and working class slavery.

The Democratic politicians of Colorado are promising milk and honey to the deluded and terrified workers if they will only "down Peabody" and put some cheap Democratic skate in his place to do the same thing over again or go Peabody a few better.

The Democratic as well as the Republican members of the Colorado legislature betrayed the mine and mill workers, sold out to the mine and mill owners, defeated the eight hour bill and are responsible for the present strike and its countless horrors. They are the same foul gang in cahoots with each other and are severally and jointly owned, body and soul, by the plundering plutocracy.

The scheming knave who advises workingmen in Colorado to vote the Democratic ticket to escape from Peabody is even a worse enemy than Peabody himself, or Sherman Bell.

The Democratic party has no principles—it is for sale cheap and is dear at any price.

Down and out with them both! They are rotten and ill-smelling and ought to be buried deep and forever.

EUGENE V. DEBS.

NOTES AND COMMENT.

Three cheers for open shop hero Roosevelt!

It will be remembered that Teddy, while governor of New York, signed the eight-hour law, and then sent the military to Protan Dam to shoot the workers who were striking to enforce that law.

Three cheers for Judge Parker, who declared the eight-hour law unconstitutional!

Alton B. Parker was one of the judges who declared the eight-hour law of New York unconstitutional. The decision was rendered on April 28, 1903, by the Court of Appeals at Albany. Judge Edgar M. Cullen, Democrat, wrote the decision declaring that the law of 1899 making it a punishable offense for contractors on public work to require their men to work more than eight hours a day was unconstitutional; Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, Democrat, and Associate Judges William E. Werner, Irving G. Vann, Edward T. Bartlett, Albert Haight and Celora E. Martin, Republicans, joined in the decision.

Eugene V. Debs has just published a pamphlet on "Unionism and Socialism; a Plea for Both," which will undoubtedly deserve and get a wide circulation during and after the campaign. It is written in Mr. Debs' best style and every page bristles with characteristic epigrams which reflect the intense earnestness of the author. The labor movement of America is briefly reviewed; the weary struggles and trials of the pioneer agitator graphically told. The changed conditions which confront the trade unionist today and the inability of the "pure and simple" trades union with its "trade auton-

omy" form of organization to meet these new conditions and answer the requirements of today are clearly pointed out. A strong stand is taken for the industrial form of organization.

Concerning the relation of the trade union movement to the Socialist movement, Mr. Debs says:

"The trades union is not and cannot become a political machine, nor can it be used for political purposes. They who insist upon working class political action not only have no intention to convert the trades union into a political party, but they would oppose any such attempt on the part of others.

"The trades union is an economic organization with distinct economic functions, and as such is a part, a necessary part, but a part only of the labor movement; it has its own sphere of activity, its own program and is its own master within its economic limitations.

"But the labor movement has also its political side, and the trades unionist must be educated to realize its importance and to understand that the political side of the movement must be unionized as well as the economic side; and that he is not in fact a union man at all who, although a member of the union on the economic side, is a non-unionist on the political side, and while striking for, votes against the working class.

"The trades union expresses the economic power and the Socialist party expresses the political power of the labor movement.

"The fully developed labor unionist used both his economic and political power in the interest of his class. He understands that the struggle between labor and capital is a class struggle; that the working class are in a great majority, but divided, some in trades unions and some out of them, some in one political party and some in another; that because they are divided they are helpless and must submit to being robbed of what their labor produces, and treated with contempt, that they must unite their class in the trades union on the one hand and in the Socialist party on the other hand; that industrially and politically they must act together as a class against the capitalist class, and that this struggle is a class struggle, and that any workingman who deserts his union in a strike and goes to the other side is a scab, and any workingman who deserts his party on election day and goes over to the enemy is a betrayer of his class and an enemy of his fellowman.

"The Socialist party is to the workingman politically what the trades union is to him industrially; the former is the party of his class, while the latter is the union of his trade.

"The difference between them is that while the trades union is confined to the trade, the Socialist party embraces the entire working class, and while the union is limited to bettering conditions under the wage system, the Socialist party is organized to conquer the political power of the nation, wipe out the wage system and make the workers themselves the masters of the earth.

"In this program, the trades union and the Socialist party, the economic and political wings of the labor movement, should not only not be in conflict, but act together in perfect harmony in every struggle, whether it be on the one field or the other, in the strike or at the ballot box. The main thing is that in every such struggle the workers shall be united, shall in fact be unionists, and no more be guilty of scabbing on their party than on their union, no more think of voting a capitalist ticket on election day and turning the working class over to capitalist robbery and misrule than they would think of voting in the union to turn it over to the capitalists and have it run in the interest of the capitalist class.

"To do its part in the class struggle the trades union need no more go into politics than the Socialist party need go into the trades. Each has its place and its functions.

"The union deals with trade problems and the party deals with politics."

The pamphlet is published by the Standard Publishing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., and sold at 10 cents a copy or \$4.00 a hundred.

A GREAT CONVENTION!

The Socialist Party of Indiana Holds Its State Convention at Indianapolis on July 3-4, Nominates a State Ticket and Makes Arrangements to Conduct a Vigorous and Successful Campaign.

If any one entertained doubts as to the vitality of the Socialist movement in Indiana and its prospects of an early triumph, the convention held at Indianapolis on July 3 and 4 should relieve any misgivings.

This was by far the largest and most successful convention of Socialists ever held in Indiana. Delegates were present from every section of the state and the utmost interest and vigor were manifested during the entire two days' proceedings.

The personnel of the convention was extremely encouraging. While there were a few old men and a few young men, most of the delegates were middle aged. It was essentially a convention of workmen, and the manner in which the business was transacted should inspire the utmost hope and confidence in the ability of the working class to manage the affairs of government and industry successfully.

