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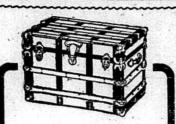
VOL. 5-NO. 17.

THE TOILER.



TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

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

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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.

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bitrary Chas. T. BAKER Wholesale Agent,

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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 Employes.
The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry build-

ing in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

Such of Atthonis LABEL WHEN BUYING A C.E.I.A WATCH

IT'S THE ONLY CUARANTEE

SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

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Cod's Children A Modern Allegory

MIS new book by JAMES ALLMAN will delight every socialist reader and will are the non-socialist reader into doing are the non-socialist reader into doing e thinkings for himself. It is by all odd cleverest socialist novel ever published merica. Read it and laugh over it, then it and see the converts it will make re is no socialist label on it (only a union label), and you can get a man to read it whe diturn up his nose at anything marker the converse the converse that the con ere is no socialist label on it (only a univel), and you can get a man to read it would turn up his nose at anything mark claist. Extra cloth binding, handsome inted in large type—

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CHARLES H. KEER & COMPANY, Pu 56 Figh Avenue, Chicago.

Patronize Your Patrons . . COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY Lieventh and Main

NOTES AND COMMENT. us that "one of the most interesting given out from the headquarters at Butte. fought over again. HE Pittsburg Labor World informs public topics of conversation these days is the controversy between Senators For-

aker and Hanna regarding the nomination of Roosevelt for president." It then asks, "What do the workingmen want?" and answers, "Roosevelt." As to Roosevelt's qualification, we are told that "his work stands as a monument of his worth, and although his public career has been comparatively brief he has made impresses that centuries will not efface."

Now, why not in discussing "this most interesting topic," give those who are burning for more information some instances of this great champion's heroic work in the interests of labor? Will not this add spice to this "interesting topic" and provide something tangible to which we can "point with pride?" It is decidedly unfair to Ted that that work which 'stands as a monument to his worth' should be concealed from his admirers. This must have been an oversight on the part of the Labor World, and with blushing modesty we shall supply the omission.

In a magazine article, before becoming president, our champion told those for whom the Labor World speaks that in opposing government by injunction they were fit companions for the savage of the stone age who fought the cave bear and ate the wooly rhinocerous.

As police commissioner of New York he invented a nice steel-spiked club to be ised on the heads of unruly strikers who disagreed with the above sentiment.

As governor of New York, whose duty it was to enforce the eight hour law on public work, he sent the Seventh regiment to Crotan Dam to shoot the workers who insisted that it should be enforced.

There is a monument for you that will not only stand for our champion, but will also answer for those who fell at Crotan Dam in trying to prove the Labor World correct.

We feel especially gratified in being able to contribute our mite to this "most interesting public topic" and believe that if the research is continued it will be found that not only has Ted made "impresses that centuries will not efface," but that even such papers as the Labor World will never be able to wipe them out. Those "impresses" will only be forgotten when the workers cease to look to demonstrate their friendship for themselves by taking their fate in their own ing to the hosts of the Lord. Another hands.

PHE Citizens' Alliance of Denver,

which sprang into existence for the purpose of annihilating the labor unions of Arapahoe county, has given up the fight, and everything is again moving in the usual manner in the Queen City of the Plains, says the American Labor Union Journal. When the fight started the committe from the Trades and Labor Assembly suggested, as a meaus of settlement, that every labor dispute be submitted to an arbitration board selected from the employers and the unions directly involved. The alliance resisted this, demanding that all disputes be submitted to a permanent board selected by themselves. They were to be the whole thing hereafter and henceforth. The unions concluded they had some rights and decided to insist on them. The employers appeared to be equally firm. The Allied Printing Trades Council took a hand about this time and served notice on its employers that unless they withdrew from the alliance, a strike would be declared, as the joining of the alliance by the employing printers was a violation of the agreement with the printing trades. In the meantime the Trades Assembly had been calling unions out in rapid succession, and the town was at a standstill. Finding themselves defeated cognize the three district presidents who the alliance decided to do the graceful as have been selected by the miners as their only a capitalist can when there is noth- representatives on the board of concilliaing else for him to do. Every demand of tion provided for by the strike commisthe unions has been granted, and the side sion's award. As predicted in these colshow of the National Manufacturers' as- umns when the award was first made sociation will doubtless return their char- known the fruits of the alleged "victer to Mr. Parry. A few days before a tory" won by the miners would soon find settlement was arrived at it was learned its expression in an attempt to destroy that Swift & Co. were shipping meat in-to Denver in opposition to the interests been verified by the refusal of the coal

ly declared unfair by organized labor of of the miners which means non-recognithat city. This was endorsed by the A. tion of the union and it looks like there L. U. and a notice to that effect was is a possibility of the whole battle being At the termination of the strike this boycott was declared off and all Montana lie to all that has been said by the capi- and the mayor is advertising for others butchers' unions have been notified to talist press regarding the great victory to take their place. The Central Labor

OUT in Washington state the other up in jail for expressing a desire and determination to kill President Roosevelt. Of course, the socialist newspapers and that the miners should accept it as such. socialist leaders will denounce and renounce this fellow to a fare-you-well, but the fact remains that that party contains far too many people of the character of the Washington freak. The socialist organization has been the catch-all basin for the freaks, faddists, cranks, malcontents, unconfined lunatics, (wow) and a big per cent of the political adventurers .- Tribune.

The Tribune should first consult its capitalist contemporaries and agree with them as to whether the man was a socialist or an anarchist, as some papers printed it one and some the other. But a little matter of accuracy like that does not disturb the Tribune. It has not become noted as a "faddist" in that respect. Ascertaining the truth has been the vocation of the "freaks" and that is what makes the Tribune howl. For example, had it been a "freak" of this kind it would have published the fact that Czolgosz was a ward politician of the g. o. p., notwithstanding his professions of anarchy at that time. Again. The recent disclosures in the post-office department would seem to indicate that the g. o. p. has served fairly well as a "catch-allbasin" for quite a number of that numeroms tribe of "political adventurers" for whom the Tribune has been the official mouth piece and defender for a number of years. However the g. o. p. majority is being cut down one by one and if the Socialist party is so unfortunate as to have any of these enter its organization it at least can console itself that they secured their training under the careful tutelage of such papers as the Tribune.

HE mayor issued an order last week that all slot machines should be removed by Monday which was complied with and the ministers were so elated ever their "victory" that resolutions were passed by them lauding the mayor for ing. answering their prayers. There was a for "friends of labor" and proceed to general rejoicing in the camp of the moral crusaders when the mayor surrendervictory had been achieved in the interests of "public morals." But it was short lived. It was too good to be true.

> It has been learned that a few days prior to the issuance of the order the owners of some of the larger gambling rooms decided to get rid of the smaller pests who fleeced the suckers before the larger gentry could reach them and as a result their returns were reduced. The smaller fry were infringing on the "legitimate" business of the big fellows and the latter decided in the interest of "public morals" the smaller grafters must go. A committee was sent to "his honor" and he saw the point immediately. He decided that the coin which hitherte has flowed into the hands of the "immoral" slot machine owners was the legitimate property of the big gamblers and the order was issued. Hereafter the erring sucker seeking to dispose of his surplus change will pass on up to those who can relieve him of his anxiety without being annoyed by the smaller pests. Thus has a great "moral" reform been secured and the mayor bears his surrender to the moral crusa ers with becoming

NOTHER strike in the anthracite coal field is threatened by the action of the operators in refusing to re- Its circulation is still decreasing. of the unions. The firm was according- barons to treat with the representatives

won by the men. The very fact that Union may take the matter up. this press lauded the report of the strike commission as a victory should have day an excited socialist was locked made them pause before rejoicing over the end of the struggle and ascertain why this press was so frantic in its desire As the spokesmen of property this press is not liable to betray its class and its special function is to delude the workers into a line of conduct contrary to their interests.

