

THE TOILER.

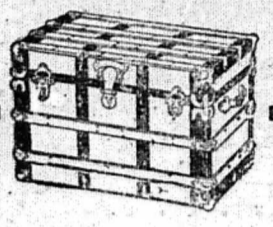
JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

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VOL. 5—NO. 13.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MAY 8, 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.

OUR \$3 TRUNK

exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$11 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

PETER MILLER, No. 22 South Sixth Street. Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

See our Buggy Harness at \$10, \$12, \$15 and \$20.

USE PERFECTION FLOUR Sold by All Grocers.

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BUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

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

This plant has attained its standing and popularity through Prompt Attention to its Patrons, Best Treatment of its Employees. The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

DEMAND THIS LABEL WHEN BUYING A WATCH IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

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

Fifty Cents, Postpaid CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Patronize Your Patrons COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY Phone 529. Eleventh and Main FRED W. BEAL ATTORNEY AT LAW Chicago Phone 1106. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

COMMON TALK IN HEAVEN.

BY WILLIAM B. FOX.

The angels were talking in heaven. One said: "Yes, away off in space. That sphere called the earth, where old Adam had birth, Now filled with his wrangling race, Has become the funniest place!"

"Why one chap just chalks off a section; He has it split up and surveyed; And others must pay, if on earth they would stay, The price he demands and has laid On the land which the great god has made!"

"There is also a boss game of bunko; A few make the game and the rules; And, if they would live, the many must give Three-fourths of their earnings—the fools— To the masters of workshop and tools."

"There are freaks quite as pleasant as curious; We are gratified greatly when; The peddlers of soil and exploiters of toil Won't acknowledge God made them—how then? They claim to be self-made men!"

"But, wonder of all these wonders! There are some who say they're assigned To interpret the word of the all-ruling Lord, To all the rest of mankind, That all may be good—now mind!"

"Those fellows, to judge by their sermons, Are full of all folly and fight; War's glory they laud, and gold they applaud, And assert, in the Lord's sight, Exploiter and spoiler are right!"

"Now I think that the Lord is too easy. He ought to look down on that spot. For if it goes on, as till now it has gone, The people won't know Him, I wot, From our friend who sojourns where it's hot!"

Full chorus of angels: "That's what!"

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE annual report of President Shafer of the Iron and Steel Workers to the Columbus convention reflects little credit or wisdom on him so far as his ability to advise those whom he represents is concerned. He states that the present "marks the time when we shall take the first step leading to dissolution and complete extirpation, or place our feet upon the primal round from which we shall ascend to greater influence, strength and power than that attained in our history or reached by any other organization." And what is it that threatens them with disaster? They have thus far fought their battles and built up their organization in the face of opposition of the iron and steel barons, but will now be shorn of their strength and their numbers scattered if they do not join Hanna's civic federation! You poor, brawny, helpless knights of the tool and tongs! Is it possible that you have been able to build your own organization, and plan your own defense, and fight your own battles, only to find that you must call in the aid of a capitalist auxiliary to give you its paternal advice as to how to wring concessions from the class that dug early graves for your fellows in the cemetery at Homestead? Is it possible that you will permit Hanna and Shafer to full you to sleep with honied words of affection and thus destroy that sentiment of independence and manly revolt already manifested in your ranks?

Again says Shafer: "The time has come, and I believe it is propitious, when capital and labor in organized capacities, must unite to oppose and defeat the purposes of their common enemies." This is mere juggling of words. Who is the common enemy of labor and capital, and whence comes the attacks on them? Is it the workingmen or is it the capitalists? If not these, then who?

Ah, Shafer, you are treading in the path of those who preceded you. Search the biography of Garland, Weihe and others who have been president of the same organization. Each has a fat government job as a "recognition of labor," while the rank and file still plod on, exhausting their vitality at the rolls and furnaces, that they might again be "recognized" by giving their official representative a job for faithful services rendered. Thus do you stem the tide of revolt and barter the independence and self-reliance of the class for whom you claim to speak. Thus you would deliver them over into the hands of those who gamble on their labor-power and thrive on their political ignorance.

When the future historian writes the story of labor's trials and triumphs, when he recites the causes that delayed their deliverance from oppression and servitude, we can rest assured that the "labor leader" who counseled reliance on the oppressor for advice and instruction will be given due credit for the part they

played in this ignoble work. May the iron and steel workers be delivered from such friends.

MEMBERS of labor unions who have been using "Grape Nuts" or "Postom Cereal" should notice the speech of Mr. C. W. Post, who manufactures those health foods. This is one paragraph of his address before the National Association of Manufacturers at New Orleans on Tuesday, April 14th:

"There may have been some brutal and tyrannous slave owners in the South, but I ask you if ever in the history of negro slavery did there exist such a condition of oppression, cruelty to men, women and children; terror, anarchy, beatings and murder as now exists under the acts of desperate members of labor unions."