The following record of the proceedings should be carefully read by every member of the party and all others who may be interested. As this is the official record and the acts of the convention are to be voted on by the members throughout the state, it is hoped that all local secretaries will compile the vote at once.

FIRST DAY, JULY 3RD.

The Socialist Party of Indiana convened at the Maurer Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana, on July 3rd at 10 p. m.

The convention was called to order by State Chairman S. M. Reynolds of Terre Haute. After making a few explanatory statements he called for nominations for temporary chairman. Comrade Hamilton, of Marion, was elected.

Upon call for a temporary secretary a number were nominated, but all withdrew and W. W. Anstead, of Terre Haute, was elected.

A motion was made that a committee of three be elected, one of whom should be State Secretary Hart, to act on credentials. The committee as elected was Comrades Sutherland, Evansville; Barrett, Indianapolis; and Hart, Indianapolis.

A motion carried to elect a committee on organization, rules and order of business. Comrades Newburn, Richmond; O'Neal, Terre Haute; and Arnold, Columbus, were elected.

After a recess of fifteen minutes the convention was called to order and the credentials committee reported all credentials regular except five presented by Comrade Snook, of Elkhart. A motion carried to accept part of report pertaining to credentials that were regular.

The committee maintained that since the five credentials were not on regular form and were not signed by the comrades themselves, they were invalid. Upon vote it was decided to accept the credentials and allow Comrade Snook to vote same.

The following is a list of delegates with votes of same:

Cory, Wilson, Anderson	1
Gilker, Chris, Columbus	1
Henry, Wm, Indianapolis	1
Gaines, C. A., Anderson	2
Henry, Ed, Indianapolis	1
Hoffmann, Gus, Indianapolis	1
Tiller, F. L., Indianapolis	1
Mahoney, Wm, Terre Haute	6
O'Neal, James, Terre Haute	6
Wilson, R. H., Anderson	1
Laurels, John, Anderson	1
Wilson, F. H., Evansville	10
Sutherland, J. C., Evansville	23
Counners, G. B., Bluffton	1
Cox, Jefferson, Richmond	1
Gilbert, S. J., Richmond	1
Swabern, J. W., Richmond	1
Wyatt, Perry, Indianapolis	1
Maz, Joseph, Indianapolis	1
Sparrow, W. B., Marion	1
Hart, Harry, Indianapolis	10
Anderson, E. L., South Bend	16
Hamilton, Wm, Marion	4
Reynolds, S. M., Terre Haute	6
Hoffmann, E., Indianapolis	2
Mitchell, John C., Odon	1
Arnold, James, Columbus	4
Sharp, G. W., Frankfort	13
Kvinger, Ed, Terre Haute	8
Kibbler, E., Terre Haute	6
LaBelle, Peter, Anderson	2
Kingery, C. E., Terre Haute	1
Barrett, Wm, Indianapolis	1
Anstead, W. W., Terre Haute	6
Lairair, George M., Brazil	10
Gray, Harry C., Indianapolis	1
Kelly, J. W., Marion	1
Cooper, John, Columbus	1
Lauk, O. A., Richmond	3
Snook, J. A., Elkhart	31
Sparrow, James, Marion	1
Young, David, Aurora	7
Noe, Wm. F., Columbus	1
McCurdy, Joe, Indianapolis	1
McCurdy, J. L., Indianapolis	1
Kraus, H., Indianapolis	1
Bentley, Raymond, Indianapolis	1
Ankerbrock, J., Indianapolis	1
Jackson, Robert, Indianapolis	1
McClure, D. Z., Indianapolis	1
Samuels, J. M., Indianapolis	1
Coover, S., Indianapolis	1
Yaloudeck, —, Indianapolis	1
Grap, John, Switz City	1
Burke, Frank, Anderson	1
Brown, Harry, Anderson	1
Stiles, Thomas, Martinsville	1

The committee on organization and rules submitted the following report and it was adopted:

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Report of Committee on Credentials.
2. The election of Chairman for the day.
3. The election of Permanent Secretary and Assistant.
4. The election of Committee on Platform and Program. (Five members.)

5. The election of Committee on Resolutions. (Five members.)
6. The election of Committee on Constitution. (Five members.)
7. The election of Committee on Ways and Means. (Five members.)
8. The election of Committee on Officers' Reports. (Five members.)
9. Report of Officers.
10. Reports of Committees.
11. Nomination of Party Officers.
12. Nomination of Candidates for State Offices.

RULES OF ORDER.

1. The convention shall come to order at 9 o'clock, shall adjourn at 12 and reconvene at 1; shall adjourn at 6 and reconvene at 7; and shall then adjourn upon motion, unless the business of the convention has been transacted before the hour so stated.
2. The report of the committee on credentials shall always be in order.
3. A roll call shall be ordered upon the request of two or more delegates.
4. In the election of all candidates and delegates, except where it is unanimous, the vote shall be by ballot.
5. Speeches shall be limited to ten minutes. The one who moves the adoption of any resolution, motion or report shall have five minutes in which to close the debate before the vote is taken thereon.
6. In the absence of any provision herein made, Roberts' Rules of Order shall govern this convention.
7. Upon the nomination of each candidate for any office, the chairman shall announce his name in full, his occupation and address, which shall be recorded by the secretary.

The temporary chairman and the secretary, Comrades Hamilton and Comrade Anstead, respectively, were elected permanent officers. Wm. Barrett, of Indianapolis, was elected assistant secretary.

