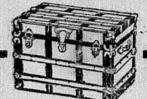
VOL. 6-NO 20.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1904.

SIXTH YEAR

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Throughout Indiana to look after the 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

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SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE NINE YEARS OLD.

THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Graps, raised in Specr's vine-yards, and left hanging until they shrink and party ratish before gathering. It is invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world being produced under Mr. Specr'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 waker sex. In every respect it is a WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

[See that the signature of ALPER Syren, Passale, N. J., is overthe costs of sach bottle.]

Speer's (Socialite) Claret Speer's P. J. Sherry

Speer's ** Climax Brandy

BY W. L. OURY.

ND it came to pass that there was an l election about to be held in the country, and it was the custom to give the wage slaves a vote. And many of the workers said: "Lo, we will vote with our masters, for are they not rich and do they not know what is best for the country?"

And others of the workers said: "Rats! Surely our masters are exceedingly rich, and have they not made it out of our labor, and our misery and poverty? Have we not toiled and suffered that they might have an abundance? Lo, our masters know what is best for themselves and for that do they vote. As for us, we will vote for our own class, for our own interest,"

And the first were called democrats and republicans and they were counted by their masters as very foolish; and the last were called socialists, and were counted by their masters dangerous, for did they not strive to change the system so that even the masters would have to work? And though the socialists did not bread, or a union man that was beating prevail at the election, still they grew in his way, he would have got the limit. numbers and education, and it shall come to pass that they and their class shall prevail against the power of capitalism. And the end of capitalism is nigh for the number of socialists is increasing. Look ye therefore to your action, and see that you are among those on the workers' side. Selah!

ONE of the speakers at the St. Louis ciple which does not rest on a condition, vention was waiting for the report of and there is no condition which may not the resolutions committee. The first change. There is no creed set down in black and white to which we are forever mouth were: strapped, as to a corpse." It is what I have been saying for, lo, these many years. It is the foundation of socialism. The great trouble is, the speaker either did not know the present conditions, did not realize that we are strapped to a courage to urge the necessary change.

Every few days I hear some two-byfour parrot say: "The present system has existed for ages and always will exist." As a rule I have not the patience democratic ticket in this year of Our to answer him. In the first place history present. Each epoch has passed away as a scroll and the human family has advanced toward a higher plane of civilization.

nothing. There is no condition that million paupers. No man can defend as that now transpiring in Colorado. a condition that permits one human be-

The old parties follow the ancient creed and are doing their best to keep have you strapped to the vixen of poverty and the grinning skeleton of death. Ave, would not only keep you there, but they would strap your mother, sister, wife for socialism.

THE packers broke their agreement and the men were forced to strikagain. Well, I never knew an employee who would keep his promise with labor. I would not say there are none, but I will say there is no corporation that has a monopoly that will keep a promise or obey the law. I have watched the course ers, and all agree with Willie. Armour is in the east enjoying his vacation while product to buy ice.

nent republican, while Nelson Morris is family thereon? The By the way, Armour is a very prominent republican, while Nelson Morris is hand out any tips suited to the vacation needs of these men. The front doorstep capital|and|labor are mutual (?), so the is good enough for them.

NOTES BY THE OFFICE BOY. | great captains of industry vote with you | THE CLASS STRUGGLE slaves: but they vote for their own interests. Why don't you?

> ISTER, please fielp me." 'Twas only a woman, old and wrinkled. Once the bloom of youth and the sparkle of eyes, with the hope of the future, made her some man's sweetheart. As a wife she was the light of some home, and children were taught at her knee. Now she is old and helpless and only in the way, an outcast and a beggar. Why? Her husband was a producer, a worker, and was not able to accumulate sufficient to keep his wife after he was gone. "Help me!" Oh, Lord, and this in a country where we produce more than sufficient to keep every person. The system, the brutal system, the barbarous system, the damnable system, that you perpetuate whenever you vote for the old party candidates.

OU remember the school teacher who was murdered at Bedford, Ind. Well. the grand jury would not indict the murderer, for he is so prominent that they could not convict him. Now if it were some poor devil that had stolen a loaf of But a rich man can murder a girl, after using her as his toy, and the courts dare not prosecute him. THE OFFICE Boy. "

Little Rock, Ark.

CHEERED THE STATEMENT.

T the St. Louis convention Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama was convention said: "There is no prin- called upon for a speech while the conwords that fell from the young man's

"What president has been brave

This statement was cheered to the echo by the assembled delegates, and thus corpse, or else did not have the moral early in the campaign is labor warned of what awaits it when it jumps from the republican frying pan into the democratic fire. Labor, the "law breaker," is expected to furnish the votes to elect the Lord, 1904, and in return for this kinddoes not record any period similar to the ness the democratic party will furnish a president-and other officers and soldiers -to feed Labor, the "law breaker," the usual diet of cold lead whenever he refuses to carry out the demands of capi-But even if it were true, it proves talism to the uttermost syllable.

The president referred to by Mr. Hobmay not be changed. The present con- son was Cleveland, and the occasion that dition of poverty, misery and want by of his sending the national troops to the workers, in the midst of plenty, can Chicago against the protests of John and will be changed. There is no reason P. Altgeld, democratic governor of Illiwhy there should be one millionaire and nois—as flagrant a use of military power mental need of solidarity; it has inspired all the others of his class, he was prompt-

ing to live in luxury and idleness and speech, and the delegates at the demomillions to exist by incessant toil and cratic convention, by their cheers, kindly ding them lift their bowed bodies from later day. notify us that we are to have more of it. Thanks! Very many thanks!

The "union law breakers," if they heights of future achievement. labor strapped to a corpse! They would have any brains in their think boxes at continue the condition and would forever all, ought to know that there is no balm in Gilead in the democratic party for them now. That immediately after the charged again and again to wrest from ance between the empty stomachs of the casting of this insult at the organized labor of the country by the speaker, it and daughter to the same corpse and the was not reproved is astonishing; that it the lesson above all others the workingadditional one of a life of shame. Don't was cheered is trebly so. It can be exlet them! Don't petition! Don't beg plained only by presuming that democthem! Just force them to stop by voting racy is openly and boldly bidding for capitalist support in this campaign. They want the great trusts to know that their platform does not mean anything, and that democratic presidents-and other officials-may be relied on to put down the people with an iron hand when they attempt to arise against their oppressors.

This is the time of year when the of events ever since the old man put me newspapers devote whole pages to de on the case; I have talked to the workr scribing the delightful goings on at lovely seashore and mountain resorts of rest and pleasure for the socially weary and financially heavy laden. But what the workers who pay for it all are on of the man who can't quit his job for strike trying to get sufficient for their one day without losing it? And what product to buy ice. a week and has to support himself and

AND TRADES UNIONS

BY EUGENE V. DEES.

TROM the small beginnings of a century ago the trades union movement. keeping pace with the industrial development, has become a tremendous power in the land.

The close of the civil war was followed by a new era of industrial and commercial activity, and trades unions sprang up on every hand. Local organizations of the same class multiplied and were united in national bodies, and these were in time bound together in national and international federations.