A DECIDED change has occurred in the discussion of the all absorbing trust question in the past year. But a short time ago every politician had his special nostrum which he exhibited to an anxious and admiring world only to have it shattered and another take its place to meet the same fate. Tariff revision, license, social ostracism, total destruction and, finally, publicity, have been invoked and advanced to destroy the pest, or at least extract its fangs.

Every quack who could get a hearing rose to fame on the crest of some new "remedy," only to sink to the obscurity from which he came. And the trust is still here, is growing and expanding its mastery and now has the world as a field for its conquests and is rapidly gathering to itself the world's machinery of wealth production.

The victorious march of the trust in the face of all the protests and alleged remedies advanced signifies that those with special nostrums have started with a false view in the first place. These political quacks start with the assumption which they take for granted without investigating facts and learning their bearing on this assumption. They assume that the trust is merely the result of greed and selfishness and not the result of certain inherent laws and tendencies of the very industrial system which they wish to preserve. They fail to observe the historical fact that from the time of the invention of the first machine which displaced the hand tools the business unit has grown larger through the various stages of the partnership, the corporation, the syndicate and the trust. This is true of all machine producing countries, regardless of their tariffs, whether high or low, or any other form of legislative enactment. The trust is the highest form of industrial organization and it is only through it that the systematic and costly methods of wealth production can be controlled and operated. It is absurd to think that the small capitalist organization of a past age could be adapted for the control and operation of the vast productive powers of modern times. Every new improvement and every increase in the productive power of mankind requires a larger organization and the trust came into existence in accordance with this law.

This is not a defense of trusts, no more than to say that a weight in the air without support must fall to the ground is a defense of the law of gravitation. It is a statement of facts. But just as we can adapt the law of gravitation to the use of man and prevent it within narrow limits from bringing havoc and ruin, so can we deal with the trust. We can utilize the trust so as to minister to the wants of mankind or we can let it leave a train of ruin and desolation. The trust is not the only organization which can control and administer the great productive tools of this age. The collective power of society can assume that function when it wills, and this it must do in the near future if civilization is to survive. For the trust itself is becoming unable to handle the productive powers called into existence by the industrial development of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It, like the corporation and syndicate which it succeeded, is becoming outgrown, and the next organization to embrace the ownership and operation of our colossal productive powers must and will be society itself.

This is the only sane, candid and in-

telligent view of the trust that can be taken and presents a wonderful contrast with the quacks who would try to cure smallpox by whitewashing a pimple.

Common ownership by society in its collective capacity is the only solution of the question, and the socialist is the only person with a proposition that accords with the industrial growth of society and correctly analyzes the cause and predicts a future which is in harmony with it.

THE Western Union Telegraph Co. at Butte, Mont., has closed its offices and gone out of business because of a strike of the messenger boys employed in its service. According to Western papers no messages will be received by or delivered from any office, main, branch or railroad, and commission houses and others will be dead.

This is a striking instance of the power of centralized capital to deprive whole groups of population of some necessity or convenience unless they submit to the terms of a few masters who live in palaces in the fashionable cities of the East. In all probability those who issued this order never saw or expect to see the city of Butte, and the only interest they have there is in the amount of dividends they can extract from its citizens, and thus enable them to give dog dinners and monkey banquets.

It is such incidents as these that bring home forcibly the helplessness of the workers to secure redress of their grievances and wrongs. For if the masters deny access to these means of communication and close them to those dependent on them, the only alternative is to strike the oppressors in the only vital spot that will bring them to terms. If they can not or will not operate them, then they are convicted of incompetency. They have demonstrated that they are unnecessary, and should be displaced as owners by society itself. They thus teach a lesson which they have every reason to avoid but which their desire for mastery and dividends makes them ignore. If the citizens of Butte learn this lesson, they will meet the corporation at the polls and declare for the ownership of the "whole works."

BORROWED OPINIONS.

That was a clever move on the part of Parry to take up Hanna's cry, "Americanize the unions!" Since both are a power in their party—Hanna being a big boss and Parry having influenced congress to kill the eight hour and anti-injunction bills—and both are exploiters, only disagreeing as to the best methods of plucking profits from labor, we fail to see what all this fuss is about between these two gentlemen unless it is for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of trades unionists, and we don't understand what interest labor has to mix in the sham battle between the two Dromios. Let organized labor attend to its own knitting—solidify the unions, combine politically, and wage a continuous campaign for better conditions. The capitalist class never did and never will fight the battles of labor. Tolstoi truly said: "The capitalists will agree to do anything except get off labor's back."