The following named comrades were elected to the platform committee: James O'Neal, Terre Haute; J. W. Kelly, Marion; Wm. Coffey, Indianapolis; H. H. Hart, Indianapolis; and O. A. Lauk, Richmond. On resolutions—Wilson Cory, Anderson; James Sparrow, Marion; Raymond Bentley, Indianapolis; R. H. Wilson, Anderson; and J. C. Mitchell, Odon.

On Constitution—Wm. Mahoney, Terre Haute; S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute; J. C. Sutherland, Evansville; James Arnold, Columbus; and Joseph Ankenbrook, Indianapolis.

On Ways and Means—C. E. Kingery, Terre Haute; E. T. Anderson, South Bend; Jefferson Cox, Richmond; and W. B. Sparrow, Marion.

On Officers' Reports—J. W. Newburn, Richmond; David McClure, Indianapolis; H. Kraus, Indianapolis; J. W. Sharpe, Frankfort, and Perry Wyatt, Indianapolis.

National Committeeman Reynolds made an oral report of his actions on matters coming within the sphere of his duties. His report was accepted with instructions to make memoranda of such and submit same to committee on officers' reports.

The report of State Secretary Hart was likewise referred to same committee. As there was nothing before the convention, a motion was made to suspend the order of business and adjourn until 9 a. m. the next day, in order that committees have opportunity to work on the various matters before them. Motion carried and convention adjourned.

SECOND DAY, JULY 4TH.

Convention called to order at 9 a. m. by Chairman Hamilton, and upon call for the election of a chairman for the day, Comrade Hamilton was re-elected.

Minutes of previous session read and approved. Report of committee on platform and program was read, and after a few verbal changes was unanimously adopted.

(See Exhibit I.)

Committee on resolutions submitted three resolutions, viz.: On the Colorado situation, on the trades union question, and one in reference to national referendum, all of which were adopted.

(See Exhibits II, III and IV.)

Hereupon a committee of three, consisting of Comrades Evinger, Wyatt and Barrett were appointed as a press committee, to have the party platform and other matters of interest regarding the party reported to the press throughout the state.

The committee on officers' reports recommended that the reports of officers be accepted, which was concurred in. As that part of the report in reference to bonding the treasurer was covered by constitution, the recommendation was laid on table.

Committee on constitution submitted a revised constitution, making some radical changes. After reading it as a whole it was decided to take it up by sections, and after a few changes it was adopted as a whole.

(See Exhibit V.)

Committee on ways and means submitted two recommendations—one in reference to a pledge blank to raise a fund of \$1,200, which was adopted (see Exhibit VI), and one in reference to assuming control of THE TOILER, of Terre Haute, and making it an official organ. This matter was

referred to the executive board for investigation.

It was unanimously decided to make Indianapolis the seat of party headquarters.

NOMINATION OF OFFICERS.

The following party officers were nominated in accordance with provisions of new constitution:

(Exhibit VII.)

State Chairman—J. W. Kelly, Marion. State Secretary—Fred G. Strickland, Indianapolis.

State Treasurer—Perry Wyatt, Indianapolis.

National Committeemen—S. M. Reynolds, Terre Haute, Dr. Keonagh, Evansville.

Fifth Member Executive Board—James Arnold, Columbus; C. A. Gaines, Anderson; J. Cox, Richmond; J. Wistenbauch, Evansville.

It may be noted that there are two candidates for national committeeman. It was decided that the comrade receiving the larger vote should be elected, and the one receiving the smaller number should be alternate.

There are four names to be voted on for fifth member of executive board, but there is only one to be elected.

(See Exhibits VII and VIII.)

Committee on platform and program submitted a supplementary report consisting of a program for action and guidance of Socialist representatives, which was adopted.

(See Exhibit VIII.)

The following named comrades were nominated on state ticket:

(See Exhibits IX and X.)

It was decided to authorize the executive board to fill any vacancies occurring on ticket.

It was unanimously decided to endorse the National candidates and the National platform.

The secretary of the convention was authorized to compile the proceedings of the convention and have same published in THE TOILER, and to supply copies to all members at the expense of the state organization.

A vote of thanks was given the outgoing officers of the party and the officers of the convention.

State Secretary Hart asked that he be relieved from duty, and upon motion all officers who had been nominated by the convention were instructed to assume their duties at once pending vote of referendum.

Comrades Reynolds and Arnold were authorized by the convention to act as members of the executive board unless the referendum decided otherwise.

The globe with clasped hands across it was formally adopted as the party emblem to appear at the head of the Socialist party ticket on official ballot.

(Exhibit I.)

PLATFORM OF SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIANA.

We, the working class of Indiana, and those in sympathy with the interests of the workers, who are organized as the Socialist Party, and are assembled in state convention at Indianapolis, on this fourth day of July, 1904, proclaim our steadfast allegiance to the principles of the International Socialist movement; and declare our purpose to be the education of the members of the working class to a full and correct understanding of their interests, powers and duties, and to organize them and their sympathizers within the fold of the Socialist Party, for the purpose of capturing the powers of government, that we may take possession of the tools of production, abolish the wage system, and establish a system of production for the benefit of the workers.

Today the tools of production are owned by the capitalist class; they are operated by the working class, but the workers are permitted to operate them only when their operation will make profits for the owning class. Ownership of the machines, mines, factories and railroads gives to the capitalist class control over the lives of the members of the working class through the wage system.

The owning class can give or withhold employment at will. As a result of this absolute power the workers, who perform all useful labor, must humiliate themselves by begging for jobs of a class that performs no useful labor. If this permission to work is withheld, they and their families must starve.

The wage system is the cause of starvation, disease, crime, prostitution, child labor, stunted bodies and warped minds for the workers, while it gives to the capitalists palaces for homes, the pick of the world's markets for their food, the finest raiment, culture, education, travel, and all that makes life worth living.