The swift and vast concentration of capital and the unprecedented industrial activity which marked the close of the nineteenth century were followed by the most extraordinary growth in the number and variety of trades unions in the history of the movement; yet this only been equalled, but excelled, in the first years of the new century, the tide of unionism sweeping over the whole country, and rising steadily higher, notwithstanding the efforts put forth from a hundred sources controlled by the ruling class to restrain its march, impair its utility or stamp it out of existence.

The history of the last thirty years of incident and supplies abundant material for a good-sized volume. Organizations have risen and fallen, battles have been fought with varying results, every device known to the ingenuity of the ruling class has been employed to check the movement, but through it all the trend has been steadily toward a more perfect organization and a more comprehensive grasp of its mighty miswas A DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENT." Frequency during this period, some of them accompanied by riots and other forms of violence, tell their own tragic story of the class struggle which is shaking the foundations of society, and will end only with the complete overthrow of the wage system and the freedom of the working class from every form of slavery.

> No strike has ever been lost and there an be no defeat of the labor movement. However disastrous the day of battle

has been, it has been worth its price, and only the scars remain to bear testimony that the movement is invincible and that no mortal wound can be inflicted upon it.

worker? Far more than these brief pargraphs will allow us to place on record.

hope in the breast of the defeated and ly crowned their leader. He saw what And Mr. Hobson of Alabama, by his despairing worker, joining his hand with was coming and prepared to meet and dethe earth and look above and beyond the tribulations of the hour to the shining

The union has fought the battles of the worker upon a thousand fields, and though defeated often, rallied and the enemy the laurels of victory.

The union was first to trace in outline man needs to learn, and that is the collective interest and welfare of his class, in which his own is indissolubly bound, and that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not ment are being used against the strikers. embrace his class as a whole.

The union has been a me al stimulus and make some effort to defend himself; wagons. to sympathize with and support his fel-

been only vaguely and imperfectly ac- Despite the signals of the scabs the mocomplished, yet they started in and have tormen of twelve cars refused to stop for grown with the union, and to this ex- them. Then the police charged a crowd tent bas promoted the class-conscious solidarity of the working class.

ment has in some essential respects statement.

proved a disappointment, but it may not on this account be repudiated as a failure. The worst that can in truth be said of it is that it lacks the progressive spirit so necessary to its higher development and larger usefulness, but there are reasons for this and they suggest themselves to the most casual student of the movement.

When workingmen first began to organize unions every effort was made by the employing class to stamp out the incipient rebellion. This was kept up for years, but in spite of all that could be done to extinguish the fires of revolt, the smouldering embers broke forth again and again, each time with increased intensity and vigor; and when at last t became apparent to the shrewder and more far-seeing members of the capitalist family that the union movement had come to stay, they forthwith changed their tactics, discarding their frowns and masking their features with the most artful smiles as they extended their greeting and pronounced their blessing expansion, remarkable as it was, has not upon this latest and greatest benefaction of the human race.

In fewer words, seeing that they could not head it off, they decided to take it by the hand and guide it into harmless channels.

This was precisely the policy pursued, first and last, by the late Marcus A. Hanna, and it will not be denied that he had the entire confidence of the capitrades unionism is filled with stirring talist class and that they clearly recognized his keen perception, astute diplomacy and sagacious leadership in dealing with the union movement.

Mr. Hanna denominated the national leaders of the trades unions as his "lieutenants," had the "Civic Federation" organized and himself elected president, that he and his lieutenants might meet upon equal ground and as often as necessary; he slapped them familiarly on the enough to enforce the law against sion. The strikes and boycotts and lock- back, had his picture taken with them the labor union violator of law? It outs which have occurred with startling and cracked jokes with them; and all the time he was doing this he was the beau ideal of Wall Street, the ruling voice in the capitalist councils, and all the trusts, syndicates and combines, all the magnates, barons, lords and plutocrats in one voice proclaimed him the ruler of rulers, the political prophet of their class, the corner stone and central pillar in the capitalist system.

> Mr. Hanna did not live to see his plan of "benevolent feudalism" consummated, nor to be elected president of the United States, as his Wall street admirers and trades union friends intended, but he did live long enough to see the gathering clouds of the social revolution on the po-What has the union done for the litical horizon; and to prevent the trades union movement from becoming a factor in it, he taxed the resources of his fertile The union has from its inception brain and blended all the energies of his taught, however imperfectly, the funda- indomitable will. Clearer sighted than EUGENE V. DEBS.

THE CHICAGO STRIKE.

THE packers' strike seems to have resolved itself into a battle of endurstrikers and the full treasuries of the meat trust. The packing houses are filled with strike breakers, who eat and sleep within the wall, despite the fact it is contrary to law and that lodging houses must be licensed, and the police and courts and all the powers of govern-

The strike spread farther Wednesday, when an order was issued by the Teamas well as a material aid to the worker; sters' Union prohibiting drivers of ice it has appealed to him to develop his wagon from making deliveries to retail faculties and think for himself; to culti- merchants who since the packing house vate self-reliance and learn to depend teamsters went on strike have been haulupon himself; to have pride of character ing meat from the yards in their own

A riot was started Wednesday evening low-workers and make their cause his in which two policemen were injured and twenty-eight strikers were clubbed and arrested. The trouble started when Although these things have as yet five scabs attempted to board a street car.

that was jeering the scabs.

Although the trust claims to be gain-It is true that the trades valou move-

HYMERA LETTER.

HYMERA, IND., July 30, 1904. Editor Teller: Having received recogni tion by the publication of my article in your issue of July 15th, I will again devote

a few moments to the cause of Socialism. In this locality there seems to be a general lack of knowledge of the fundamental principles of Socialism. There seems to be a desire among many of the laboring class to more thoroughly understand, the basis of Socialism and the benefits that will be derived by its adoption by the working class. If I rightly understand it, the one principle upon which the foundation of Socialism is laid is: That labor produces all the wealth of the world, and that labor should or must be paid the full amount of its production. To illustrate: Who has a more natural right to establish the market or commercial value of an article than the laborer who produced it.

Who is more entitled to proclaim the value of a bushel of grain than the man who tills the soil and produces it?

Who has a more natural and God-given right to set a price upon a ton of coal than the miner that produces it at the risk of

Socialism believes in the concentration of wealth and the means of producing it, We believe that when the common peo-

ple come in possession of the entire wealth and the means of producing it, by and through the legislative powers, that the many idlers and non-producing elament will by virtue of the fact that all must produce, be added to the producing class thereby shortening the hours and lessen ing the labor of those now engaged in production.

This great globe upon which the entire human family lives is one vast mass of raw material, not one ounce but what can, by labor and science, be converted into something useful or pleasant to humanity.

We claim it should be owned, used and enjoyed by the producer. We claim it unjust and radically wrong for the many millions of wage workers to sustain a few mon-producers, who revel in the luxuries of life by a profit made upon our toil.