Chicago has loudly boasted for years of its pig-sticking proclivities, its beautiful river and handsome thoroughfares, but its cup of joy has been filled to the overflowing since brought into prominence and fame through the eulogy delivered by God's conundrum, President Parry.—Allied Printing Trades Journal.

Yes, we are so great that the owners of cotton mills in the South cleared \$63,000,000 last year by working little children at wages that averaged \$1.50 per week. I recommend this to the consideration of those high-minded "gentlemen" and patriots who seem to think that \$1.40 a day is "great" wages for a workingman.—American Labor Union Journal.

Sooner or later the people of this country will have to determine whether they or the corporations run this government. That is going to be the next big fight, and the outcome of it may not be altogether to the liking of those who think they are the salt of the earth and have a commission to oversee the rest of mankind.—Indianapolis Union.

THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

A national industrial council has been called to meet at Chicago, at which Mark Hanna, Grover Cleveland, Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell will be present. The labor problem will again be solved for the 'steenth time.

At the sub district convention of miners held Sunday at Pana, Ill., all the miners in Sub District 19 were ordered out. Pana, Mouweaqua, Niantic and Witt obeyed the order. The strike affects 3,000 men.

The old party politicians recently defeated at the polls by the Socialists at Anaconda, Mont., refuse to give up their seats. However, when they appeared at a council meeting and found the socialists present and in control they retired to another room. The forces of "law and order" may fight before giving up.

Grocery clerks at Haverhill, Mass., gained shorter hours and Wednesday half holiday the year round.

Sewer and tunnel workers in Detroit get eight-hour day and wages increased from \$2.25 and \$3.50 to \$3 and \$4 for the different classes of workers.

Carpenters in 1902 added 42,500 members to their organization. This year they will try to do better, and make it over 50,000 new members.

Flour millers in Mankota, Minn., have gained the eight-hour day and increased wages.

Watertown, N. Y., unionists have started agitation to build a labor home for all the crafts in that city.

Sheet metal workers added seventeen new locals to their organization in March.

Cigarmakers in Lancaster, Pa., gained an increase of \$1 per thousand in all factories of that city.

The last non-union paperhanger in Lancaster, Pa., became so lonesome last week that he joined the union, and a jubilee was held.

According to Special Agent Waudby of the United States bureau of labor there are 1,750,000 boys and girls between 10 and 15 years of age at work in the factories and mines of this country.

San Francisco Labor Council is going to flood the East with circulars warning the workers to remain away from the coast. The unionists claim the railways and big capitalists are in a conspiracy to destroy unions and beat down wages.

The elevated railway companies of New York have made concessions to the 3,000 employes who were demanding an increase in wages, and all danger of a strike is said to be past. All classes of employes are benefitted, by an increase ranging from 5 to 15 cents a day.

Official announcement has been made that after May 17th the age limit at which new men will be employed by the Lehigh Valley railroad will be 35 instead of 40 years.

Carpenters of Waterbury, Conn., being unable to get an amicable settlement of the "card" system inaugurated by the master builders of the state, finally laid down their tools and say they will do no more work until the matter is settled to their entire satisfaction.

The employes of the Dover, Somerset & Rochester street railway in New Hampshire have received an increase in pay. Wages now range from 20 cents an hour for new employes to 25 cents for those who have been with the company ten years or more.

The Civic Federation of San Diego, Cal., is after the unions, having presented a memorial to the board of supervisors protesting against the resolution adopted by the board prescribing that the county printing and advertising be awarded by the heads of departments to only such newspapers and printing establishments as were entitled to use the union label.

New York Typographical Union has adopted a rule which prohibits members from working more than five days in any week, in order to give employment to unemployed members.

SOCIALIST NEWS

The publishers of the Coming Nation announce that they will turn over 20 per cent of all money received on subscriptions...

The publishers of the Worker, New York, have issued an appeal for the special organizing fund, as a part of a neat propaganda pamphlet...

Local, Washington, D. C., has voted to have the appeal for special organizing fund read at every meeting...

Receipts of the special organizing fund to May 2 amounted to \$97.70.

The financial report of the national secretary for April shows that dues were paid on 16,475 members during the month...

Last week's bulletin should have stated that charters were granted to locals Bonanza, Ark.; Jany Lind No. 2, Bananza, Ark...

The New Hampshire convention, held at Concord on April 23, was the largest in the party's history. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the national and international platforms of the Socialist party...

The Pennsylvania state convention will be held at Reading on Memorial Day. The basis of representation will be one delegate from each local and one additional delegate for each fifty members...