Society is thereby divided into two hostile classes, capitalists and wage-workers. The capitalist class has outgrown its usefulness and they have become mere parasites on the workers. Its time and energy is devoted to accumulating the wealth produced by the workers who are rapidly being reduced to a bare subsistence. The working class has become the only essential human factor in production. For industry is rapidly being socialized, and is more and more brought under the exclusive control and direction of hired employees. This condition has brought into existence the Socialist Party, the political expression of the struggle of the working class for power.

With a system of industry owned and operated by the workers, the struggle for existence would be shifted from the individual to society as a whole.

The ownership of the means of production and distribution by the capitalist class gives this class control of the legislatures, the courts and all executive offices. Republican, Democrat and Reform parties are financed by the capitalists, and are, therefore, their servants, thus in effect making government the executive committee of the capitalists.

This fact demands as an inevitable conclusion the organization of the working class into a political party that shall be, everywhere and always, distinct from and opposed to every political party not

known as the Socialist Party of Indiana. It shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America. It shall conduct the work of propaganda and organization and shall manage all political affairs of the Socialist movement in the state of Indiana.

Sec. 2. The emblem of the party shall be the globe with clasped hands across it.

Sec. 3. This organization shall hold a state convention annually to nominate party officers, discuss affairs of the party, and, when necessary, make nominations for public offices. It shall meet at such time and place as the state committee may designate.

Sec. 4. Each Local shall be entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for each fifty members or major fraction thereof. All credentials must be signed by the chairman and secretary of Local.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any person having attained the age of eighteen years and is a resident of Indiana, and who has severed all connections with all capitalist and reform political parties and subscribed to the principles of the Socialist Party is eligible to membership, without regard to sex, race, color or creed.

Sec. 2. No person occupying a public position, remunerative or honorary, by gift of any other political party, excepting positions obtained through civil service laws or by virtue of the vote for the Socialist Party, shall be eligible to membership in the Socialist Party.

Sec. 3. No member shall be suspended or expelled without due notice and a fair trial in open meeting. Anyone aggrieved at the verdict may appeal to the membership of the state for final action.

Sec. 4. Applicants for membership in localities where no Locals exist shall be enrolled as members-at-large on payment of dues to state secretary.

ARTICLE III.

FORM OF ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. This organization shall be divided into county organizations, to be known as Locals, which may in turn be subdivided into subordinate bodies, to be known as branches, but all business with state officers shall be transacted through county organizations.

Sec. 2. The first organization formed in any county shall be granted jurisdiction in such county, but upon the organization of other branches a county organization must be formed, and each additional branch must be given proportional representation in the management of county affairs.

Sec. 3. Any Local failing to pay dues for a period of three months on at least five members shall thereby be considered suspended.

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Section 1. The officers of this organization shall consist of a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer, who shall reside at seat of headquarters, a proper quota of national committeemen, with alternates, an executive board composed of the foregoing officers and one additional member, and a state committee composed of representatives from the Locals throughout the state, each Local being entitled to one representative and one additional representative for each hundred members or major fraction thereof.

Sec. 2. All officers except state committeemen shall be nominated at state conventions and elected by referendum membership.

Sec. 3. In case of removal for any cause during interval of conventions, nominations are to be made by locals through their respective committeemen and election shall be by referendum.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS—CHAIRMAN.

Section 1. The state chairman shall attend to all political transaction involving the signing of documents as may be prescribed by state laws. He shall attend to the political affairs of the party and supply such information regarding the election laws as may be required. He shall act as a member of the state executive board.

ARTICLE IV.

OFFICERS.

Section 1. The duties of secretary shall be performed by a regularly employed and paid official, who shall devote his entire time to the work and who shall receive as compensation a minimum salary of \$50.00 per month and a maximum of \$80.00, at discretion of the state executive board.

Sec. 2. The duties of this office shall be to keep a record of the transactions of this organization with the locals and with the national organization and render monthly reports of such to locals and to the state committeemen.

Sec. 3. He shall attend to the management of speakers and to the sale of literature and supplies.

Sec. 4. Whenever the local conditions may permit, he shall visit sections of the state and organize new locals and revive and stimulate old or declining ones, and in a general way inaugurate the movement and strengthen the organization. He is authorized to collect from organized locals not more than two dollars and car fare and expenses of entertainment for meetings. He may also take up voluntary contributions for the state organization. He shall turn over to the treasurer all funds received and shall draw on treasurer for money to purchase supplies and pay current expenses.

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TREASURER.

Section 6. The treasurer shall perform the duties of custodian of money of the party. He shall receive from the secretary all money and give receipt for same, and upon request he shall turn over to secretary money required for purchase of supplies and payment of current expenses, taking a receipt showing purpose of disbursement. He may be bonded at such times and for such amount as the executive board may deem necessary. He shall act as a member of the state executive board. All money shall be expended through the secretary. He shall receive

TO EVERY WORKER THE FULL PRODUCT OF HIS LABOR. "WORKERS OF THE WORLD, UNITE; YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR CHAINS; YOU HAVE A WORLD TO WIN."

(Exhibit II.)

WHEREAS, There exists in the state of Colorado a state of anarchy growing out of control by the mine owners of the state government, in which they have suspended every civil right supposed to be guaranteed to all citizens; bull-penned and massacred the striking miners; exiled them from home and insulted their loved ones; where workmen are hunted across the mountains with a brutal military thug at their heels; where soldiers have occupied and overthrown the courts and invaded the miners' homes in defiance of law; and created a reign of terror where no man's life is safe; and

Whereas, These terrible conditions due to Republican capitalist control (under Governor Peabody) of the powers of government are identical with the same brutal measures adopted by Democratic capitalist control in Idaho in 1890 (Stuenkelberger), thus making it evident that the same ruling class controls both parties; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the workmen, represented in the state convention of the Socialist Party of Indiana, urge on all workers the necessity of registering their protest with us at the ballot-box against the military barbarism that prevails in Colorado, and also to avert the disaster of the same ruling class using those methods against us. And be it further

Resolved, That the only issue that exists in politics for the working class is the conflict of interests between the capitalist class and the workers that is expressed in such struggles as our brothers in Colorado are now engaged in.