The very makeup of the commission strange indeed if the miners snatched a Louis at 1,200. victory out of their hands. The outcome of the present conditions in the anthracite field will be watched with interest and we hope the miners will succeed in making Baer and company see things from their point of view.

LOCAL capitalist is quoted as being worried over the small supply of surplus laborers available for use when destroy the United Brotherhood of Railcommercial club to start an immigration ting strenuous up in Morgan's Brittish bureau for the purpose of keeping up the reserve. supply and slyly hints that a good class of Germans or Sweeds who are industrious and would work steady" would be boon for local capitalists.

The employing class would like to ave a large reserve of "good" workers whether foreigners or not who can be relied upon during the time of a strike. It is only by the maintainance of an oversupply of unemployed men that wages can be kept down and the capitalist acts freight trains get 15 per cent. on this economic law in buying his human raw material though he is the first to deny it in public. The "good" workmen in the eyes of these are those who can be persuaded to "work steady" at low wages and be deciplined by the knowledge of the fact that others are standing outside ready to take the vacated jobs of those who wish better conditions. This mournful cry of the virtuous capitalist is heard in all parts of the ments in the city. country of late and his strenuous hunt for "good' workmen is truly heart-rend-

HE investigation now going on in berths have been provided and schemes promoted for some of the most unscrupulous political grafters that ever infested American politics. Scarcely a day passes that a swarm of these are not discharged from office and although the investigation has been in progress for over a month the end is not yet in sight.

This is eminently fitting coming as it es from a department that has journals did not stand for the policies of the union will be employed. these grafters.

*It is amusing to note the expressions press who have been immune from this persecution because they are the official representatives of that type of politics which breed the grafter and professional looter. They effect to be shocked at same experience. Great is capitalist poli- nive hour day tics and its guardians.

The Gazette is still a scab sheet, and has but 1,300 circulation in Terre Haute.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

Even the special guardian of property is not safe from the virus of revolt. This action of the operators gives the The policemen of Erie, Pa., are on strike

> More than 75,000 textile workers at Philadelphia are on strike for their share of the "unparalelled prosperity" that is floating around somewhere. The ask a reduction from sixty to fifty-five hours a week. 600 firms are involved in the struggle some of whom have granted the demands of the strikers.

Freight handlers in the East St. Louis depots struck in sympathy with the St. Louis freight handlers. The strikers was capitalistic and it would have been estimate the number out at East St.

> Freight handlers on the New York Central and the Deleware & Hudson railroads at Troy, N. Y. are on strike for \$2.00 per day. The strike on the Ferry street sewer continues and work is at a

The Canadian Pacific railway announces that it will spend a million dollars to wanted in local factories. He urged the way Employes. Brother capital is get-

> The Omaha Packing House Employes won their strike securing an increase from 171/2 to 19 cents per hour. The raise effects about 21,000 men.

> The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway has granted the demands of conductors and trainmen for an increase. Those on passenger trains get on advance of 121/2 per cent and those on

> All the striking lumber and tallymen and inspectors in Chicago will return to work at the rate of \$2.25 a day and a five per cent bonus if they remain with one employer a year.

> More than 150 puddlers, heaters and; ollers at Patterson, N. J. have gone on strike to secure a raise in wages to conform with that paid in other establish-

An organizer of the Federation of Labor at Chicago states that children from 12 to 14 years of age are employed in the laundries of that city. They work the the postal department indicates that first week for nothing and later if they are fortunate enough not to make mistakes they receive \$2.00 or \$2.50 per week, otherwise they are docked.

> The strike of the carriage and wagon workers at Pittsburg is virtually settled the men's demands having been granted by every firm in the city with the exception of two.

dispute of several years' standing doing its best to supress labor papers between the Brewery Workers' Union and and socialist publications when the only the brewers of Baltimore has been setreason for such opposition was that these tled. In the future none but members of

Business Agent Williams of the Newsof "horror" coming from the orthodox paper Delivery Drivers' Union of Chicago has secured an increase of \$2.50 per week for the 220 men engaged in that calling. The agreements were signed yesterday and run for three years.

The Pulp Paper and Sulphite Makers every exposure of their pets and paw the of Middlebury, Vt. have gained a raise air in ecstasies of virtue demanding that of 10 cents a day without strike and exthe guilty culprits be punished "to the pect to be recognized after their convenfull extent of the law." They discard tion. A satisfactory settlement has been their own child-like an unkind mother reached by the Barre, Vt. machinists, and proceed to rear others who repeat the who have been out since May 1, for a

The mill bosses at Spokane, Wash., have refused to arbitrate the trouble between them and the mill workers and are writing to all points where they can find unemployed men for help. All trades will do well to keep away from Spokane.

The night watchmen who guard the business houses of Chicago have formed a union. They declare they are working thirteen hours each night for S7 a week. They want something more than a full dinner pail.

The International Longshoremen's Union now ranks second in membership in the country. It has 142,000 members,

New Carpets

Foster's.

No such exhibit of beautiful carpets ever shown as that now at Foster's One commission considers dangerous, and in Price Carpet and Furniture such cases the operators are to pay one fourth of a cent a ton above the scale price House. Credit given, but for mining coal. we are not an installment public Wednesday and is as follows:

Carpets and Furniture

new and fresh. Credit to the worthy.

Bresett's Specials

3 lbs, Chicago Lard25c
20 pounds Granulated
Sugar for \$1.00
20 pounds Granulated Sugar for
1 lb. Tea Dust 10c
1 lb Good Tea 25c
25 lbs. Domino Flour. 50c
25 lbs. Big F Flour 50c
6 lbs. Apple Butter 25c

Eleventh and Main...........Tel. 275 Second and Farrington.....Tel. 201 Seventh and Deming Tel. 243 *******

The Wall Street-Journal

The National Financial Daily Newspaper

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and Industrial Reports.
Has Complete Tables of Earnings of Proper-

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Quotes-Active and Inactive Stocks and Bonds
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ing Investments.
One who daily consults the Wall Street
Journal is better qualified to invest money
safely and profitably and to advise about investments, than one who does not. Pub-

DOW, JONES & CO.

44 Broad Street. New Yerk The Oldest News Agency of Wall Street. \$12 a Year; \$1 a Month. Investors Read the Wall Street Journal.



\$22.50 Boston, Mass., and return June 25, 26 and 27. Good returning till August 1 by extension. Christian Scien-

\$2.17 Indianapolis and Return June 8, 9 and 10; return limit June 18 T. P. A. national convention.

\$2.17 Indianapolis and return June 14 and 15. Modern Woodmen

Homesoekers' Excursion To Western and Southern states, June

E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

************* RIZONA

PYRAMID GOLD & COPPER MINING CO.