The quarterly report of the state committee of Maine, ending April 1, shows that in addition to agitation meetings, which were addressed by prominent speakers, 1,638 pieces of literature were sent out from state headquarters...

Secretary Liscomb of Missouri is sending reports of each quorum meeting to every local in the state. At the last meeting charters were granted to Neosho, Panama, Dexter and Thayer...

All of the Omaha comrades who were arrested for speaking on the streets have been discharged, except J. Edward Morgan and P. J. Hyland, who were fined \$2 each. Their cases have been appealed to the district court...

The Ohio state convention will be held in Columbus May 30th and will probably last two days. A proposition to place a permanent organizer in the field will be one of the most important questions to be considered.

INDIANA SOCIALISTS.

Secretary Oneal's Weekly Press Bulletin. The result of the vote on national headquarters resulted as follows:

First resolution No. 1, 88 yes, 150 no; No. 2, 149 yes, 72 no; No. 3, 139 yes, 40 no. Second resolution: No. 1, 155 yes, 3 no; No. 2, 56 yes, 129 no; No. 3, 149 yes, 50 no; No. 4, 23 yes, 175 no. It will thus be seen that a large majority voted against returning headquarters to St. Louis.

Comrade Chas. Seavey, of Wabash, one of the most active and well informed Socialists in the state, was killed two weeks ago in a railroad wreck. He was an engineer on the Wabash division of the Big Four. At his funeral held last week in

New Carpets

Foster's.

No such exhibit of beautiful carpets ever shown as that now at Foster's One Price Carpet and Furniture House. Credit given, but we are not an installment house.

Carpets and Furniture

No second-hand goods. All new and fresh. Credit to the worthy.

Wabash the unions marched in a body and was the largest seen there in years.

Comrade Debs speaks under the auspices of the Central Labor Union at Columbus May 25th. The labor movement is strong in that city and the workers should be congratulated on securing the services of such an able advocate of the workers.

Grant county is one of the most active in the state. Locals are organized in Marion, Jonesboro, Matthews and Gas City and now they propose to organize Converse and Meigs. Fifteen new members were taken in at their last meeting.

Comrade Kirkpatrick's dates this week are as follows: Huntington, May 5th; Wabash, 6th; Marion, 7th; Kokomo, 8th, and Terre Haute from the 9th to the 16th. Father Sherman lectures against Socialism at Terre Haute May 10th and Kirkpatrick replies at the court house Monday, May 11th. The Y. M. I. who has Sherman's lectures in charge refused to arrange for a debate.

At the town election held Tuesday at Clay City the Socialists polled from 13 to 28 votes being about the same as the last election.

Comrade Winfield Silver of Bluffton, has declined the nomination for state secretary and states that he could not serve if elected.

Ten dates have thus far been secured for A. S. Edwards of Chicago and those who wish dates should write to the state secretary at once.

The referendum on the proceedings of the state convention has been forwarded to all secretaries and those not receiving it should write the state secretary.

CLERKS ON STRIKE.

Huntington Merchants Command Employees to Quit the Union.

On the 28th of April the merchants of Huntington presented a document to all members of the union, in their employ, which in substance was to the effect that the clerks immediately withdraw from the union. Failing to do so, discharge would follow.

This ultimatum, or declaration of war, was presented to the clerks by the merchants at about three o'clock in the afternoon, and the clerks were given until five to either sign the obnoxious document or consider themselves discharged. All the merchants of Huntington were in the combine, except one small firm. O. P. Smith went to Huntington at the request of President Comper of the A. F. of L. and had several conferences with the merchants, but could reach no agreement, as they flatly refused to withdraw the ultimatum that they had issued against the unionists, and would give no assurance that they would reinstate the thirty-two men and women they shade discharged for no other reason than that they were members of the Retail Clerks' Union.

Mr. Smith visited all the labor organizations in Huntington and was given assurances from each organization that they would stand by the clerks in their struggle.

The loyalty of the women clerks is a noticeable feature of the fight and deserves special mention. Word comes today that the merchants combination has been rent asunder by the withdrawal of several of the leading firms of the city, and an early settlement with a decided victory for unionism is assured.

All classes of people in Huntington, irrespective of their social connections, are opposed to the tyrannical action of the merchants' combine.

MILES O'REILLY.

Logansport, May 7.

MACHINISTS AT WORK.

Compromise Effected and Shops Opened Monday Morning.

After being out one week the striking union machinists returned to work at Parker's, Hazeldine's and Prox & Brinkman's Monday morning. The union's committee met the employers Saturday afternoon and at a late hour an agreement was reached. The scale at which the men returned to work is those having received \$2.50 now receive \$2.75 and those having received \$2.75 now receive \$3, or an increase of 25 cents per day.