(Exhibit III.)

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

In order to emphasize its attitude towards the trades unions, and for the guidance of its members, the Socialist Party of Indiana, in state convention assembled, adopts the resolution of the Socialist Party of America on this important question, as follows:

The trade and labor union movement is a natural result of the capitalist system of production and necessary to the encroachments of capitalism. It is an effort to protect the class interests of labor under the capitalist 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 take possession of the means of production and distribution and establish their right to the full product of their labor. To fully carry out these measures 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 on the industrial field, on the lines of the class struggle.

The trade union struggle requires the political activity of the working class. The workers must assist and 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. 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.

(Exhibit IV.)

WHEREAS, The National Convention of the Socialist Party has adopted by a unanimous vote a national platform and nominated Eugene V. Debs and Benjamin Hanford for President and Vice-President respectively; and

Whereas, These comrades, together with others foremost in the party, were members of the platform committee; and

Whereas, Various referendums are being called for on the platform almost in the midst of the campaign, creating additional expenses on the national organization, suspending plans where an urgent demand exists for action and creating doubt as to whether a campaign is to be had at all; therefore be it

Resolved, That the state convention of the Socialist Party urges all comrades throughout the country to refrain from demanding any further referendums until the Presidential campaign is over, to the end that the latter may be prosecuted with vigor and without delay. And be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be transmitted to the National Secretary for publication in the party press.

(Exhibit V.)

STATE CONSTITUTION

SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIANA.

ARTICLE I.

NAME, OBJECT AND JURISDICTION.

Section 1. This organization shall be

known as the Socialist Party of Indiana. It shall be affiliated with the Socialist Party of America. It shall conduct the work of propaganda and organization and shall manage all political affairs of the Socialist movement in the state of Indiana.

Sec. 2. The emblem of the party shall be the globe with clasped hands across it.

Sec. 3. This organization shall hold a state convention annually to nominate party officers, discuss affairs of the party, and, when necessary, make nominations for public offices. It shall meet at such time and place as the state committee may designate.

Sec. 4. Each Local shall be entitled to two delegates and one additional delegate for each fifty members or major fraction thereof. All credentials must be signed by the chairman and secretary of Local.

ARTICLE II.

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. Any person having attained the age of eighteen years and is a resident of Indiana, and who has severed all connections with all capitalist and reform political parties and subscribed to the principles of the Socialist Party is eligible to membership, without regard to sex, race, color or creed.

Sec. 2. No person occupying a public position, remunerative or honorary, by gift of any other political party, excepting positions obtained through civil service laws or by virtue of the vote for the Socialist Party, shall be eligible to membership in the Socialist Party.

Sec. 3. No member shall be suspended or expelled without due notice and a fair trial in open meeting. Anyone aggrieved at the verdict may appeal to the membership of the state for final action.

Sec. 4. Applicants for membership in localities where no Locals exist shall be enrolled as members-at-large on payment of dues to state secretary.

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appointed to look this matter up, and if it can secure this paper that a correspondent as well as a solicitor be secured in each local to report all occurrences of interest taking place in each local or city in which local is located. This will tend to make the paper popular in all parts of the state. As a means of keeping the policy of the paper as the party would have it, it has been suggested that each state committee act as a member of the board of control.

(Signed) C. E. KINGERY,
ELLIOTT T. ANDERSON,
JEFFERSON COX,
W. B. SPARROW,
Committee.

(Exhibit VIII)

PROGRAM ADOPTED.
CITIES.

The autonomy of all municipalities in the matter of the ownership and operation of all enterprises vital to the municipality as such.

PUBLIC WORKS.

For the purpose of employing the unemployed and educating citizens in co-operation, a comprehensive system of drainage, forestry and irrigation, state farms in connection with agricultural experiment stations, and to build homes to be rented at a price not exceeding the cost of production and maintenance.

The contract system to be abolished in all public works and such work to be done by the state directly.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

All persons above the age of 60 to be exempt from labor, and to be entitled to pensions of not less than the current minimum wage.

SICK AND DISABLED.

Adequate facilities to be provided, at public expense, for the care and maintenance of all sick and disabled persons.

TAXATION.

A graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax to be imposed, such revenue to be used solely in the interest of the working class, not to relieve the middle class of taxation.

THE COURTS.

The abolition of all court costs and sheriff's fees in the commencement of suits, and the abolition of all costs for appealing cases to the courts of last resort.

The establishment of free legal departments.

Sufficient courts to secure speedy trials.

PRISON SYSTEM.

The present brutal system of treating criminal persons to be replaced by a system of pathological treatment. This includes the abolition of the prison contract system, death penalties and isolated confinement, and the substitution thereof of sanitariums in rural localities with adequate healthful open-air employment, and treatment corresponding to modern scientific psychological pathology.

SUFFRAGE.

The right to vote not to be contingent upon the payment of any taxes, either in money or public labor.

Women to have equal political rights with men.

Residence qualifications for all elections not to exceed sixty days.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

An eight-hour day and a minimum wage, uniform for both sexes.

Free state employment agencies.

All specific laws detrimental to the working class to be repealed, such as conspiracy, anti-boycott, and anti-picketing laws; and the abolition of the injunction as a means of breaking strikes.