Statistics tell us that were every ablebodied man between the ages of 21 and 45 years to labor four hours each working day they would praduce enough of the necessaries and luxuries of life for all to live in peace and plenty. There are at present about three hundred thousand people engaged in the vocation of adverlising different articles that are manufacsured under the sompetitive wage system. When the manufacture of these articles are put under government control, or are controlled by the co-operative commonwealth that is surely and swiftly coming. then the advertisers will no longer be needed, and they will join the great indus-trial army of producers. There are thousands engaged by the many large insurance companies who could also lend a helping hand in producing what he con-

Brother Workman! just stop for one moment and think. Take into consideration the many millions of people that live and enjoy what you and I produce and shey never produce one iota. Then ask yourself the question, Why not they produce as well as me? Do you realize the solemn fact that you have no more "say so" in establishing a value upon your pro duct than the man in the moon has?

Farmers! are you aware that every bushel of grain you raise is bought and sold long before it is planted or harvested? Do you know that the Board of Trade of Chicago and other places buy and sell every pig, calf, lamb, colt and all other animals raised upon your farm many times before the animal is born?

If you don't know this it is your own

fault, or misfortune.

Throw aside the Seaside Libraries, the yellow backed novel, the Wild West brain destroyer, the Associated Press lies, and subscribe for and read some good literature that will educate you to your present condition under the existing wage system.

Naturally, you will ask, how are the common people to come into possession of she wealth and means of producing it? I will answer, first, by asking how did the present assumed owner get it? Second answers both, by law.

There is in existence a law whereby the possession of property shall not stand in she way of public benefit. It is known as the Law of Eminent Domain.

To illustrate: If a railroad corporation wants to run a track through the country the possession of property must not impede its progress. If you own an acre of ground, or part of an acre, and it is on their line, you must give it up to them by law. The railroad is supposed to be for the benefit of the public, is it not? If it is, she public should own it, and should be entitled to the powers of the law of Eminent Domain in order to gain possession of the read.

We all admit that trusts, combines, syn dicates and monopolies have greatly reduced prices on many articles, such as oil, steel, iron, etc., which we must admit is beneficial to the public. Then why not the public own them? The same law of Eminent Domain still exists and is a "double ander," and should work both ways.

You may ask again, How will we get Into possession of the law? Simply this: Become educated to the fact that you are inherently entitled to them, and then cast an intelligent, unprejudiced, unbiased ballot, and it is ours without the loss of a man or a drop of blood.

Within the past ten days or two weeks I have had many questions asked me regarding Socialism and its results when it be comes a ruling power. I will try to answer a few of them for the benefit of those seemingly interested, and also extend an invitation to all interested to ask me any question pertaining to Socialism, and I will answer them if possible-if not, will

1. Q.—Under Socialism, what will be the basis of value of an article either manufactured or produced? Ans.—The actual amount of labor it takes to manufacture

2. Q.-Upon what basis will a laborer be rated? Aus.-His ability to produce.

paper hangers, etc.? Ans .-- According to the skill they exhibit in their vocations, which will be an incentive for all tradesmen to become artisans of the highest de

4. Q-Why are Socialists so often called anarchists? Ans.-There are two answers: . Because capitalists call them so; 2 Through ignorance.

You readers that remember the war of 361-5 know that all democrats, both north and south, were called rebels by the more radical unionists, but there were many paid. Address all orders to the National democrats in the north that had union principle at heart, but they had to bear the name of rebel, because they belonged to the democratic party. Just so with Socialism. When an ignorant or radical Clinton, Ia.; Mother Jones for Cleveland, capitalist gets out of all other argument e will yell "Anarchist" and run.

Let us awaken to the fact that as we are battling with the waves of adversity on this great sea of life we are beginning to be caught in the outer circles of the great whirlpool of avarice and greed of capitalism, and that every round brings us near the great vortex of wage slavery. That is certainly our doom if we do not arouse to our sense of danger and pull for the protecting shores of Socialism, while per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards \$1.15 per 1,000; we have left us the ballot box as a weapon

if this article meets with the approval of the editor I will, in next week's issue, try to advance some ideas regarding the value of money compared to the value of C. W. SMILEY.

MAILLEY'S REPORT

Weekly Socialist Bulletin of National

Secretary. National Headquarters, Socialist Party Chicago, August 2.-Comrade Eugene V. Debs and the National Secretary have ointly mapped the schedule for the presilential candidate's meetings during the sampaign. As arranged the schedule includes sixty-two meetings within sixtyeight days, covering territory extending from Maine to California. This means that Comrade Debs will be on the road without a break from September 1st until the eve of the election, when he will close the campaign at Terre Haute.

Comrade Debs will formally open the campaign at Indianapolis on Thursday, September 1st, and plans are under way to make the meeting a record-breaking one in every respect. All the locals in Inliana are being invited to participate. Dates following Indianapolis are already arranged as follows: September-3, Louisville, Ky.; 4, joint demonstration by Cin-cinnati, Covington and Newport; 5, Erie, Pa., (Labor Day); 6, New York City; 7, Baltimore, Md.; 8, Wheeling, W. Va.; 11,

Comrade Debs will then go south, filling seven dates in the principal industrial ceners of Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas, after which he will start west from Kansas City for the Pacific party organizations, 10 for 25c; 25 for 50c; coast. He and Hanford are booked for a 60 for \$1;100 up to 500 1½c apiece; 500 ap to monster meeting in the Chicago Auditorium on October 17th, the only meeting at which both candidates will speak together.

After Hanford has filled dates in the outh and west he will return to the east, speaking in that territory until he makes Chicago for the joint meeting on October 7th. He will then go into the western tates while Debs is in the east, and finishng the campaign on the Pacific coast.

Except at a few important points, Hanford will not visit the same cities where Debs is booked. This will give more places chance at one or the other of them. In the meanwhile all the cities and towns must not expect to get either or both candidates during the campaign, as it is im-possible for them to visit all the places disappointment. It required the most that want them. Locals should, therefore, prepare to use other speakers in case either of the speakers cannot appear.

Franklin H. Wentworth will fill dates in the middle western states from September 5th onwards. Wentworth is a brilliant speaker, and any local engaging him can get out a large crowd and guarantee satis-

John Spargo will begin his western tour John Spargo will begin his western tour in New York August 28th and fill dates sufficient to get him to Montana the latter cago. Cepies may be ordered from this part of September.

John W. Brown will work in the middle western states from early in September until the middle of October, when he will finish out the last weeks of the campaign in the eastern states.

John M. Work of Iowa will tour a number of middle western states under the direction of the National Secretary from September 1st until the middle of October. when he resurns to Iowa for the remainder of the campaign.

James F. Carey will work in Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island during Au-

M. W. Wilkins will be in Pennsylvania and Maryland from August 15 to September 5th, where he speaks at Lansford Labor

George E. Bigelow will return to South Dakota about August 15th and remain in that territory for a few weeks.

Harry M. McKee speaks in Tennesse continuously until August 23rd, when he will enter Alabama instead of Georgia, as previously approunced.

Charles G. Towner entered North Caro lina July 23rd at Greensboro and closed at Charlotte August 1st. He will spend one week in South Carolina and then enter Georgia August 8th for a series of fifteen

George H. Goebel will work in the Pacific Coast states for a few weeks longer before returning eastward.

All the foregoing speakers travel under the direction of the National Secretary,

2. Q.—How will skilled labor be paid and inquiries regarding them should be the Man Who which does not produce, such as painters. addressed to William Mailly, 260 Dearborn. street, Chicago, Ill.