The work of developing this wonder-ful ore deposit is being rapidly carried forward. Stocks are bound to advance in price as the ore bodies are

Don't Walt, but buy now, and cap the benefit of the present low reap the benefit of the present price. Can reserve by wire. Pyramid Gold & Capper Mining Co Rooms 19 and 20 Bashford Bldg. PRESCOTT, ARIZ.

RUSKIN Successor to Midiand University and RusUNIVERSITY kin College; stands,
Common wealth; Professional and Technica Schools in Chicago; Academic Genter, Gleib Ellyn. Si minutes from Chicago depots; central building \$150,000; 150 acres of hilly woodland and inland lake surrounding; healthful and pleturesque; pure spring water; mineral springs.

Annual resident enrolment, 2,500; correspondence, 8,000; professors and instructors,
200; board at cost on Bochdale co-operative plan; student may earn board and ledging; no industrial scholarship required; preparatory for students in common school studies.
Spring term opens April 22. Address
Spring term opens April 23. Address
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Schiller Building Chicago, III.

DR. J. T. LAUGHEAD

COMMISSION REPORTS.

Finds Shooters Necessary in All District Mines, Except One.

The commission to examine the mine and decide as to the necessity of employing special shot firers spent several days last week at Clinton. By the terms of the last annual agreement the miners are to em ploy special shooters in such mines as the

The report of the commission was mad JUNE 1, 1903. Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators

Association United Mine Workers of America, Distric

No 11: GENTLEMEN-The undersigned commis No second-hand goods. All Terre Haute agreement of April, 1903, beg sioners, appointed under the terms of the to report as follows:

Your commissioners met at Terre Haute on May 25th and proceeded at once to the examination of certain mines selected by representatives of the parties to the agrre ment as typical "dangerous mines," viz Willow Grove and Brouillets No. 3, or Coal VI. and Oak Hill and Crown Hill on Coal VII., all in Vermillion county; Rock Run and Mecca No. 1, on Coal III., in Parke county, and Princeton, on Coal V

in Gibson county.

As the result of our examination we ecommend that shot firers be employed in these and in similar mines in the Clin ton and Mecca district, with the single exception of Mecca No. 1, under the terms of the agreement.

We base our decision on the following facts observed by us, and deduced from testimony of miners and mine officials at the mines visited:

1. These mines are in all cases, either wholly or in part, naturally dry mines and in no case did we find them wet enough to be considered safe.'

2. In these mines so called windy shot are sufficiently numerous and common to give warnings that all conditions are fa orable for disastrous dust explosions.

Dust explosions will not be prevented or will the risk of such explosions be de creased, by the employment of shot firers Indeed it may prove that the number of such explosions may be greater where sho firers are employed than where the miner are required to fire their own blasts. The object-of your commission in recommend ing the employment of shot firers is simply to limit the number of men in the mine and thus lessen the loss of life at the time when dust explosions are likely to occur We recognize, however, that the employ ment of shot firers tends to remove the re straint which the responsibility of firing their own shots entails upon the ignorant the thoughtless, or the reckless man; and that illegal and dangerous shots are more likely to be bored and loaded by such me when shot firers are employed. We look upon the employment of shot firers as a hazardous experiment which may well increase rather than diminish the loss of life unless effective measures are laken to prevent absolutely the firing of illegal and dangerous shots.

In the opinion of your commission the lives of shot firers are in constant danger and it is the manifest duty of the local miners' union, through their mine committees, to put a stop to the drilling, loading, and firing of dangerous shots, or dangerous combinations of shots, by every means in their power and thus prot far as is possible the lives of the shot firers, who are the employes of the miners' union and for whose safety the unions are re sponsible.

It will be to the interest of the operators for the protection of their property, to instruct the mine officials to second the efforts of the miners' committee, and to se that the blasting act of 1899 is not violated by any of their employes, and to prosecute vigorously all offenders without fear or

> Respectfully submitted, HENRY S. MONBOE. P. H. PENNA, WELLINGTON O'CONNOB.

During Attacks Of Heart Failure.

Would Appear To Be Dead.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Relieved and Cured.

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

"I farst feit the effects of a weak heart in

my tellow sunerers."—S. E. Purdy, Atkinson, Nebraska.

"I first felt the effects of a weak heart in the fall of 1806. I saw an advertisement in the Sioux City paper in which a man stated his symptoms which seemed to me to indicate a trouble similar to mine. I had a soreness in the chest at times, and in my shoulder, an oppressive choking sensation in my throat and suffered from weak and hungry spells. I was truly frightened at my condition and procured six bottles of Dr. Miles' Heart Cura. Since taking my first bottle I have never been bothered by any of the old disagreeable symptoms and now am well and consider my cure permanent."—Lewis Anderson, Kuhn, S. D.

All draggiess sell and guarantee first bot-

JASONVILLE.

Clerks and Brickmakers Organized and Central Labor Union Started.

Organizer Evinger of this city met with the Brickmakers of Jasonville on Monday and Tuesday evenings and organized union with Luther Cullison as president and J. T. Sudbrink, formerly of this city, as secretary. A charter will be applied for immediately.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Evinger met with the Retail Clerks' Union, whose char ter has just been received, and instituted the organization and instructed the mem bers in the work. Officers were elected and committees on organization and bylaws appointed. Wednesday morning the organizer and the secretary of the new union interviewed the merchants in regard to fixing a closing hour, and found that there will be but little objection to closing at 7 or 7:30 o'clock instead of the present system of keeping open as long as anyone wants to buy a paper of pins or a plug of bacco. The officers of the union are:

President-J. O. Walker. Vice President-H. S. Routt

here in the next few weeks.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. Brashear. There is now a total of twelve trades nions in Jasonville, and arrangements are being made to launch a central body

CLINTON NEWS.

Labor's Memorial Day, Sunday, June

CLINTON, Ind., June 3, 1908. unsiness was transacted except the reguar routine of work.

ents were made for The final arrangem our annial Decoration Day which is June church will deliver the addresses. The parade will form on the school grounds and march east to Main and north on Main to the cemetery where the children will distribute the flowers under the direc tion of the Woman's Label League. We tribute to our brothers that have gone be fore us.

The Woman's Label League has put chased a new organ and now open and ose their meetings with song.

Brother Joe Mullikin, of the Cigarmak ers, will leave Sunday, June 7th, for Anderson where he will undergo an operation We wish "Little Joe" a speedy recovery There is trouble threatened at the Klon dike mine over the weigh boss. The men

ave made a demand for his removal. The Klondike and the Crown Hill mines re working good but the work at the G. H. P.

Three Deaths By Accident.

other mines is poor.

a struck by an engine and caboose on the Big Four near Fontanett and instantly killed Sunday night. Williams was lragged some distance and his back was broken and his right side badly mangled. According to the statement of the train crew he was walking in the middle of the track and did not seem to hear the aproaching engine.

Al Davis, aged 40, a farm hand living with h s widowed mother near Charleston, Ill., was killed just west of the city by a Big Four train Saturday night. It is supposed that he fell between the cars on his way home. The remains were shipped to Charleston Tuesday.

Joseph Sekler, a Russian, miner was althe Nickle Plate mine at Ehrmandale. Sekler was standing in the dump of the him under its weight. He was hoisted to the surface and died a few minutes later in the engine room of the mine

Linton Strike Ended.

The strike in the Linton district was settled by the commission appointed last week on their visit to Linton Saturday. The strike was caused by the discharge of miner, who, it was alleged, beat a mule so severely that the animal was dead. The miner was discharged and the men struck because the mine owners refused to let him return to work.