Trial by jury in all cases by which a person may be deprived of liberty.

INSPECTION.

Public inspection of all factories and institutions employing labor.

(Exhibit IX.)

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Robert H. Jackman, Indianapolis; James Oneal, Terre Haute.

First District—C. E. Bristow, Evansville.

Second District—John Gray, Switz City.

Third District—John Barsha, Jeffersonville.

Fourth District—John O. Cooper, Columbus.

Fifth District—John H. Adams, Brazil.

Sixth District—Otto A. Lank, Richmond.

Seventh District—Gas Hoffman, Indianapolis.

Eighth District—Jno. Armstrong, Alexander.

Ninth District—Wm. Blenko, Kokomo.

Tenth District—Fred S. Rolf, Lafayette.

Eleventh District—Ed G. Nix, Huntington.

Twelfth District—John S. Brunskill, Fort Wayne.

Thirteenth District—Wm. J. Walters, Elkhart.

(Exhibit X.)

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Matthew Hollenbarger, Evansville; carpenter.

For Lieutenant-Governor—Harry H. Hart, Indianapolis; metal worker.

For Reporter of Supreme Court—Wm. Barrett, Indianapolis; clerk.

For Secretary of State—Elliott T. Anderson, South Bend; printer.

For State Auditor—Winfield S. Silvers, Bluffton; farmer.

For State Treasurer—Warren Evans, Elkhart; farmer.

For Attorney-General—Peter LaBalle, Anderson; merchant.

For Superintendent Public Instruction—John W. Newburn, Richmond; teacher.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The acts of the convention have been grouped under ten

FRED W. BEAL

Attorney at Law.

Citizens Phone 1166. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

separate parts termed exhibits. The members will read carefully and use the subjoined ballot to approve by voting "yes," and rejecting by voting "no." Canvass vote at once and send to state secretary.

REFERENDUM BALLOT.

Exhibit I.....	Yes.....	No.....
" II.....	Yes.....	No.....
" III.....	Yes.....	No.....
" IV.....	Yes.....	No.....
" V.....	Yes.....	No.....
" VI.....	Yes.....	No.....
" VII.....	Yes.....	No.....
" VIII.....	Yes.....	No.....
" IX.....	Yes.....	No.....
" X.....	Yes.....	No.....

(Vote for One.)

National Committeeman: S. M. Reynolds, D. Keanaugh.

5th Member Ex. Board: James Arnold, J. Cox, C. A. Gaines, J. Wittenbauch.

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.

man boy (who has become interested in coin collecting)—Papa, what is the rarest coin you know of? Papa (sadly)—A twenty dollar gold piece, my son.

Poverty is the sixth sense.—German Proverb.

OPEN SHOP SYSTEM.

UNDER IT THE EMPLOYER CANNOT HIRE HIS OWN MEN.

An Institution That Seeks the Confession 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 hilltops 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 disqualification 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 worker from the thralldom of unions.

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 1802 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 aged and emaciated children which could 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 3 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.

A Resolute Initiator.
Albert Vandam, a French writer, gives this description of one of the leading republicans of Gambetta's time: "Bismarck had a tendency to imitate the great Napoleon. He who had joined Lamartine in his vigorous protest against the removal of Napoleon's ashes from St. Helena to Paris struck Napoleonesque attitudes at the camp of Conlie when reviewing the troops or the undisciplined, woebegone masses, standing knee deep in mud, who were supposed to represent troops. He trudged up and down the lines with his hands behind him, then came to a sudden stop and, nodding his head, whispered (he had no voice), 'Soldiers, I am pleased with you.'"

Unique Advertising.
Some of the Japanese tradesmen in the smaller towns of Nippon have a curious way of advertising their business. On their right forearms they tattoo figures—the shoemaker a shoe, the woodcutter an ax, the butcher a cleaver. Underneath these emblems are such inscriptions as, "I do my work modestly and cheaply," or "I am as good at my trade as most of my fellows." When they are hunting work they bare their arms and walk about the streets.

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 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 Moliere or Balzac or Sterne or Dickens or even Shakespeare as a strictly enjoined 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.

PERMANENT MAGNETS.

The Simplest Way of Magnetizing a Bar of Steel.

The simplest way of magnetizing a bar of steel is that known as "single touch." The bar to be magnetized is laid on the table and the pole of a powerful magnet is rubbed from ten to twenty times along its length, always in the same direction. If the north pole of the magnet is employed the end of the bar first touched will also become a north pole, while the opposite end, at which the magnet is lifted before returning, will be a south pole.

There are other and more complicated methods, known as "divided touch" and "double touch," in which two and even four magnets are employed.

A steel bar can also be magnetized by placing it within a coil of insulated wire, through which a galvanic current is circulating. The magnetism induced in this way, however, is weak compared with that which can be procured if the same strength of current is employed through the intervention of an electro-magnet.

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.

JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.

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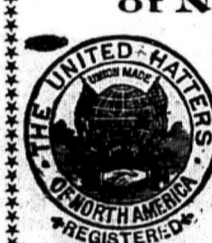
Musical Festival!

LAKEVIEW PARK

SUNDAY, JULY 17th.

BIG PARADE AT 11 O'CLOCK.

This is the Union Label of
The United Hatters
of North America



When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeit. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeit. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their surplus hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, Pres., Orange, N. J. MARTIN LAWLOR, Sec'y., 111 Waverly Place, New York.

Excursion Rates

VIA


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.