THE CONVENTION REPORT.

Upon receipt of fifty copies of the conrention report ordered by the central committee of Local Hudson County, N. J. Comrade Reilly, the secretary, wrote 'The report exceeded our expectations here. The appendix makes it a veritable handbook of party information." Order, promptly filled. Sent to any address, pa per cover, 50 cents; cloth bound, \$1, pre

G. A. Hoehn has been engaged for Labor Day at Springfield, Mo.: Max Hayes for O.; Walter Thomas Mills for New Castle Pa., and J. Wanhope for Rochester, N. Y.

The National Secretary is prepared to furnish the following campaign literature

to state committees, locals or individuals:

1. Leaflet (four pages) "Who Is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 2. "The Mission of the Socialist Party." 3. Na tional Platform (newly adopted). Prices All prepaid. The Colorado leaflet is changed in price so that it can be sent prepaid, this being cheaper to buyers than when sent otherwise.

Booklet (sixteen pages) "What Work ingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford, "Speeches of Acceptance" of Debs and Hanford, both booklets being illustrated with cuts of the candidates. Prices on each prepaid: Single copy 5c; 3 for 25c; 20 for 50e; 50 for \$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25; 1,000 for \$8.

National Platform in German: 500 for \$1; 1,000 up to 5,000, \$1.50 per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.25 per 1,000, prepaid. In Bohemian, 500 for \$1.15; 1,000 up to:5,000, \$1.75 per 1,000; 5 000 and upwards, \$2.10 per 1,000. In Italian and French, 500 for 90c; 1,00) up to 5,000, \$1.60 per 1,000; 5,000 and upwards, \$1.45 per 1,000. All these prepaid.

Debs'." Unionism and Socialism ' 10c each or 100 for \$4, and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado" 5e each, or 100 for \$2.50, prepaid

The National Secretary has prepared an illustrated catalogue of all campaign literature and material being handled and sold by the national office, and a copy will be sent to any address upon application. Address William Mailly, National Secretary, 209 Decaborn street, Chicago, Ill.

The campaign buttons are now ready for shipment and can be ordered in any quantities from the National Secretary. Combination (Debs and Hanford) and sin gle (Debs) buttons come in two styles each. Prices are: Combination buttons 5c apiece; to party organizations 12 for 50c; 30 for \$1; 100 up to 500 2c apiece; 500 up to 1,000 134c spiece; mail and express prepaid. To individuals, 1c apiece added on all orders over 30. Single buttons (Debs) 3c each. To 1,000 lc apiece. To individuals lc apiece added on all orders over 25.

WILLIAM MAILLY, National Secretary.

American Pauperism and the Abolition of Poverty.

Eugene V. Debs writes under recent date

s follows: "The new book by Isador Ladoff on American Pauperism' adds one of the strongest volumes to the literature of the Socialist movement in America. It is invaluable for reference, as it is packed with facts supported by figures from reliable sources, and so admirably arranged that painstaking labor and the most thorough research to produce this volume, and no Socialist or student of Socialism or of Social Problems should be without it. It is an arsenal packed with munitions for the Social Bevolution. Every speaker should have it in his grip and every writer at his elbow, and all Socialists should combine to give it continental circulation.

"American Pauperism" is the latest number of the Standard Socialist Series, bound in cloth binding, at 50 cents; puboffice,

LOCAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

The street meeting last Saturday night was a rouser, and a large number of Debs'
"Trades Unionism and Socialism" were sold.

The West Terre Haute meeting Wednes day night was a good one. Meetings will hereafter be held there on alternate Wednesday evenings.

S. M. Reynolds attended the meeting of the state executive committee in Indianap olis last Sunday. Secretary Strickland arrived in Indianapolis Saturday and immediately took up his work. On account of the vast amount of work for the secretary this week, we are unable to give a report of the meeting, but hope-to publish it next week.

Street meeting at Fifth and Main Satur day evening.

State headquarters have been established at 515 North Liberty street, Indianapolis

Strickland at Frankfort. FRANKFORT, IND., August 4, 1904.

Frederick G. Strickland, the great scapbox orator, talked to a large and apprecia tive crowd on the street in this city Satur day afternoon.

The Socialists here are more than pleased with Comrade Strickland's work and hope to have him here often.

The people of Clinton county are waking, and we as Socialists have a great epportu-nity to "spread the light"—that light which will guide the ship of state through the tempestuous sea of ignorance, preju-dice and superstition into the grand harbon of the co-operative commonwealth—that world where man shall realize is second Fraternally, G. W. SHARP. soul-justice.

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

The Vanguard.

Announcement is made that The Van guard, edited by Comrade J. M. A. Spence, of Green Bay, Wis., has been purchased the Social Democratic Publishing Co., of Milwaukee, and will hereafter be issued from that office. The Vanguard has already a large circulation in all parts of the country and has proved of great serv ice in introducing Socialism to a constitu eacy unreached by any other Socialist publication. Comrade Spence will continue as editor. The publishers intend increasing the number of its pages and making it a monthly repository of the best Socialist thought, invaluable for reference as well as propaganda. The price will remain 50 cents a year. A combination price of 75 cents is made for the Vanguard and Social Democratic Herald. Those who are already subscribers to either of these publications may have their subscriptions extended one year at the combination price. Address, The Vanguard, 344 Sixth St. Milwaukee, Wis.

THE STRIKING : LAMSTER.

Very Work Trained Him to Fight For His Rights. The teamster holds the strategic point

in the battle between labor and employer. You can see him any day in the rush and jam of the downtown street, an Irish-American, rough, swag-gering, big hearted, honest. He is up in life now, but four years ago he was decidedly down. His wage and hours were like those of the sweatshop victim on whom so much sympathy has been rightly poured. Thousands of teamsters worked from 3:30 a. m. until 7:30 p. m., and their wages averaged from \$8 to \$10 a week. There was this difference between them and the sweatshop victims: Society, while it sweated the wretched tailor, taught him to lie down and die. It taught the teamster to strike back. His whole waking life was an endless fight for precedence. In the South Water street jam the police gave up making arrests, for there were fights every hour. While at bridges, markets and railway stationswherever the tangle was thickest-the teamster amply made good the name which the county hospital doctors have given him-"the roughest, toughest scrapper of the working classes.'

At odd moments upon his box he read the newspapers. About 1900 he began to read more closely and said things harder when interrupted. He grew absorbed in the coal trust, the oil trust, the steel trust and a score of other capitalistic combines. Soon after he began to read every morning the story of some new labor combine created overnight. As one newspaper man told me: "Labor unions were all the rage. We used to play up every little beginner for a front page col-umn." Prosperity was another popular story, and because this story was real the demand for labor rose swiftly. Our teamster as he drove about saw strike after strike for higher wages and saw most of them won. Slowly he began to feel that combination and money were in the air-close together.-World of,

Not Fatal.

No Matter What Doctors Say-We Know That Heart Trouble in Many Cases Can Be Cured.

There are seven main features of heart disease, viz.; (1) Weakness or Debility; (2) Rheumatism or Neuralgia; (3) Valvular Disorder: (5) Enlargement; (6) Fatty Degenera-tion; (7) Dropsy.