The commission found that the facts in the case were that the miner had tied the ed in, any other age. The author cites animal to a post and then beat it. He from personal experience facts which prove

Green Hill Strike Settled.

The trouble that has existed at the Green Hill mine at Sullivan for the past two months was settled Tuesday. An agree-was reached by the representatives of the miners and the company-Vice President Boyle and John S. Bays. The men return to work under the same conditions that existed prior to the strike. At that time they were working the machines at so much per cut, and the trouble was caused by the company demanding that the men work by the ton. It was found that no reasonable wages could be made under this system and the men will be paid by

Still "Stamping Out" Smallpox. The board of health had its regular petition before the city council last Tuesday asking for an appropriation to "stamp out" smallpox. The board thinks that \$5,000 will keep it "stamping" for a few minutes. The city has only spent about \$25,000 in the "seamping out" business during the last three years. Of course the health board is too busy to pay a little at-tention to sanitation. It would be a burning shame to keep the streets, alleys and vacant lots clean—it might spoil the "stamping out" graft.

BOOK REVIEWS.

Feuerbach Roots of the Socialist Philoso-phy" by Frederick Engles. Translated By Austin Lewis. Price 50 cents. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 55th Ave., Chicago, Ill.,

This work is one of the most important sublications in recent years. It is a record of the formative period in the development of the socialist philosophy. As stated in the introduction, "this work is Engles" testimony with regard to the method employed by them in arriving at their philophical conclusions. It is a statement of the philosophical foundations of mod . ern Socialism by one who helped to lay them; it is an old man's account of the case upon the preparation of which he has spent his whole life, for this work, short as it is, représents the results of forty years of toll and persevering effort." The clash of Marx and Engles with the

Young Hegelians" and the different concepts of each is summarized in the follow g brief extract: "According to Hegel, the dealectic development apparent in nature and history, that is a causative, connected progression from the lower to the higher, in spite of all zig-zag move ments and momentary set backs, is only the stereotype of the self-progression of the Idea from eternity, whither one does not know, but independent of all events of the thought of the human brain. This topsy turvey ideology had to be put We conceived of i leas as materialistic, as pictures of real things, instead of real things as pictures of this or that stage of the Absolute Idea. Hereupon the dialectic of the Idea became itself merely The Central Labor Union had a small the conscious reflex of the dialectic evo-meeting Sunday morning and not much lution of the real world, and therefore the dialectic of Hegel was turned upside down, or rather it was placed on its feet instead of its head, where it was standing before. It is thus seen that Marx and Engels oked upon the shifting material basis of church and Father Cronin of the Catholic all phenomena for the explanation of history, customs and beliefs while the Hegelians concept was just the reverse of this. The extracts quoted are sufficient to give the reader an idea of its contents. This work, together with Engles' remarkable preface to "Socialism, Utopian and Scien hope to see all union men in line to pay tiffe," ought to be read by every Socialist who desires to be well equipped in the philosophy of Socialism.

'God's Children' a Modern Alegory by James Allman. Price 50 cents, cloth. Chas. H. Ke r & Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"God's Children" is a work that ought o attract the attention of the dullest. It a story in the form of an allegory in which Mercury is sent as a messenger of 'God's Children" are doing with the won derful resources He has placed at their disposal. Mercury lands in London and meets with strange experiences-that is strange to one whose faculties have not been warped by the world of capitalism. George Williams, a miner of Coal Bluff. He meets an aristocrat who refuses a begrar because be will pot work . Mercu ry, naturally assuming that the aristocrat earns his living by hard work, is frank enough to say so and the "gentleman" reents the insult. Mercury rubs salt in the would by asking "why do you speak contemptuously of work and then blame the beggar because he will not do that which

His further experiences bring out the contradictions of capitalism which are told in a simple and pleasant style. After throwing "Ananias Average, Professor of Economics in Assford University" out of a window for his ridiculous defense of capitalism, Mercury leaves the earth in disgust and returns to God and submits most instantly killed Tuesday morning in his report. The work must be read to be appreciated and deserves a wide circula-tion. It will arouse the interest of many mine when the cage descended, crushing who could neve be reached by a cold scientific analysis of capitalist society and its evils.

Traffic in Girls and Work of Rescue Mis-sions. Paper 30 cents. Published by Mrs. Charlton Edholm, Los Angeles, Cal.

ecoming impressed with the zeal and earnestness of the author in trying to cope with one of the most despairing phases of our so called "civilization." The facts portrayed in "Traffic in Girls" shows that the present industrial system provides an incentive for the development of a vicious was discharged officially Saturday and the that in all parts of the "land of the free" men returned to work Monday. prevails. The procurer has become a profession, the practice of which brings liberal returns. The book is strong in portraying that social ulcer but the author un fortunately betrays her limitations as an investigator and student by ascribing as the principle cause of it the saloons. She has not learned what that great and good woman, Frances E. Willard, learns vears of experience in the same work, that poverty and harsh social conditions are as often a cause of vice as it is the result of it. Indeed some of the very facts she quotes do not sustain her position. She sonfesses, "I know that hundreds of employers consider a girl's virtue as part of compel her to sell herself for bread, because they will not, out of their millions, pay her that confronts us. For if the master class bread would they not still have that power if every saloon was abolished?

She fails to grasp the fact which Miss Willard proclaims that the saloon itself was an economic question which would never be solved till we satisfed the problem racaut lots clean—it might spoil the "stamping out" graft.

Bakers Organized.

Limited Terrs Hante again has a Bakers' Union, and union is bel bread will be a possibility on the part of the author of this fact would not detract one jot from her present work of providing "Rescue Missions" for the union have arrived, and the organization will be bornally instituted at a meeting at C. L. II. all Saturday evening. Organizar Phil Reinhold has the organization in charge.

RINK the beer that is making Terre Haute famous and

distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen . . .

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PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

it lasts and thus show her the necessity of **************** aiding in the overthrow of the system. She might thus become a Socialist as Miss Willard confessed herself to be before she died.

Class Struggles in America by A. M. Simons. Paper 10 cents. Chas, H. Kerr-& Co., 56 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill.

This is the first attempt to apply the philosophy of economic determinism to the United States and in the 32 pages of No one can read this little book without this pamphlet many of the struggles from colonial times down to the present are briefly though clearly treated from this point of view. The author shows the connection between political changes and the shifting economic basis which gives rise to them. Many quotations from historians and official records will be found type of humanity which is scarcely equal. throwing a flood of light on some of the that of the anti-slavery agitation. The pamphlet is a mine of historical facts and observations and will prove valuable to the Socialist agitator. It is to be hoped that Comrade Simons will enlarge on the subjecet at some future time as his re searches equip him for this important and

The Capitalist Farmer and Socialist Wage Earner by George Bigelow. Paper 10 cents. Alliance Publishing Co., Denver, Col.

This is a contribution to the much discussed farmer's question which has occu pied the columns of the Socialist press at frequent intervals. It is in the form of a dialogue between a farmer and a wage earner and makes instructive and interest ing reading. Comrade Bigelow has made the services rendered, and hundreds more out a good case against the contentions of than the city wage worker who must sell his labor power at the cost of subsistence. sufficient, wages to keep soul and body his labor power at the cost of subsistence together." If the author knows this she He shows that the farmer with a few acres knows that it is an economic problem of mortgaged land is at best a man with a mill stone around his neck which give him no more of the good things of life than the sale of the wage worker brings him. The pamphlet ought to prove popular propaganda in the rural districts break the ice where the more serious and technical writings of Simons would fail.