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WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman
to manage business in this County and
adjoining territory for house of solid
financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash
salary and expenses paid each Monday
direct from headquarters. Expense money
advanced; position permanent. Address
Manager, 405 Mason Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in
each state to travel for house established
eleven years and with a large capital to
call upon merchants and agents for suc-
cessful and profitable line. Permanent
engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24
and all traveling expenses and hotel bills
advanced in cash each week. Experience
not essential. Mention reference and en-
close self-addressed envelope. THE NA-
TIONAL, 232 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for
well established house in a few counties
calling on retail merchants and agents.
Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with
expenses additional, all payable in cash
each week. Salary for expenses advanced.
Position permanent. Business successful
and thriving. Standard House, 231 Dear-
born St., Chicago.

How Are You Going to Vote?

We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put things back where they used to be? Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are? Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change things so that those who do the work will own what they produce? But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Party. Then send four cents in stamps, and receive by return mail three books, **Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism.** Address
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66 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

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THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

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

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

At the Central Labor Union hall last Friday night the Brewers and Ice Plant Workers held their election of officers for the next term. The contests were spirited though good natured, and resulted in the election of the following men: President, Mike Greulich; vice president, John Hall; secretary and treasurer, E. L. McCabe; corresponding secretary, Fred Baker. John Kannegieser was elected guard and E. L. McCabe was selected as delegate to the national convention to be held in Indianapolis in September.

The Central Labor Union meeting last week was well attended, and while no matters of great importance were before the meeting, much enthusiasm was manifested in the discussion of the plans for the Labor Day celebration. Considerable time was devoted to discussing plans for the State Federation of Labor convention, which is to be held in Terre Haute on the last Monday in September.

The national convention of the Green Cattle Blowers is in session at Buffalo this week, and will be urged with the utmost cordiality by members of the organization here, backed up by the officials of the city, to hold their next annual gathering in Terre Haute. The delegation from Terre Haute branch, No. 60, will include Daniel Taylor, John Dwyer, Fred Chemistry, George Hoppel, Fred E. Ewald, William Narry, George Bush and Edward Phillips.

National Board Member George Pureell, of the United Mine Workers of America, left July 3d for Knoxville, Tenn., where he will assist in organizing District No. 19, of Kentucky and Tennessee. He will afterwards be stationed in Eastern Kentucky.

July 5th was a busy day at the C. L. U. headquarters, where four unions held their regular periodical meetings. The Boilermakers, the Electricians, the Horse Shoers and the Iron Moulders met, and after transacting routine business, adjourned early.

The members of the Plumbers' Union are just as determined as ever to force the boss plumbers to terms, and it is not their intention to weaken in their fight until the fight is over. A meeting is held in Central Labor Union hall every morning, and the situation is canvassed. They are confident that it is only a matter of a short time until the boss plumbers will be glad to agree to terms that will be satisfactory. Sentiment is crystallizing in their favor as a result of their systematic fight.

Harry McKee, organizer of the Socialist Party, spoke to a large audience at Fifth and Main Saturday evening, and made one of the best Socialist speeches heard here.

One of the most interesting meetings held Monday night at the C. L. U. hall was that of the barbers, who have decided to make an aggressive campaign against all the non-union shops now in the city. At the last meeting of the union, on June 27, it was decided to card the city against the three shops. The card declares that these shops are unfair to organized labor in that they employ non-union men and do not

Your Heart

May Be Weak. One Person in Four Has a Weak Heart.

One of the surest signs of a weak heart is shortness of breath after exercise. Your heart is not able to pump the blood fast enough to your lungs.

Some of the other symptoms of Heart Trouble are: Pains in the Side, Back and Shoulder; Fainting or Weak Spells; Dry Cough; Swelling of Feet and Ankles; Cold Feet or Hands.

No one can afford to allow a weak heart to go without medicine, because weak heart means poor circulation, and poor circulation means weak lungs, stomach, liver, kidneys, etc.

If, therefore, you suspect heart trouble, begin taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. The Heart Cure will do you good, as it is a splendid tonic for the blood and nerves, and will revitalize your entire system.

Finally, remember, Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure is sold under a guarantee that the first bottle will do you good.

If it doesn't—your money back.

"I was afflicted with heart trouble for three years. I would be apparently all right, and without a moment's warning would fall as though shot. The attacks were frequent, and a terrible dread possessed me, as I never knew when or where, nor under what conditions would be attacked, and whether I would survive them. I consulted and was treated by some of the most eminent physicians of the state. Not finding relief from this source, I began taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and began to improve at once. I used ten bottles, which entirely cured me, as I have not had an attack for five years."—MRS. JOHN DRESSBACK, Leipsic, O.

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. FREE. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

live up to the requirement of the union in regard to Sunday closing, and urges all friends of labor unions to withdraw their patronage. It has been decided to distribute one thousand of these cards conspicuously over the city.

The old Link property on First and Wilson streets has been decided upon by the site committee of the People's Brewing Company for the site of the new brewery, and Attorney Frank S. Rawley will draw up the necessary papers for the purchase of it within the next few days.

Terre Haute glassblowers and their delegates leave this week to attend the annual convention of the International Glass Blowers' Union to be held at Atlantic City. The convention will be followed by the annual conference of employes and factory owners, in which L. L. Turner of this city will take a prominent part. The glassblowers of Terre Haute will go to the east in large numbers, for they are intent on getting the convention of 1905 for the Pittsburgh of the West.

The Socialists of Southern Indiana opened their campaign at Evansville July 11 with a basket picnic. The speaking took place at Garvin's Grove. Eugene V. Debs, nominee for president, and Matthew Hollenberger, the nominee for governor, made addresses.

One of the finest affairs of the season will be the music festival at Lakeview Park next Sunday. The following bands will be in attendance: Goodman of Decatur, 35 pieces; Ben Hur of Danville, 30 pieces; First Regiment of Vincennes, 25 pieces; Brazil of Brazil, 22 pieces; Linton Concert Band, 20 pieces; Casey, Ill., with 20 pieces; the Ringgold, with 25 pieces, making one grand band of 175 pieces.