Documentary evidence will prove thousands of so-called "incurables" have

been absolutely cured by Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. Patients often have no idea their dis-

ease is heart trouble, but ascribe it to Indigestion, Liver Complaint, etc. Here are some of the symptoms: Shortness of breath after exercise.

Shortness of breath after exercise.
Smothering Spells. Pain in Chest. left
Shoulder and arm. Discomfort in Lying
on one side. Fainting Spells. Nervous
Cough. Swelling of Feet and Ankles.
Paleness of Face and Lips. Palpitation.
Nightmare. Irregular Pulse. Nightmare. Irregular Pulse

"I have great faith in Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and speak of its merits whenever opportunity presents. I can now go up and down stairs with ease, where three weeks ago I could hardly walk one block." One year later.—'I am still in good health; the Heart Cure did so much for me, that I find it a far greater medicine than you claimed it to be."—B. D. YOUNG, D. D., 537 North Pine St., Nathez, Miss.

Money back If first battle falls to hears. Money back if first bottle fails to benefit.

PREE Write us and we will mail provided by the New Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Symptom Blank for our Specialist to diagnose your case and tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Absolutely Present the New Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO. LABORATORIES, TLKHART, IND.

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A CENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA DELICIOUS FLAVOR

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SUITS, \$15 up-

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You doubtless want GOOD COAL, Full Weight and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaran-

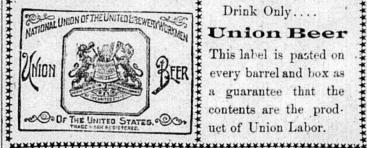
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If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see A. FROMME,

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,



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Both Phones No. 18

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

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Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines

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Any two of the above for \$1, or all three for \$1.25.

THE TOILER, Terre Haute, Ind.

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SYMBOL OF JUSTICE.

VALUE OF THE UNION LABEL TO THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Like the Ancient Hall Mark, It Stands For Good Workmanship. Restrains the Trusts and Tends Toward Equal Rights.

The union label is the hall man; of organized labor. Its origin began with the guilds of mediaeval times. The first aims and purposes of the union label comprised ways and means of advancing trades unionism apart from its ordinary resources. It primarily meant co-operation of the best kind. Out of this grew the stimulus for education. Education of the wives, daughters, sons, sisters and sweethearts of union men to its use. The gullds in a measure fought monopolies. The hall mark was a distinct guaran-The union label, its outgrowth. becomes the foe of child labor, unsani-tary conditions and the sweat shops.

Its attributes shine with the cardiand reliable goods. From its inception it became a trade promoter. It gave work to its enaftsmen, but its vital principle was education. Among its more modern points are these;

It adds to business as a leading inducement to union buyers and to union merchants. It keeps trade at home where there is local enterprise. It benefits the retailer as well as the whole It individualizes quality with It aids the newspaper and the union whose tenets it advertises. It is beneficial for stability. It defies un-scrupulous competition. It helps to establish the wage scale. It insures a recognition of rights. It is a profit producer. Its colors glow with human-ity. Its insignlas stand for health, skill and dignity. It is the foc of the open shop, and it points to a growing co-operation among the workers for the millenium of universal rights. It wins patronage on merit, indexes character and promotes American individuality. It stands for some of the noblest feelings of mankind and womankind, the testimony of genuineness, the proof of excellence, the amelioration of the wage worker.

The union label is a competent and impartial record of aims and purposes. It is to a large extent a restraint on the trusts, for every purchase which goes with it, every label which bears the significant words, "eight hours," means employment to more men. It is the very acme of union co-operation.

It aspires to educate in unity the masses through the unfaltering devotion of its label leagues. It is a power for good to the rising generation, for neir interests, their rights and their liberties go with its tenets. It stands for the well being and progress of all. It aspires to unity and federation. It gives energy and impetus to work, for it is ennobling, full of the highest conceptions of duty.

It is the acme of good will and confidence, and its influence is unlimited. It is bound up with consistent, persis tent and aggressive movements, yet its mission is a federation of humanity. It has yet to be recognized at its true worth, for it is destined to occupy one of the proudest places in the labor temple of the future.

The union label is the symbol of human justice and human freedom, re-plete with honorable traditions, beau tified by self sacrifice and brightened by intelligence and heroism. It is full of ideas, as well as information, for those who oppose criminal trusts that stand in the way of the inalienable rights of the union workmen to the pursuit of happiness and progress. The economic and social importance of the eight hour movement is emphasized by the union label. It is a live factor in the industrial development of the United States. The label affords an opportunity for an education that will

The union label of organized labor creates the trade agreement. It is a most glorious conception of equality, the very incarnation of those attributes which beautified the guild hall mark. It is moving toward a plane of perfection, though at the present moment it has just reached the intermediate stage of progress. Its future stands for all that is noble, all that is sweet in life, all that is earnest for the ele-vation of mankind and womankind. It is the educator of the coming generation. Unity, federation, right and justice, legislation, a happy and prosperous future go with the union label of organized labor. It is the highest type of patriotism which springs from the heart of man and a factor in the ultimate attainment of real liberty .-From C. D. Hemming's prize essay in American Federationist.

The Same Tyrannical Principle. There are two principles that have stood face to face from the beginning of time. The one is the common right of humanity and the other is the "divine right" of kings. It is the same principle in whatever shape it develops itself. It is the same spirit which says, "You work and toll and earn bread and I'll eat it." No matter in what shape it comes, whether from the mouth of a king or from men, it is the same tyrannical principle.—Abraham Lincoln.

Employers Organizing.

Frank Duffy, secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has finished the annual report of that organization. In it he says the employers throughout the country are organizing for a battle with the labor randons and calls the present a montous time.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

tion of the Problem.

The Cigarmakers' International union is celebrating its fortieth birthday by considering the advisability of establishing yet another method of providing pensions for the veterans of in-

Two methods have already met with favor in various parts of the world. One relies on governmental aid and regards the nation as a mutual economic enterprise, the success of which should mean a comfortable old age for all who have participated in it. This method has met with the greatest popular approval in Germany and in Australia.

The second method has been adopted even in the United States. It commends itself to the large corporations. The employee who faithfully serves the industry with which he is connected through a term of years is rewarded at the conclusion of that term by a pension large enough at any rate to keep him from the poorhouse.

The cigarmakers bring in a third

method. If the phn suggested by their officers is adopted the aged workman will look for his pension not to the nation of which he is a citizen or to the industry to which he has been an essential factor, but to the voluntary organization in which he has held

The second and whind of these moth ods are beyond objection, and they meet a need which no observer, either of human nature or of modern industrial life, will gainsay.

Human nature is such that it cannot be depended on to make adequate provision for the contingencies of old age In mediaeval times the workman, as a serf, was sure of subsistence through-out his life because he had a plot of land which no political or economic tyranny through any process of law could take away from him. In mod-ern times the "job," which has taken the place of the plot of land, can easily be lost, and its aged, improvident holder then finds himself exposed to a pov erty which is as onerous to him as to the charitable agencies which are called on to relieve him and to the state which suffers from the presence of an impoverished and irresponsible class.