Painter Injured.

James Patton, a painter was seriously injured by a fall from a ladder Monday. While walking from one end to another the scaffold arms gave way, letting him fall with a lot of heavy timber and was taken to St. Anthony's hospital.

\$9,000,000 in Dividends in 1902.

In 1902 Arizona, exclusive of the United Verde, paid \$9,000,000 in dividends on mining investments. Does it pay? The above figures answer. We have one of the best gold and copper properties in the territory. Stock at ground-floor prices. Address, Pyramid Gold & Copper Mining Co., Prescott, Ariz.

A FEW POINTERS.

It is a peculiar fact, but nevertheless a true one, that capitalist parties, whatever their differences may be, always manage to agree on the "issue" which shall divide the workers.

Those workmen who are afraid they could not get along without the capitalist are like the dog who thought the same of his fleas. They ought to have a wet nurse.

Will you engage in a slumming tour this summer, or is it your intention to endow a library for the "worthy poor"?

I suppose the reason workmen are always the target for gatling guns and riot bullets is because the virtuous capitalists believe in the Christian precept that "it is better to give than receive."

Labor may be dignified, but there isn't much dignity in a crooked back, calloused hands and a careworn face.

The difference between the reformer and the revolutionist is that the first is satisfied with a patch on his pants and the latter demands a new suit. Get in style.

It is a peculiar fact in this peculiar world that while every man has a chance to get rich, none have ever become so by selling labor power. It seems to be a losing game.

If socialism will destroy the home we at least have the satisfaction that it will not destroy those of the tramps and the inhabitants of the slums. Capitalism got there first.

A workman asking for a job does not impress us very much with his "sovereignty," however full of it he might be.

There are no classes in this country, though, unfortunately, some men will persist in riding break beams while others ride in palaces.

If human nature is a bar to socialism and cannot be changed, just place a number of pious freaks who urge this on a raft and turn them loose in an open sea and they will demonstrate the fallacy of their own argument.

The democratic party may be getting "socialistic," but thus far Cleveland, Olney and Belmont do not seem to be particularly worried about it.

The average politician is sure of his ability to demolish socialism, but all of them are very modest about displaying their intellectual prowess on the platform with a socialist. Perhaps this is "human nature" which cannot be changed.

Workingmen have fought the political battles of every class except their own, but Parry is doing his best to show them their mistake.

Those glass blowers thrown out by the blowing machines will come out all right if they imbibe a little "confidence." Cheer up, boys.

Strenuous Ted may fear the pending race suicide, but it is hardly probable that he will advocate the withdrawal of the women from the factories in order to avoid it.

Father Sherman says that socialism is "the lowest output of hell." Haverhill, Mass., must be a delightful winter resort.

Is "fair wages" anything less than the full product of your labor; if so, how much less?

What difference is there between being sold by another and selling yourself?

The white man that isn't willing that the black slave shall have the same opportunities as himself can be easily used as a tool by the class that is master of both.

If the trusts could be destroyed and the property be distributed back into the hands of the thousands of small proprietors, how much will go to you?

American workers must think it bad form to follow the example of the "pauper labor of Europe" by sending men from their own ranks to congress. It is displeasing to our "superiors" at any rate.

The politician who proclaims the full dinner pail philosophy generally shuns it for a more inviting spread.

We trust the workmen will accept the invitation of the world's fair committee to attend the dedication exercises. It is bad manners to refuse.

It is strange that the only man who appreciates the "blessings of poverty" is the fellow who lives on the boulevards.

Strenuous Ted sustained his reputation when he got up at an early hour to inquire which pug lost at San Francisco.

Those "friends of labor" whom we elect are a little bit rough in showing their friendship when a strike is on. 'Tisn't fair to hit hard.

Conundrum—What is the difference between an injunction issued by a democratic judge and one issued by a republican? Which will reach you first?

If workmen were true to themselves, would they have any need of "friends"? Think this over, then act.

You need have no hesitancy in taking that trip this summer. Sound money is good in Yarrup.

Parry, the class conscious capitalist, is causing consternation in the ranks of the harmonizers of capital and labor.

WILL ANSWER SHERMAN.

Prof. Kirkpatrick Will Reply to the Priest's Attack On Socialism.

Prof. George R. Kirkpatrick, of the International School of Social Economy, Kansas City, Mo., is spending the month of May touring the state of Indiana, and lecturing on Socialism under the auspices of the Socialist Party of the state. He will give seven lectures in Terre Haute commencing Saturday evening, May 9th, when he will make an open air address at Fourth and Wabash avenue.