For Churches Communion Wine. Speer's unfermented grape juice for sacramental use is sanctioned by the prominent divines and physicians of this country.

MINES AND MINERS.

At present there seems no way of settling the trouble at the mines operated by R. S. Tennant at Turner and Cloverland, where a strike is in effect. The trouble originated with the refusal of the drivers employed at the Turner mine to take the mules to the mine stable, they claiming that the stable is too great a distance from the mine. Vice President Walters of the mine workers closed the Cloverland mine down in order to bring pressure upon the operators to force a settlement. The miners claim that Mr. Tennant refused to arbitrate the question.

There are but two locals in the entire district now dependent upon the district treasury for support, one at Bicknell and one at Niles, about 100 men in all. In a district containing 12,000 men this is considered excellent.

The jury in the damage suit of Staten vs. the Krumbhaar Coal and Mining company, after being out from 10 o'clock Thursday morning until 9 o'clock Friday, sent word to Judge Stimson that they were not able to reach an agreement. The court called in the men and discharged them.

Thomas McClelland died last week from the injuries received by falling a hundred feet into the Dickason mine, near Linton, last Tuesday.

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

HYMERA LETTER.

HYMERA, IND., July 10, 1904.

EDITOR TOILER:

I wrote you a short article for last week's issue, but as I have not seen a copy of the paper I can only surmise at the acceptance or rejection of my weak attempt. If I did fail to gain admission to the columns of your worthy paper, I will make one more feeble attempt.

It is an evident fact that the most difficult task a writer has to perform is to arouse the torpid, sluggish interest of those who should be considered the most interested. If all the ideas that have been placed before the public on Socialism were rightly read and clearly understood, there would be no need of a national campaign fund to carry on the election this fall. It does not cost more nor take longer to read the class of literature that is beneficial to us than it costs and wastes time in reading some trashy, cheap, shallow novel, from which we gain no knowledge. The laboring class, most of all classes, needs to keep themselves in touch and harmony with each other by reading all available literature treating upon their craft and class.

No further argument along this line need be produced than to come face to face with the fact that we are slaves and servants of capitalistic avarice and greed.

"And better had they ne'er been born. Who read to doubt, or read to scorn."

There is no plea for ignorance in this day and age among even the most lowly, considering the abundant facilities for education. I am glad to know that so many are taking advantage of the opportunities placed before them and are educating themselves to their actual condition and position of life. Yet there are many who are much lacking, and the duty of every interested working man or woman is to distribute as far as possible among those known to be unconcerned a few pages of good reading matter until there becomes a desire among them to better their condition by education.

"Learn to read; all other graces will follow in their proper places."

No higher qualifications should be required of any voter than the ability to explain and defend the principles for which he is casting his ballot.

In this industrial crisis in which we are

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

now engulfed it behoves every man to look well to the interest of himself and future welfare of his posterity.

Do we want our children kept under sovereignty of the same cruel masters that we are now laboring under? Do we want a continuation of present conditions that warrant the assassination and murder of our fellow workmen?

Do we wish to perpetuate the growth of tyranny—now comparatively in its infancy—do we wish to nourish the spread of iniquity and infamy that is fast penetrating the very pores of society?

Do we want to continue to live in and under present conditions, where crime is lauded and virtue is punished by poverty? Where terror and chaos reign supreme; and his Satanic majesty in human form has been loosed for a season?

I want these conditions we may easily get a continuation by applying at the office of our present masters and ask them how we should vote.

Can you conscientiously vote for and with the man who employs you, and takes all you produce from you except enough to keep you until he needs you again?

Brother Workman, ask yourself this question: Am I a man? If so, why not fill a man's place, and not a slave's?

Do you love best your master's wife and children or your own? Surely your own. Then why not vote to give your master 83 cents of every dollar's worth you produce and only keep 17 cents for your own wife?

Why do you vote for your masters to ride in autos, private cars and four-in-hands while you and your family walk or ride a dusty or cold street car?

In years gone by men should have been pitied for their ignorance. Now they should be censured. There are very few instances in this day where anyone is so isolated from and deprived of the opportunities to gain knowledge. "We must educate or we must perish," is a saying as true as it is old, and has been thoroughly demonstrated to all unbiased minds in recent years. OLD TIMER.

Mother Jones

"The Angel of the Mines,"

Will tell of the Outrages Perpetrated by the Military Authorities of

Colorado

Where all laws are over-ridden by The Citizens' Alliance and the State Authorities in an effort to annihilate the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Saturday Eve, July 16, Cor. Eighth and Main.

Come Out All!

V=P Vandalia Pennsylvania EXCURSIONS.

Lake Maxinkuckee and Return \$1.

Waveland and Return 50 Cents.

SUNDAY, JULY 17th.

Train leaves Union station at 6:00 a. m. Returning, leaves the lake at 5:13 p. m.

World's Fair Rates, St. Louis and Return.

Fifteen days limit tickets \$7.00
Sixty days limit tickets \$8.00
Seven days limit tickets, every Tuesday and Thursday \$5.00

GEO. E. FARRINGTON, General Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.

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 their 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 profitable 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 joyous acclaim for a happy and a prosperous future.—Samuel Gompers.

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A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA

DELICIOUS FLAVOR

PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

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 and Liquors and Cigars

Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

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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, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

Drink Only . . .

Union Beer

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SUITS, \$15 up.

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HUGH A. MARTIN

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11 NORTH SIXTH STREET, TERRE HAUTE

When you want COAL

You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaranteed by

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THE TOILER, Terre Haute, Ind.