\$9,000,000 in Dividends in 1902. In 1962 Arizons, exclusive of the United Verde, paid \$9,000,000 in dividends on mining investments. Does it pay? The above figures answer. We have our of the best gold and copper properties in the territory. Stock at ground floar prices. Address, Fyramid Gold & Copper Mining Co., Prescots, Aris.

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The Toiler, 50ch ye



SOCIALIST NEWS FUNERAL OF MACCARTNEY.

.Thousands Pay Their Tribute to the Dead Socialist Representative.

Frecerick O. MacCartney, Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, whose death we announced last week, was laid to rest at Rockland, Mass., Thursday The funeral was one of the largest ever held in that city and thousands lined the streets as the procession passed. There was a wealth of floral contributions many coming from Socialist clubs in Massachu setts and other parts of the country. During the services the stores in the town and public schools were closed the flags upon all of the public buildings hung

MacCarney's colleague, James F. Carey Socialist member of the Massachusetts legislature, was much affected while speaking at the grave of his friend. CAREY'S EULOGY

'That such men have lived is the glory of the race. That such men must die is their sorrow. The need of the times called for men. With joy he responded. Progress annointed him one of her priests.

"He loved mankind, for in each man'he saw the basis of mighty possibilities. He labored that they might be attained, and though giant wrongs must be uncrowned, though ancient privileges must be hurled down, though a long night of misunderstanding by friends and misrepresentations by others who knew him not must be passed through, he did not hesitate. Personal case, material advance ment and comfort appealed to him in wain. For him it was better to battle in the dark for the right than to rest content in the glitter of the wrong.

at his intensity. They did not know that on a red background. These buttons can as he fought he heard the tears of the chil- be had at one cent each. dren of the poor dropping like rain. He heard the heart strings of workingwomen break, he saw the very soul of workingmen grow black with the wrongs they en dured. Seeing this, feeling this, he fought strongly, almost flercely, that it might

His faith was not bounded by the con fines of a sect. His was the faith in man. He 1 } of a future day when the he race would clasp hands worl? otherhood.

cribe. His statesmanship bitrary could knew no aim lower than the elevation and ennoblement of all the people of all the earth. Men said, 'What of dividends?' He said, 'What of man ?

"Men live and strive today for profits. He lived and sacrificed for human pro gress. Like the sower who may not live to reap the harvest, yet the joy of sowing was his, the joy of sowing the seeds of liberty, of equality, of fraternity-the flowers of human achieve: ent that will yet 'burst full blossomed upon the stem of time.'

"He longed for equality. Death has given him what man today is denied. The trimmph of the cause for which be gave his all will be his monument. The merriment of children, the happiness of women, the deep-fibred joy of men in the grander day for which he fought and hoped will be his epitaph.

MacCartney-Comrade of mine! Soldier in the army of the workers of the world-living, you arned the right to life; you have earned the right to rest. May vou sleep well !"

WEEKLY BULLETIN

From the National Office of the Socialist Party.

"Rockland, Mass., May 25.—Representa-tive Frederic O. MacCartney died at his home on Pacific street at 8:50 this even-ing."

Only three lines of dispatch, but it carried a lead of sorrow to every socialist heart. A socialist represen tative, a member of the party in Massa chusetts, a comrade to the socialists of the world, Wherever the workers of the world have united to attain political supremacy the death of comrade MacCartney will be felt as a personal loss.

His funeral was held in Rockland last Thursday. In compliance with his last conscious request Comrade Carey made the address. And having been associated in party work for so many years, no better selection could have been made to perform that sad but loving service. The national secretary attended the funeral as a repre sentative of the national committee. also gave a wreath in the shape of our na-tional emblem as a token of the esteem in which Comrade MacCartney was held by the national movement.

Total amount contributed to the special organizing fund to May 30 was \$383.90

National Lecturer John C. Chase has finished his tour of Arkansas and Missouri. He was present at the Arkansas state convention on May 28 and gave the comrades the benefit of his experience in forming their state organization. During early June he will work in Tennessee.

National Lecturer John W. Slayton has found the carpenters of Pennsylvania ready for working class political action. In many places on his tour a local strike has given him the opportunity to explain has given must control the govern-ment in order to get fair treatment where their labor is concerned. The Pennsylva-nia trip is completed. He is now in Ohio and will go thence to Indiana.

National Lecturer M. W. Wilkins has had another experience with an old party politician. The posters announcing the social'st meeting were torn down as inde-

ABOR

The Roomer's Inning

You may boast of cozy fireside— There are times I envy you; You may boast of your penates— Which is more than I can do.

But at moving time I'll venture You would sell your stuff for junk Just to know the joy of rooming And of moving in your trunk.

Old-Time Labor Leader.

father of the Iron Molders' Union, was

a household word among the labor

men of forty years ago, and even to-

day possesses a magic sound to all

iron molders of North America. He

was born Nov. 26, 1828, in the village

of Armagh, Pa., and devoted his life to uplifting and improving the lives

and when he was laid to rest in Laurel

Hill cemetery, Philadelphia, in 1869,

no giver of money was ever more grievously mourned. His father, a

poor wagonmaker, like most poor men,

rich in children, found it difficult to

provide for the wants of his large

family and unable to give them an

education. It is not surprising, there-

fore, that at the age of 11 young Wil-

llam had not yet learned his letters.

and through stringent circumstances

found it necessary to thus early provide for himself. It is at this time

we find a little man of circumstances

making his first agreement, whereby

for his services he was to receive his

support and three months of schooling

the three Rs we ever after find him

trying to overcome the deficiencies of earlier education, betraying

thirst for useful knowledge and an

eager interest in economic questions.

After five years of service with his

first employer he became an appren-

tice and learned the iron molders

trade. Having married and settled

down in Philadelphia and become a

in December, 1857, Mr. Sylvis' work as a trade unionist began. His whole

being became permeated with a desire

to extend and strengthen the organiza-

tion and elevate and promote the wel-fore of its members. The country was

just then recovering from the panic of

1857 and molders were making an ef

fort to recover the prices and wages

vey of the situation Sylvis penned an

appeal to the molders of the country

showing the conditions of labor and setting forth the advisability and ne-

cessity of organization, and urged-the

calling of a national convention. This

circular remained as the preamble to

the constitution of the Iron Molders

Union of North America until 1895, a

fitting testimonial to his foresight and

judgment. As a result of this the first

convention of the Iron Molders' Union

of North America met in Philadelphia

on July 5, 1859. Later he started on a most successed tour as the first general organized and his utterances

are to-day prophetic sayings. From

the standpoint of a fearless, common

sense, honest man he preached the

Value of Shorter Workday.