In getting a pension after years of service in an industry or of membership in a union the workman does not really lay himself open to the frivolous charge sometimes urged against pension schemes that the recipient of a pension is getting something for nothing. The money forming the pension fund is all contributed by the men belonging to the industry or to the organization among the outworn servants of which it is divided. A universal compulsory pension system, if such a thing were imaginable, would simply mean that every ban being would be obliged every yer an make such a contribution out of his earnings to a gen eral fund as to provide for himself a competency in his old age and as to protect society from being obliged to succor his improvidence out of its own

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Fable Illustrates Labor's Struggle Agninst Injustice. Aesop relates the following story:

"As a wolf was impling at the bend of a running brook he spled a stray lamb paddling at some distance down the stream. Having made up his mind to seize her, he bethought himself how he might justify his violence. 'Villain!' he said, running up to her, 'how dare you muddle the water I am drinking? 'Indeed,' said the lamb humbly, 'I do not see how I can disturb the water, since it runs from you to me, not from me to you.' 'Be that as it may,' re-plied the wolf, 'it was but a year ago that you called me many ill names. 'Oh, sir,' said the lamb, trembling, 's year ago I was not born.' 'Well,' re plied the wolf, 'if it was not you it was opportunity for an education that will in time become worldwide. It protects the purchasing public of all classes, as well as the union for which it stands. lamb and tore her to pieces.

This illustrates not only the uselessness of organized labor trying to defend itself before capitalist courts, however just its cause may be, but the use-lessness of a truthful labor paper trying to gain the support of labor leaders in the service of capitalist parties .--Worker's Gazette.

To Unionize Philadelphia.

"On to Philadelphia" is the latest mandate of the American Federation of Labor. It is purposed sending near-ly 200 union organizers to that city shortly and to make of the poorest organized city in the country one of the biggest strongholds of unionism. Every international and national labor union affiliated with the federation is asked to supply one organizer for a concentrated move for organization purposes.

LABOR NOTES.

President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor will deliver the Labor day address at Utica, N. Y., this

The United Mine Workers of Ameri ca have chartered their first union in Canada. At a recent meeting of the miners in Fernie, B. C., 214 men formed a union and applied for a charter.

A state federation of labor was form ed at Augusta, Me., through a delegate convention held recently.

The twenty-sixth annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor will meet in the assembly chamber in the capitol building at Trenton Aug. 15.

The supreme court of West Virginia has issued an injunction against the United Mine Workers of America forbidding them from organizing the mine workers of that state.

WHAT WENDELL PHILLIPS TOLD THE WAGEWORKERS.

More Than Thirty Years Ago He Advocated Organization For the Toller and His Entrance Into the Political Field.

Wendell Phillips' life was spent in battle against wrong and oppression of every kind, says Charles E. Russell in the New York American.

The movement against African slavery he regarded as only a part of the greater movement for the emancipation of all men that toll. Most of the other abolitionists were content to rest when African slavery was abplished, as if that were the end, whereas Wendell Phillips looked upon it as an incident in the worldwide struggle. Success and the war had thrown about the others of the anti-slavery band a pleasing halo of respectability. From being denounced, vilified, lied about, ostracized, pilloried as pestilent agitators, disturbers of social order, men that were trying to arouse class against class, low, vile creatures, they had found toleration and even some degree of applause. The agreeable change was too much for the moral stamina of ordinary men.

But Phillips never cared what people said about bim. He was the one man of his time that could not be reached, bought, silenced, controlled, intimidated, enjoled, influenced or "provided for." He was not deceived about conditions because the "respectable elements" were all against him. He cared nothing for public office, hence he could not be approached with offers of preferment. He had no ambition for wealth, hence it was not possible to arrange for him any nice jobs as counsel for this railroad or that merger company or the other thieving trust. He was utterly indifferent to the verdict of soclety, hence it was impossible to cow him by threat of social ostracism. He would have his say, and nothing could stop him. All the reactionary elements could do was to hate him and lie about him, and they fulfilled both duties with careful, patient industry.

No sooner was the question of Afri-can slavery out of the way than Phillips took up the labor question, of which he conceived the African question to be but a part. With his usual unerring intelligence he put his finger straight upon the two possible remedies for the existing evils of the growing absorption of all wealth and power into the hands of a few.

These remedies were the perfect organization of labor and the entrance of

organized labor into politics.

He declared again and again that otherwise there was no possible hope for the republic. He said that unless the workingmen of America became a factor in politics, organized, equipped, determined, the country would inevita-bly drift into an oligarchy of wealth, governed absolutely by the corporations. This was more than thirty years ago, when even many men prepared to go along with him thought his propheevery one of them so verified that he seems now like an inspired seer.

It was through the influence of Philthe that the first labor reform convention ever beld in this country was called. It met at Worcester, Mass., Sept. 4, 1871. Phillips presided and presented the resolutions, of which, it seems needless to say, he was the author. They were the strongest expres-sion-of radical labor faith that had ever appeared in this country. They de clared in the plainest terms unending war against the system of wage slavery, war for an eight bour day, war against the corporations, war against government aid to private fortunes war against conditions that doom one third of the human race to want and

misery. In presenting his resolutions Mr.

Phillips said: "I regard the movement with which this convention is connected as the grandest and most comprehensive of the age. And I choose my epithets deliberately, for I can hardly name the idea in which humanity is interested which I do not consider locked up in the success of this movement of the people to take possession of their own.'

ENGLISH LABOR UNIONS.

Tendency Is to Restrict the Power of the Officers.

In a recent bulletin issued by the department of labor at Washington, A. Maurice Low has an interesting article on British labor unions, Mr. Low says there are nearly 2,000,000 members of labor unions in Great Britain. and they have in their treasuries the sum of \$18,330,000.

Walking delegates are practically un known in England, says the report. The governing power is in the hands of an executive committee. It is impossible for any one man to order a

The older unions that have several hundred thousand dollars in their treasuries realize the danger of putting too much power in the hands of their officers. The unions are becoming more democratic.

"The fighting trade union leader." says Mr. Low, "has been succeeded by a leader who is no less courageous but who is certainly more intelligent. The new leader has given time and thought to the study of the industrial

"He sees the necessity of keeping up friendly relations with the employers, of making strikes as few and far be-tween as possible and of doing noth-ing foolish to injure the business of the

LABOR AND POLITICS OPEN SHOP QUESTION

ATTITUDE OF TRADES UNIONISTS TOWARD EMPLOYERS.

Have No Desire to Interfere With Conduct of Business-Their Right to Refuse to Work With Men Inimical to Trade Organization.

Those who criticise trades unions, their policies and methods frequently take delight in building up a man of straw and then tearing apart his anatomy and demolishing the fragments.