On Sunday he will attend Father Sherman's lecture at the opera house, and will answer his criticisms on Socialism Monday night at 8 p. m. in the Circuit Court room of the court house.

E. D. Kelley, president Ft. Scott Lodge 377, (Chicago Heights) International Association of Machinists says:

"Professor Kirkpatrick is altogether worthy of labor union men's confidence. He is a thoroughly educated man, an eloquent speaker, and he strikes straight from the shoulder in defense of those who toil."

Prof. Kirkpatrick is a man of great intellectual ability, deep convictions and of a very artistic temperament, all good qualifications for a public speaker. He is also exceedingly modest and decidedly witty, as shown in the answer he recently made when asked to give a sketch of his life for press advertisement:

"Material for a sketch of my life? Well, well! I was born in the early part of my life when I was only a small boy; thus far I have spent particularly all my time on earth. Every day I prepare for my home in heaven."

The River Bridge Graft.

The Tribune has made a wonderful discovery. It has discovered that there is a graft being worked in the letting of the contract for the new bridge across the Wabash, at the foot of Main street. We could have told the Tribune this wonderful fact a long time ago. In the first place the building of the bridge is a graft in itself. There was no talk of a new bridge until the street railway company needed it, then it was suddenly discovered that the old structure was unsafe and inadequate for the traffic from the west side of the Wabash.

In its double-column, black type howls about the bridge graft, the Tribune overlooks the very important fact that there is just one concern in these United States that can build the bridge, and that is the bridge trust. No other concern could secure the material to build an iron bridge across anything wider than a Main street gutter.

Martin J. Elliott.

The many friends of Martin J. Elliott will regret to know that he is seriously ill in the hands of surgeons at Salt Lake City. Few men of Butte are so well known as this strong, intellectual wage earner. He has ever been on the side of his class and always in the forefront of the battle for those principles that would tend to make his and the lot of his fellow workers better. The labor movement has not had a better or a more sincere friend nor an able advocate. The World sincerely hopes for his speedy and complete recovery.—Butte Labor World.

Martin Elliott is well known to the union men of Terre Haute, having spent several months here in 1896. He was one of the directors of the A. R. U., and served six months in Woodstock jail with Eugene Debs.

Platinum, which is indispensable in some instruments of precision and is useful in the arts particularly because when imbedded in glass it does not crack it by unequal expansion, is still more valuable than gold. Nineteenth of the world's platinum (about \$,800 pounds) comes from the Ural mountains, which enables Russia to control the price.

WANTED-A FAITHFUL PERSON TO travel for well established house in a few counties, calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$100 per year and expenses, payable \$10 per week in cash and expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 334 Dearborn St., Chicago.

A GOLD-FILLED RING FREE

Anybody can get a GOLD-FILLED FINGER RING FREE if he will sell 12 Gold-Plated Stone Set Belt Pins amongst his friends and neighbors. Send me \$5 as proof of good faith and I will send 12 pins postpaid. Sell them for 19c a piece and I will send you at once a gold-filled ring, either plain or set with beautiful stones. I trust you. Address, MAX BAUMGARTEN, 160 Cleveland Ave., Chicago, Ills.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

ALL THIS WEEK—

Myrtle-Harder Stock Company

Wednesday, May 13—

E. H. SOTHERN in IF I WERE KING

RUSKIN UNIVERSITY

Successor to Midland University and Ruskin College; stands for the Co-operative Commonwealth; Professional and Technical Schools in Chicago; Academic Center, Glenn Ellyn, 45 minutes from Chicago depot; central building \$100,000; 10 acres of hilly woodland and inland lake surrounding; healthful and picturesque; pure spring water; mineral springs. Annual resident enrollment, 2,500; correspondence, 8,000; professors and instructors, 50; board of school on Rochdale co-operative plan; student may earn board and lodging; no industrial scholarship required; preparation for students in common school studies. Spring term opens April 23. Address, RUSKIN UNIVERSITY, Schiller Building, Chicago, Ill.

"The Adventures of a Woman"

is a Socialist serial novel just commenced in the PROGRESSIVE THOUGHT; price 5c. Don't miss the first number. The paper is radical, outspoken, wide-awake, advocating Socialism and free speech from the word go. F. W. COTTON, Olathe, Kas.