Writing of the philosophy of the shorter workday, Samuel Gompers, ed-

"As a matter of fact the entire his

tory of the world-demonstrates clear

ly that the workmen whose hours of

daily labor are comparatively low are

those who receive not only compara-tively but actually higher wages, and

this is true as between the workers of any of the countries on the face of

any two states or cities in any country. It is true as between any two

"Wherever the hours of daily labo

are longest the wages are lowest;

This is equally true as between

the American Federationist

doctrine of live and let live.

says in part:

the same vicinity.

prior to that year. On taking a sur

member of the Iron Molders'

After acquiring the knowledge of

the winter.

conditions of the working people

The name of William H. Sylvis,

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, per year. \$1.00 75c lowest wages paid to employes in that THE TOILER, per year stablishment, while those who enter WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, monthly, per year. 500 75c states and leave it earliest in the THE COMRADE, the great illustrated socialist monthly, 6 months 50 75c afternoon or evening receive the high-

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Locals have been chartered as follows: Tullahoma, Knoxville and Sweetwater, Tenn., and Blue Ridge, Ga.

pendence, Ore. When Comrade Wilkins arrived on the scene he soon got a few comrates together, organized a local and challenged the chairman of the republican committee for a debate with the congres sional candidate. The chairman accepted but the candidate had heard of how Wil kins had given a beautiful drubbing to both a republican and a democrat in one even ing, and as a consequence he gracefully re fused the inevitable honor of being defeated in debate by a socialist. Comrade Wilkins entered Washington on the first of June

The Roomer's Inning.
O you folks with home and fireside,
You who do not room, but live.
You have gloated o'er me often,
But I'm willing to forgive.
For as moving time approaches
You have troubles of your own.
And I'll chaff you now but gently
In a soft and pitying tone. National Organizer John M. Ray is making a successful tour of Tennessee and Georgia. Requests have come for an or ganizer in North Carolina, and when his present trip has been finished he will prob ably tour through the industrial centers of that state.

You have beds and big pianos,
You have pictures, stoves and chairs;
You have dressers, tables, sideboards;
To be trundled down the stairs;
You have mattresses and bedsprings,
You have carpets, curtains, rugs—
These must be removed in toto,
With a million grunts and tugs. Arrangements have been made for Comrade John W. Brown, of Hartford, Conn. to finish Comrade Dan A. White's tour of Then for days there will be chaos
In the shack to which you go.
And your life for weeks thereafter
Will be one long streak of woe.
But when I. O proud householder,
Find my rent too nearly due.
I just fack my trunk and vanish.
And my moving stunt is through. the New England states. It became nec essary for Comrade White to return to his work in Massachusetts.

The first 25,000 of the revised edition of the leaflet "Why Socialists Pay Dues" has been exhausted, and the second lot of 10,000 is going fast. These leaflets are sent without cost except for expressage, and they are making party workers in all localities.

The national office is now ready to sup ply the party emblem buttons. It is a lithographic beauty, flesh-colored hands are clasped across a sea-colored sea, and the words "Socialist Party" an 1 "Workers "Those who saw him in battle wondered of the World Unite" are in white letters

The demand for membership due stamps has been so great that the old supply has been exhausted. In the new lot each stamp bears the union label.

INDIANA SOCIALISTS.

Secretary Oneal's Weekly Press Bule tin.

Every mail brings in pledges for speak ers under the summer circuit plan, and twenty-seven cities are on the list at this Every organized place should take action immediately on this and notify the state secretary.

The dates of A. S. Elwards as announced last week were cancelled, owing to dissatisfaction with those sent out. His date as now arranged are as follows: South Bend, June 8 and 9; Huntington, 10, 11 and 12; Monticello, 13; Marion, 14 and 15.

Miss Martha Biegler has startel on an agitation trip which will probably extend two months in the southern part of the state. Her dates thus far are: Turner June 4: Brazil, 5: Knightsville 6. Sh makes her own dates, and should any local desire to reach her they should write in care of the state secretary.

The Socialist Voice of Ft. Wayne has suspended publication, and Comrade Ack ley the editor, will likely work on one of the summer sircuits on the northern part of the state.

Baby's First Letter.

Don't go runnin' on me, fellers,
Somethin's stickin' in my throat,
For this letter's from my baby,
An' the first she ever wrote.

Gen'rally-I'm game-von know it-Gen'rally-T'm game—you know it—
An' can stand for lots o' chaft—
Take jer joshin' good an' plenty
An' not do a thing but laff;
But this letter, with its scrawlin.'
Strikes a whole lot different note,
For it's from my only baby.
An' the first she ever wrote.

Wrote it all herself, God bless her; Took her three, four hours, I guess
Though they's only two short pages
Filled with baby blessedness;
Starts if out "I love you, papa"—
Then th' lines all seems t' float—

to you blame me? She's my baby; It's the first she ever wrote.

'Way off there beyond th' mountains Way off there beyond th' mountain By a sunny, summer sea, Spellin' out her daddy's letters. An' a-sendin' love t' me-What? Not you big boobles cryin'! W'r it hain't your baby's note; It's my own wee girlie's letter, Very first she ever wrote.

No-no runnin' on me, fellers,
Somethin' chokes me in my throat,
'Cause this letter's from my baby,
'An' the first she ever wrote.

S. W. Gillian in Baltimore American

Arizona Gold and Copper Mines. The time to invest in mining droperly is when the stock is first put on she market. You get the ground-floor prices, and the advantages of the rises. Splendid opportunities for the investor and agent. Address, Pyramid Gold & Copper Mining Co. Prescott Ariz.

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"This is due to economic law, and is founded in the philosophy that the wage-earners whose hours of daily toil are long become physically enfeebled mentally dwarfed and stunted, and have few wants apart from their bare necessities of life; while on the other hand the wage-earners whose hours of daily labor are shortest—that is, ar eight-hour, or approximately eighthour, workday-demand and aspire to the highest and best standard of living, whose luxury of yesterday is the necessity of to-day, and whose con-stant aspiration is for the better, nobler and higher life."

Says Workingman Is Fickle. The number of strikes and their peculiarities in the past month or two, aside from causing considerable comment, particularly unfavorable to labor leaders, have brought forth some bad blood in the ranks of organized labor in Chicago. One national official in this city, who desired that his name be not mentioned in con-nection with his statement on the proneness to cast reflections on officers and leaders, had this to say:

"Chicago is not lacking those who avail themselves of every opportunity to cast reflections upon the integrity and probity of those who, by ability and persistency, have forged ahead of their fellows and assumed leading roles in the conduct of the affairs of the union. This peculiarity of the working people, confined to no one craft, and to no day or generation, has done much to retard the progress of the cause of organized labor. For a time the man of superior ability or genius is lauded and extolled; while his star is in the ascendant and his adherents willingly follow and idolize him but as sure as the setting of the sun succeeds the rising, so sure will the time come when those who once hung upon his words, poisoned by calumny and goaded by jealousy, will turn upon and seek to destroy him. The workingman is a fickle friend."

New Reciprocal Agreement.

A novel reciprocal agreement be tween two unions, in no way allied with each other, has been perfected at Chicago between the Allied Print ing Trades' Council and the Box Makers and Sawyers' International Union. The agreement is self-explanatory and the following are its principal features:

That neither body to this agreement issue the respective fabels of their craft until both are thoroughly unionized in every particular in any establishment applying for either label.

That legislation be enacted by both parties to this agreement tending to prevent the use of either labels other than jointly. A board of appeals to be constitut

ed with equal representation of both parties to this agreement. All disputes relative to question of

jurisdiction to be submitted to said board of appeals, whose decision shall be final. In the event of a tie vote or any

question under consideration of this board a neutral member mutually agreeable to both parties shall be chosen to act as arbitrator, whose judgment shall be accepted as the decree of said board.