A prominent trade journal in commenting on the open shop question so misrepresents trades unionism, makes many statements that are unfair and misleading concerning the attitude of trades unions, says Martin F. Murphy in the Buffalo Express. Here is what the journal in question says:

the journal in question says:

At a recent meeting of the National Civic inderation the labor leaders from all the trades represented focalized their eloquence upon this one point. Mitchell, Gompers, White, Moffat, Sullivan and half a dozen others came with carefully prepared papers showing why the open shop is impossible and why organized labor demands its abandonment. It was an interesting symposium and instructive withal, not because the labor leaders said anything new or useful on this subject, but as showing that the word has been passed down the line that the existence of the present labor organizations and the tenure of-their present leadership are dependent dipps forcing the empicy ers to enter into agreements providing that nonunion mea shall be excluded from employment in shops, in which union men graciously consent to work and against which, so long as it may please them to draw support therefrom, they will not launch the major excommunication of the combined strike and boycott.

It states that the officers of trades It states that the officers of trades

unions and the unions themselves depend for their existence upon their ability to force the employer to agree that none but union workmen shall be employed, and here is where the straw man is pushed to the center of the stage and the editorial lights focused upon him. Any unbiased person who has read the able papers presented by Messrs. Mitchell, Gompers, Moffatt and Sullivan will fail to see wherein they have directly or indirectly stated or inferred that it was necessary for organized labor to force the employer to agree that only union labor should be employed if the trades unions were to be perpetuated. They gave weighty reasons why organized labor should have control of a department if the union was to be held responsible for the carrying out of the terms of an agreement that had been entered into with the employer and also called attention to the full and unhampered opportunity offered to the proprietor of the so called open shop to lay off those workmen who held office or took an active part in their union or completely clear his shop of all union workmen should be so desire. They advanced the idea that the trades unionists had the same equal right to refuse to work with a nonunion man as the employer had to employ whom he pleased.

In the excerpt quoted the impression is given that the trades unions' aim is to force the employer to agree to employ union labor only, and this is where our position on the question is placed in such a light as to be both mislead-ing and unfavorable. The effort is made to represent the trades unions as endeavoring to compel the employer to sign away his constitutional right and privileges by forcing him to agree to hire only union help and to have the unions appear as opposed to personal liberty of action. The impression crented is that the unions are carrying out a dictatorial and domineering policy and, in plain English, trying to tell the employer whom he can and whom he cannot hire and how he shall manage his establishment.

That the trades unions this attitude is not true. The the employers' undoubted and und puted right to employ those who we agreeable to him and reserve to ourselves the privilege of refusing to work with any one who is objectionable to us. He may manage his plant according to his own ideas of right and wrong, and if these do not suit us we may object and quit him if we believe it necessary. The effort to misrepresent us is a shallow one, and some of the arguments advanced savor of hypocrisy. The meat of the matter lies in the employer's objection to the oppy, i-tion he meets from workmen who are endeavoring to better their conditions. Some employers desire to enjoy an an-unhampered opportunity of regulating the hours of labor, rate of wages and the conditions under which the work shall be performed, and resent as an in-fringement of their liberty any attempt the workman may make to have a voice as to the value of his labor and the conditions under which it will be sold. Thousands of employers who employ none but trades unionists have never been asked to agree to hire none but union workmen, and it is the exception rather than the rule when this is done. The membership of trades unions from a mere handful of years ago has grown into the millions. It has grown in intelligence and power and has become a most important factor in protecting and advancing civiliza-It has been able to bring about advances in the wage rate, shorten the hours of labor and give the workingman's child a fuller opportunity of securing an education, and this has been accomplished without forcing the employer to agree with the union that he would employ none except its mem-

Big Labor Convention.

A big labor convention will be called to meet at Victor, Colo., on Aug, 25 by the Chicago Federation of Labor as a means of encouraging the union miners. Every labor organization in the country will be requested to send two delegates with full power to represent their respective bodies.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff, subject to the republican nomi nating convention. RICHARD LIDSTER.

I will be a candidate for treasurer of Vigo

county, subject to the decision of the repub-lican nominating convention. FRANK W. RAY.

I am a candidate for Treasurer of Vigo County, subject to the action of the Repubican convention. D. P. DOWNS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of County Coroner, sub-ject to the decision of the Republican nomi-

nating convention.
DR. THOMAS SPAULDING.

I am a candidate for County Prosecutor of Vigo county, subject to the Republican nom-nating convention, FELIX F. BLANKENBAKER. I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer subject to the Republican nominating convention. W. T. SANFORD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo county, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention. JAMES A. COOPER, Jr.

cI will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vig county, subject to the decision of the Repub-can primary election or nominating con-vention. THOMAS GREGORY.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator from Vigo County A. G. CAVINS.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vige County, subject to the decision of the Re-publican nominating convention. H. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo

County subject to decision of Republican primary election or convention. W. E. NICHOLS, M. D.

I will be a candidate for re-nomination for County Commissioner from the Seccad District of Vigo County, Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican nominating con-vention to be held at the call of the Repub-

WILLIAM P. HOLMES I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vige County subject to the decision of the Re-publican county nominating convention. WILLIAM E. HORSELY.

c an county chairman

The undersigned will be a candidate of renomination for commissioner for the Third district, subject to the will of the Re-publican nominating convention to be held in Vigo county. JERRY BLOCKSOM.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomi nation for Treasurer of Vigo county, Ind. ALVA B. GUNN.

I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo ounty, subject to the decision of the Repub-lcan county nominating convention. F. H. (Fritz) MEYER.

ata a candidate for the Republican nomi Mon for Representative from Vigo tative from Vigo county MEGGINSON HALL.

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NOTICE.

COUNTY OF VIGO.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has filed-her petition in the Vigo
Circuit Court, asking that her name be
changed from Catherine Josephine Countiss
Fitz Allen Seeley to Catherine Countiss Fitz
Allen, and that same will be called up for
hearing on the 6th day of September, 194,
at the September, 194, term of said court.
Signed this 3rd day of July 184,
CATHERINE JOSEPHINE COUNTISS
T.W. HARPER,

T. W. HARPER, FRANK A. KELLKY, Attorneys.

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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 bocks, Easy Lessons in Socialism, The Socialist Party, and What to Read on Socialism. Address

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WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agenta. Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 320 Dear-born St. Chicago.

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LAKEVIEW PARK

To the Citizens of Terre Haute and Vicinity:

The Terre Haute Amusement Company, through its manager, H. L. Breinig, has arranged for next

Sunday, August 7th

the finest, biggest and grandest one day's high-class entertainment in the history of our city, as will be seen by the following list of attractione, at a very nominal admission=25c; chil-

The Innes Band

Never in its history has it plaved for less less than 50 cents ad-Mever in its history has it played for less less than 50 cents admission, except at Fairbank park at Indianapolis last week. In fall to the pavement below. addition to the Innes band we give the following:

Night Programme

7:15-RINGGOLD ORCHESTRA

7:30—THE MEREDITH TRIO Aerialists Supreme

8:00 to 9:45-INNES BAND

7:45—FLOOD AND HAYES Trick and Marvelous Fea Barrel Jumping.

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men are loyal to W. L. Douglas.

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Aother reason is that he makes the BEST \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoe ever sold in this country.

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world.

We are exclusive selling agents for this wonderful shoe.

Come in and let us fit you in a pair of Douglas Shoes. Every

Afternoon Programme

1:30-RINGGOLD ORCHESTRA

2:30-THE MEREDITH TRIO Aerialists Supreme

2:45-FLOOD AND HAYES Trick and Marvelous Feats of Barrel Jumping.