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

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The Workingman's Business

WILLIAM R. FOX

A man goes into business. What for? To get shelter, food, clothing, education and entertainment for himself and family. But you can't go into business. Why? No capital! No capital? Ha, ha! What is your labor force? Your arms? Don't you own yourself? And the earth? Have you no part in it? No! Why? Because the other fellows, your masters, who work you to death, and take all you earn, except a bare living, and sometimes do not even allow you that—those fellows who claim the earth, they have all the factories, all the tools. What's the result? You must sell your labor force. You must put your body in bondage for a wage. This wage barely keeps your body alive so that it may move around at command of the boss. This looks like slavery, doesn't it? But a slave is a king to you. A slave has a steady job. You haven't. A slave is never in danger of starving to death. You are. Senator Beveridge has very eloquently told us so. You are creating so much for your bosses that the market will soon be overstocked with goods. You will be thrown out of work. If you can't beg enough to live on, you will starve to death. Bad, isn't it? Capitalists have the earth. You are disinherited. You must work for the capitalists. You have a job, perhaps, but you may lose that job at any time. It is only kept by a taskmaster's favor. When you lose your job, you lose the respect of your fellowmen; you lose your family, and you lose your life. So you must cling with a death-grip to that job though you are worked like a brute and get the lowest pay. The boss has the bulge on you. He doesn't care if you age before your time, or fall ill, or die. There are plenty others to take your place. You are worked for profit. A slave is worked for profit. So are you. But the profits are larger out of you, the wage-slave, than out of the pure and simple slave. Why? Because the master does not have to make an original investment to buy you. You come as a "free contract." He does not have to keep you in illness or old age, or bury you when dead. So you, the wage-slave, are cheaper than the pure and simple slave. Isn't that so? In order to live you must have work, but you are not guaranteed work. When you have the work you are worked far too long and hard. And your pay is too small. You get but a small portion of what you earn. The boss must have his profit, and a big one. How would you like to change all this? How would you like to own yourself and have an interest in the earth? Wouldn't it be nice if you didn't have to sell your body to a boss? How grand it would be if you could invest your capital, your labor force, in such a way that you would get full returns. You would get a profit from your labor. You would receive all you earned! And you wouldn't have to work like a brute, and you would be always sure of a job, the shortest hours, the highest wage, all you earned! Socialism will show you how to do this. Socialism invites you to become a free man. Socialism says: "The means of existence belong not to a few masters, but to all the people in the country." Socialism says: "The lands, mines, railroads, workshops, all the means of production and distribution, shall belong to all the people—to the government. If you will, but the people will be your masters and become your brothers. Useless work will be abolished. Only useful work will be done. That will make your tasks light. It is estimated that when everybody does useful work, two or three hours each day would be more than sufficient to supply all with the necessities and all the luxuries of life. Anyhow, you will be assured a job. Your task will be a joy, not a burden. You will get all you earn. You will be provided for in sickness and in old age. Socialism proposes to do all this for you, and for all. Socialism will be the great firm of all the people, owning all the plants. Every citizen will be a stockholder. All will be members of the firm. All will work on equal terms. Socialism is no dream. It is pure business. Socialism does not mean violence. It advocates the law and order of brotherhood. "Peace on earth; good-will to men." Socialism is your business. It asks you to take stock in it. It will give you a square deal. No one will get a "divvy out of you." A capitalist goes into business today to get shelter, food, clothing, joy, out of your bones. Vote to keep these things for your

LABOR TOPICS

The Country Town.

It's common to sneer at the country town. With its quiet streets and its peaceful air. Where the little river meanders down To be lost in the broad, blue sea somewhere. As we who think we are wise are lost In the roaring city that, like the sea, Has its ebb and flow, with its millions tossed As bubbles robbed of identity. There's fellowship in the country town, With its empty streets and its spreading trees, Where the country songbirds warble down At mids as fair as man ever sees; Where the wind blows sweet from the fields nearby, Where men know the names which their neighbors bear. Where a man is missed when he's gone to the city, With the peaceful ones who have ceased to care.

There are joys out there in the country town That we of the city may never learn In the rush for money and for renown. Confronting strangers where'er we turn! Oh, wasn't God's world serene and fair In the country town ere we came away? And won't it be sweet to sleep out there, Far from the city's roar, some day?

Strikes in the United States.

Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor of the United States, in an article in the North American Review, under the caption of "Strikes in the United States," after giving statistics of number of strikes, number of persons affected, loss to employers and strikers, number of establishments as well as of persons engaged therein, says:

"Every effort that can be made to adjust differences and deal with grievances in such a way as to prevent an open outbreak should be encouraged. Such attempts, where honestly and faithfully made, are leading everywhere, whether in the United States or in other countries devoted to manufacturing industries, to satisfactory results. The organization of private boards of arbitration now being reported to in this country, following the long successful example in the industries of Great Britain, is meeting with success. It is recognized now that labor conflicts grow out of increasing intelligence. The avoidance or adjustment of such conflicts must be the result of increased intelligence. Fools do not strike. It is only men who have intelligence enough to recognize their condition that make use of this last resort. With increased intelligence, they will look back upon the strike period as one of development, and when they shall have accommodated themselves to the new conditions and when employers shall have recognized the increased intelligence of their employees these matters will be handled in such a way as to prevent in the future a repetition of incidents like those which are chronicled in the statistical history of the strikes of the last twenty years."