Child Labor and Consumption. Says Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson of

New York: In New York 20,000 children, too tender to even know what work means, are at work, and stunted and diseased bodies are to be their heritage. They are old at seventeen; their lives are over at forty. And the pity of it is that not necessity, but greed-pitiless, grasping, selfish is the sour of this able condition.

Poor little things, they are rather "damned" than born into the world. Under the conditions in which they are brought up it is producing a na tion of dwarfs. To thousands of little children the country is free in only ne sense—free to die in.

Abolish child labor in the tene

ments, in the stores, in the shops, in the mills and laundries, in the stants after night, and you will blot out con-

in Defense of Old Men.

One union in Chicago has taken up the "old man" issue and has placed a clause in its demands that age shall not bar a man from employment, pro vided he is able to perform his duties this demand has been made by the iron and heavy hardware employes union, whose members are employed in wholesale hardware houses. said to be the first step by the Chicago unions to protect old age and fight the "young man idea."

Want a National Union.

Chicago union of egg candlers is behind a movement to form a nationat union of that craft. The American Federation of Labor has issued charters to seven such unions, besides the one here; and the officers of the local union believe the time ripe for indpstries in any one city, and it is even true as between two different such a body. Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Lincoln, Ill., Terre Haute, stablishments in any one industry in Ind., and Pittsburg have egg candlers' union

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American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

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Bricklayers and Plasterers.
Carpenters.
Painters.
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MEETINGS Every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Miners' Hall.

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CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with
American Federation of Labor.
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Barbers' Union
(Igarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Musicians' Union
Musicians' Union
Musicians' Union
Local 42
Local 42
Local 43
Local 44
Local 44
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Carpenters Union
Team Drivers' Union
Building Laborers' Union
Barbers' Union
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Cay uga Central Labor Union,
Linton Central Labor Union
Typugraphical Union No. 76,
And reaches all the two hundred unions in
the Indiana Coal Fields.

Lictustively a Labor Paper

Published every Friday in the interest of Labor is seneral and organized labor in par-

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Thomas F. Griffin, aged 36, died at hi home on Ohio street Wednesday morning after a three months' illness of La Grippe. Griffin was a member of the Plumber's

A large number of Odd Fellows of this city are making preparations to attend the seting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge at Baltimore next September. A Special train will be secured for the Indianapolis and Terre Haute delegations.

George McCullough, the millionaire fraction magnate, has confirmed the report of his purchase of the Terre Haute The paper under the new man agement will be known as the Morning

The Deep Vein Coal company began beisting the first coal from its new mine cross the river Monday. The capacity of the mine will be about 1,000 tons per day and will be one of the largest in this vicin

Frank B. Miller has been awarded the stract for electric wiring of the new cooperative ice plant

The Central Labor Union meets next Thursday evening.

Typographical Union meets Sunday af All the trust magnates should

The labor bureau of New York reports that trade unique in that state increased in membership 20 per cent during the last six months of 1902.

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The number of employes in the New York municipal service has reached 45,229, of whom 12,000 are teachers and 10,000 members of the police and fire departments.

helpless paralytic and made it impossible for him to follow his occupation.

A. E. Mogle, a local mail carrier, who was delegate to the state convention of the mail carriers held in Indianapolis Monday was appointed a member of the state ex ecutive committee of the association.

The clerks at the L. B. Root company will have a picnic at Paris, Ill., next Sun day. Arrangements have been made with the Big Bour for special rates. An enjoy able time is sure and a large crowd is de

Reese Prosser, the well-known tenor singer with Field's minstrels, is in Terre Haute visiting his friends. He is staying with his father in law. Prof. I. C. Hender shott, 411 Eagle street, and may remain two weeks. Field's minstrels closed in Topeka, Kan., two weeks ago.

There is some probability of the Com mercial Distilling company recently or ganized, with J. E. Beggs as president, loeating in this city. President Begg has within the last few days taken options on fifteen acres of land on the Prairieton road. south of Pikes Peak, on which the new distillery may be built.

Joe Mullikin, the popular cigarmaker of Clinton, and well known in this city, will leave June 10th for Anderson where he will have an operation performed. John Frey, of this city, will manage Joe's business while he is away. It is to be hoped that he will return to Clinton much better than when he left.

Iron Wage Scale Signed. The conference between the representatives of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the Man ufacturers' committee terminated at Detroi last Friday by the latter signing the scale. The following are the principal concessions granted the association: From the 1% cent boiling card to the twoc-ent card inclusivé, the men are given an increase of 125 cents per ton. An allowance of 50 cents per ton extra has been grant d the men for fomented swarth. In mills where heats of iron are kept in the furnace longer than two hours after being ready to roll, 10 per cent extra shall be paid the

puddler. It is said that a satisfactory agreement was also reached on the crop end question on guide and bar mills which has created much dissatisfaction for years.

Sensational Suicide.

George Ingle, a brother of the wellknown ludiana coal operators, John and David Ingle, and who had been an unsuc cessful road operator himself, went into Austin's hardware store, in this city Wednesday morning and purchased a re volver and cartridges. He paid for his purchase with a bill, calmly waiting for his change, and then unwrapped a revol ver and placed the muzzle against his head and fired. Death was almost instanta neous. Ingle had been in this city for several months, and last winter made an unsuccessful venture in the coal business His action has been peculiar for some time, which was attributable to the cocaine habit of which he was a victim.

The Daily Kick.

There was something wrong with the car ervice to the Casino last night, Nearly sixty p. ople waited for twenty-five min utes on the corner of Seventh and Wabash for an East Wabash cor. When it finally came it wis so crowded that a few were compelled to wait for the next car. -Trib une:

Secure Better Conditions.

The United Building Material Driers' union of New York reports the signing of an agreement with the employers providing an increase wages and that time and a half be paid for overtime and work done on Sundays and legal holidays.

Aims of Labor Unions A labor union is the most liberal of

organizations; its exactions are few and simple. To uphold living wages is the fundamental rule of a labor union; to live up to that rule removes many wrongs affecting the body

Shorter Hours of Labor. Chicago union milk wagon drivers now number 2,000 members. They work from eight to ten hours a day. Previous to the formation of the union they worked from fourteen to eighteen hours.

Pitiful Wages Paid Children. The census bureau's last bulletin states that 28,000 children are employed in the cotton mills of the south ern states at an average of less than

In Alabama 30 per cent of those em-ployed in the textile industry are under sixteen years of age.

At the beginning of the year there vere 16,000 women members of labor unions in New York state. The American Federation of Labor

has received nearly 300,000 members since the November meeting at New The sixth annual convention of the

National Building Trades' Council of America will convene in Denver, Colo., Aug. 10, 1903. A powerful organization of the

packing house employes of the United States has sprung up, and to-day it

The labor bureau of New York re

The Plea of Labor

I do not want the earth. I only ask That portion of its plenty which is That I may live the life which God's design Marked not for slothful ease nor endless

I will not fawn at fortune's feet, nor Contented where reflected glories shine, Until the coming day when wrath

divine Shall tear away from Mammon's face Give me fair recompense for dangers

faced; Give me but fair reward for labor done; A chance to breathe of God's pure air a breath, And time for rest in all the hours of

haste,
haste,
That I may see the smiling of the sun
Ere darkness cometh in the guise of
death.

—Tom Carder in The Public.

Right to Work for Low Wages. To those who, like President Eliot of Harvard, of "scab" apotheosis fame, who believe that every man has the right to sell his labor where he pleases and at what price he pleases, the article by Annie C. Muirhead in a recent number of the Independent will come as a jar.