In His Wonderful Spiral Tower 9;45-SPIRAL TOWER ACT

pair warranted.

3:30 to 5:30-INNES BAND

10.00—VAUDEVILLE Lakeview Theater Owing to the immense programme, there will not be a minute

of idleness. Mr. Inness assures us the best concerts he has.

MRS. EMMA PARTRIDGE, Soprano E. C. ROWDEN, Basso BOHENNIR KRYL, Solo Cornetist MR. KING, Solo Trombonist

The Electric Company promises to have ample cars to accom-

To give all of our citizens a chance to visit the ball game and the "999" race, Mr. Innes has consented not to start the afternoon concert until 3:30.

We solicit the patronage of the music and amusement-loving public. In case of rain the Innes band plays in the theater.

Admision: Adults, 25c; Children, 10c

By general request we have reserved 500 chairs at 15 cents in the city. Give him a call. each. On sale at Baur's Pharmacacy.

THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

Fablished every Friday in the interest of

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

CArthur E. Crowell, a Vandalia fireman sustained a badly broken leg from jump ing from an engine near Cloverland Wednesdayafternoon. Crowell was firing an engine which was drawing some loaded cars at the Zeller & McClellan mines, when the engine left the track. In jump ing Crowell's left foot caught between the ties, and his leg was broken just above the

Melvin Bachelor, a laborer from Clinton, was taken to St. Anthony's hospital with a broken arm sustained while at work on a building Wednesday.

Other than the transaction of routine business, nothing of importance was done by the members of the local bartenders' union at the regular semi monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon. Two new members were received, and three applicants filed.

Announcement is made that a new fac tory has been landed for the city-the Petersburg Galvanizing company. Before the plant can begin operations it will be necessary to put up a building especially planned for the company. The plant will employ awenty men.

S. H. Stafford, a lineman in the employ of the American District Telegraph Company, had a narrow escape from death Tuesday afternoon while placing some additional signal stations at the brewery. Stafford was stretching a wire across a spur of track and was standing on the oof of one of the high buildings. A cut feet. He succeeded in disentangling him-self from the wire and caught a projection

At the Central Labor Union hall Tuesday night the horse-shoers, the boiler-makers, the electricians and the iron moulders met, but nothing out of the ordinary came up before any of the meetings.

The C. L. U. committees for Labor Day met at headquarters Sunday and discussed plans for the day. The committees stated that a rate of half fare had been granted special trains will be run from Crawfords terday afternoon. large crowds expected from those two cities. The unions have secured the consent of the Fair and Trotting Association to leave some of the attractions of fair week at the fair grounds, to serve for the amusement of the Labor Day celebrants.

The Bridge and Structural Iron Work ers' union, which was only recently organiz d, met Sunday at C. L. U. hall aud in stalled the following officers:

President-F. B. Wood. Vice President-Harry Walker.

Financial Secretary-Treasurer-C. E

Recording Secretary-J. F. Campton. Sergeant-at-Arms-W. R. Bryant. Executive Committee-C. E. Frost. has. Logan, J. P. Miller.

Delegates C. L. U.-W. R. Bryant, J. F. Campton, C. E. Braus.

J. P. Hardisty is the only Practical Umbrella Maker 1234 Main. New phone 863.

MINES AND MINERS.

Pittsburg's great bituminous coal producing interests are preparing secretly for a strike in the anthracite coal region. In certain circles it was given out that soft coal would soon be a good commodity to have and that there would be a sudden spurt in prices. Francis L. Robbins, president of the Pittsburg Coal company, would say nothing further than that during July his company had loaded 10,000 more cars than during July, 1903, and the output record could easily be broken.

District President John Boyle, of the United Mine workers, was in Indianapolis Wednesday to consult with National Vice President Lewis.

Mr. Earl Lutes, residing at 1513 Liberty avenue, won the trip to the St. Louis fair offered by Foulkes Bros., the hatters. The offer of the firm was to give the lucky customer a round trip ticket to St. Louis and \$50 in cash for expenses.

Last night's session of the Central Labor union was well attended and considerable routine business was transacted. Messrs. Ekmark, Wilders, Hegarty, O'Connell and Hamps were elected delegates to the State Federation of Labor convention, which meets here in September, and Messrs. Terrill. Edmunds, Hamilton, Ellendorf and McDonald were elected as alternates.

Mordecai Brown, the young Parke county miner and base ball pitcher, has been selected by Manager Selee, of the Chicago National league club, as one of a company of ball players. He will take a tour around the world, for exhibition, purposes, at the close of the present season.

President John Boyle says that on an average the miners of District No. 11 were not working more than two days a week.

The Seleyville strike at Tennant's mine is still on and neither side shows any disposition to yield.

Joseph Leiter's Coal company Monday obtained an injunction from Judge Humphrey in the Federal court at Springfield, Ill., prohibiting union miners from picketing or patroling the premises of the company at Zeigler, Ill., or interfering with the men who wish to work.

Jacob Miller, a miner of Linton, was injured by falling slate Wednesday morning. He was brought to Terre Haute and of ears was thrwn into the switch, striking ing. He was brought to Terre Haute and the wire and knocking Stafford from his taken in the city ambulance to St. Anthony's hospital.

> Another case of a dishonest official conronts the officers of the United Mine Workers of this district, in Charles Foster of Cates, Ind., treasurer of the local union there, who was Wednesday placed under arrest charged with embezzling \$300 of the funds of the local.

Dominik Montana, an Italian coal miner from Glendora, was brought to St. An-thony's hospital Wednesday. Montana on the railroads entering the city from all had sustained a broken leg and injuries points where union men are expected to about the head and back as result of being visit Terre Haute, and it is probable that struck by falling slate while at work yes-

> An examination of mine bosses, firemen and hoisting engineers will be held here August 22, and it is expected that there will be about 100 applicants for licenses.

State Mine Inspector Epperson is now raming up a bill which he hopes to have introduced in the next legislature placing all mines that are working and employing less than ten men under the state law. These mines are now exempt from the law, unless they employ over ten men. Mr Epperson says that there is no reason why they should not come under the require ments of the law.

The labor unions of Linton are preparing a big Labor Day program. The committees have arranged to meet every Sunday until Labor Day. Good speakers will be engaged;

The barns of the Klondike coal mines at Clinton were burned Monday night, entailing a loss of \$2,400. Sixteen mules used in the mines perished in the fire. The blaze was not discovered until it had gained such headway that it was impos. sible to save any of the mules. The loss will necessitate the temporary closing down of the mines. About 200 men are

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT

Of Innes Band at Lakeview Park Sunday Next.

The management of Lakeview has, at ? heavy expense, secured the World's Famous Innes Band for two concerts in Lake. view Park Sunday afternoon and night. The concerts will be given entirely in the park-in case of rain, in the theater. In addition to the Innes Band and its soloists, Lionel Legare, with his big spiral act, will be a feature in the park.

Reward to True Merit.

To Alfred Speer, the oldest wine grower in the country. Speer's Port Grape Wine is endorsed by leading physicians of New York, Philadelphia, Washington and large cities of Europe. The 1878 Climax Brandy is nearly exhausted.

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