She says it is a doctrine dangerous if true, but not true, or, at least, not so clear a proposition as the comfortable crowd imagines. When one be-comes a member of a community it is no longer possible for him to be strictly individualistic. It is only a question of where he may draw the line. President Gompers made a distinction between one's legal and one's moral right to work for wages below the accepted scale. But the Eliot sages answered it was not the busirights. Why not? There is a moral idea, and it is not only right, but just that it should be so. One should not fall below the standards of the community in which he lives. Lawyers rigidly enforce craft rights and see that admission to the charmed circle is strictly hedged about. So do doctors; so do other professions. Under takers, as well as typewriters and architects, have their price, and it is a crime within each craft to underbid the schedule. Even hackmen have minimum fares.-Baltimere Labor Leader.

A Veteran Trade Unionist. One of the oldest and best known members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union is Walter Carmody of Chicago. Carmody joined a local union of bridge builders in 1874, which later was absorbed by the present organization. He served



WALTER CARMODY

as business agent of the present union for several terms and represented it in the Chicago Federation of Labor for many years. He held the office of ecretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor four years. He is esteemed highly for his uprightness and good

The Right to Fix a Price. Why should it be more reputable for

workingmen to undersell one another than lawyers or doctors or architects: The prosperity of a country, Miss Muirhead argues, depends upon home consumption, and those who are bes paid are the best consumers, so that high wages mean prosperity. Then it large as well as of the craft to have high wages paid. It is to the benefit of the nation to have regulations made which would forbid one crafts man underbidding another and in that way cutting down wages. Perhaps some day laws will be enacted to prevent men from selling their labor too cheaply. Labor unions are doing that service now. It would be a worthy work to protect everybody from the necessity of selling his labor at too low a figure.

Then it seems as though there are two sides to the proposition that one is entitled to sell his labor as cheaply as he chooses. The man who labors too cheaply is really an enemy to the whole community. As the Labo. Leader has insisted, the fact that a man is a social being gives him obligations to his fellow-beings. One is that he shall not cut down their wages by underselling them.-Baltimore Labor Leader.

Unions in Bitter Fight.

The trouble between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners in New York city seems to be assuming immense pro-portions, judging from the press re-ports in that city. The large con-tractors have adopted resolutions

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agreeing not to employ members of the brotherhood in future, as they violated an ar. eement which they signed a few months ago. As a consequence numbers are leaving that organization and joining the Amalgamated Society The latter, although small in numbers seems to have the sympathy of all the building trades, and so far has had the better of the argument.

The officials of the brotherhood have sent word to San Francisco to start a war there against the Amalgamated men. Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood evidently believes in expansion, and wants his organization to grab everything in sight, and, judging from appearances at the present time, he has adopted a losing pol-

It is a difficult matter to drive a lot of organized men, but a little diplo-macy might lead them in the direction wanted. Duffy seems to lack the necessary diplomacy.

Deplorable Factional Strife.

The smothering embers of the fight for supremacy between the Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters, which, it is said, for some time past has, to a small extent, retarded the progress of the workmen of that craft, have again been fanned by the breeze, this time in New York City, and as a result many carpenters of that city are idle. organizations hold under the American Federation of Labor, through the good offices which an effort looking to the settlement of the controversy is being made.

Buffalo Plumbers Satisfied.

Plumbers at Buffalo have signed an agreement covering the next three years, and 1,000 men who have been on strike will return to work. The plumbers demand a minimum wage of \$3.50 a day and the enforcement of a rule that only one apprentice be employed in any shop. The agreement concedes \$3.50 a day to the men, but fixed that figure at both the maximum and minimum wage for the next three One apprentice may be employed to every three journeymen plumbers employed in any shop.

Long Strike Settled.

The strike of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union against the American Bridge Company has been settled. The men have returned to work, and the schedules of hours and wages for the next year are being arranged between committees of the local unions in different parts of the country and representatives of the bridge company. In cases where these fail to agree all contentions are to be submitted to arbitration.

Of Benefit to Ail.

The settlement of the bridge builders' strike upon the principle of conciliation and arbitration and the encouraging outlook for similar satisfactory adjustment of the New York dispute are gratifying signs of the tendency of the time. Not only do the participants gain by avoiding the ruinous expense of strikes, but the public is also saved much annoyance, discomfort and injury.

Railroad crossing watchmen and others in similar capacity employed to watch crossings and towers of railroads, and who have been maimed or crippled, have formed a union and made application for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

Pat Smith in Town.

Organizer O. P. Smith cam: up from incennes yesterday morning and left icr Logansport this afternoon. Ha was called to Vincennes to settle a jurifdition dispute between the Federal Labor Union and the Team Drivers. Pat is now a general organizer for the

A. F. of L. for Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Ohio and West Virginia.

The June National Magazine. The beautiful girl graduate, whose like ess adorns the cover of the June National, reflects the lightness and charm of the first summer number of the popular Boston monthly. Following June-time, a picture-and-poem frontispiece by Louise Lewin Matthews, the number opens with Mr. Chappele's Affairs at Washington, fifteen pages of snapshot sketches and pictures of life at the nation's capital. John Hicks, in Our Island in the Tropics depicts life in Porto Rico. Curiously intimate are the Personal Recollections of General Grant's Life in the Field, by "An Officer of His Personal Staff." Dallas Lore Sharp contributes a stirring story of his encounter with a huge blacksnakefirst of a dozen nature papers he has write ten for the National; Eva Hampton Pra ther, of Atlanta, contributes a remarkable novelette of old slavery days-Little Brown Ann-and other fine stories are printed The number is lavishly illustrated. The June Cosmopolitan

The lover of fiction—especially in the form of short stories—will turn with pleas ure to the latest issue of The Cosmopolitan. Here appears a charming love-story by Francis William Wharton, beautiful-ly illustrated by Thomas-Mitchell Peirce; ly illustrated by Thomas Mitchell Peirce; a dramatic railroad story by R. H., Farnham; a romance by H. R. Martin and Henry Seton Merryman. In the same number, which is remarkable for the great variety of topics that are discussed, Edward Everett Hale writes on "Old-Age Pensions;" Dr. Albert Nhaw, editor of the "Review of Regiewa," discusses "Journalism" as a profession; H. G. Wells advances some more of his ideas on "Love and Cultivation of the Immagination;" and Mary E. Thornton gives some practical advice on "How to Care for the Sick in the Home."

In all, there are twenty-one stories and

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Connecticut Labor Unions. There are 510 labor unions in Connecticut, 156 having been formed in Strikes and lockouts caused the idleness of 10,141 workers for an aggregate of 235,453 working days during the year.

Take Care of Old Members.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have voted to erect a home osting \$25,000 for their aged and dis abled members, to be located at Highland Park a suburb of Chicago

Abolish Contract System. The general executive board of the United Garment Workers of America have decided to abolish the contract system in the clothing-making industry all over the country.

The Pyramid Gold & Copper Mining Co. of Prescott, Arizona, now offers you stock where you can invest from \$10 to \$100 with absolute safety, and receive the same proportion of profits as the man who invest \$10,000 or \$100,000. Agents wanted to bandle this stock. Address, Pyramid Gold& Copper Mining Co., Prescott, Ariz.

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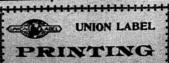
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