Plans a Gigantic Union.

It is reported, says the official journal of the shoemakers, that President John Mitchell is engaged in a scheme to form a mammoth organization of the national unions of the country, each of which will be pledged to a gigantic system of favoring all products of factories made by union labor. Mr. Mitchell's idea in forming the organization is to prevent the coal mined by non-union miners from reaching a market. It will be done through the opposition of union men who will refuse to work in mills and factories where the coal used comes from a non-union mine. It is said that the appeal to the Chicago authorities not to contract for non-union mined coal is the first step in the proposed movement and that negotiations are under way with the leaders of other organizations which promise to result in a national agreement which will shut all non-union made goods out of the market. According to the plans which Mitchell has outlined union clerks will refuse to sell shoes and clothing made in non-union establishments, carpenters will refuse to work on lumber supplied by non-union mills, and so on through all organizations, the agreement extending to all of them and each thus assisting in the protection of the other.

Outlook is Bright.

The president of the International Association of Machinists, James O'Connell, recently made the following statement in Washington, regarding general conditions: "Among the metal trades of the country the outlook is exceptionally bright. In fact, I am of the opinion that the coming year will prove to be the most prosperous that organized labor has ever experienced. My assertion is based upon the fact that the relations between the employer, and the employe are gradually becoming more harmonious, much to the gratification of all concerned. This condition is manifest on every hand, and there are no indications of a general movement which will result in strikes or lock-outs."

"Naturally the past victories of unionism has had an encouraging effect upon the workers of the country, and in consequence organized labor will continue to endeavor to improve the conditions under which union men are employed. I have learned that in a great many of the localities agreements are being reached between the labor leaders and the employers, the

latter conceding a reduction in the working hours, increases in wages and more favorable shop rules. "The general effort is being made to bring all the metal trades of the universe into closer relationship through the Metal Trades Federation of North America, which has but recently established headquarters in this city."

May Have Two Scales.

Carpenters are considering changing the working rules of the organization to allow of two scales of wages and different working cards for men employed in office buildings, department stores and manufacturing establishments, and those working on the construction of new buildings in the larger cities. Under the present laws no provision is made for the carpenter working in some establishment where the hours are nine or ten per day. If he joins the union he must work eight hours and take a half-holiday Saturday, besides demanding the union scale of wages. This makes organization in department stores and such places as the stock yards practically impossible, as no employer is expected to change the working conditions of his whole establishment to suit the rules of a few carpenters.

A Machinists' Union Official.

The International Association of Machinists has become very prominent the past year or two owing to its big fight for the nine-hour workday for its members. One of its officers who has worked hard to shorten the hours of machinists is Hugh Doran, of the General Executive Board. Mr. Doran joined the Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union of North America in 1873. He went to Chicago in 1883, joined the Knights of Labor in 1885, continuing in that organization until 1889, when he joined the National Association of Machinists, out of which the present organization grew two years later. He was elected a member of the General Executive Board of the International Association in 1891, which position he has held continuously since, being known as the dean of the board.

Fight Against Child Labor.

The motive to use child labor does not seem to lose strength with the passage of years and constant care is needed on the part of the officials of New York state to secure compliance with the law. Last year the inspectors found children illegally employed in 2,607 factories. In most cases, to be sure (2,206), the non-compliance with the law consisted in employing children of legal age without the certificate required by law, but there were 274 factories in which children were found working who were either illiterate or under the legal age of employment (14 years).

Labor Knows Its Power.

While trades unionism has made great progress in the United States in recent years, it is still far behind the trades unionism of Great Britain. Indeed, nowhere else in the world are the toilers in mines, mills and factories of every sort as well organized as they are in the domain of King Edward. There are at this moment some 1,300 unions of workmen with a membership of 2,000,000. In the United States, with double the population, there is less than half that number of unionists. Nor do numbers make up the only difference. In England the system of collective bargaining, especially in the coal and cotton trades, is carried much further and on more methodical lines than in America.

Whether that fact points to a greater superiority in the mechanism of English over American industrialism is a much argued question. It points, at any rate, to a greater power in English trades unions. That power is further shown in the amount of control trades unions there have contrived to gain over the management of business. It is a control that stretches beyond such questions as hours and wages, and embraces the fundamental points of methods, internal discipline, the maximum output, the number of apprentices, the use of

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unskilled labor on work hitherto done by skilled labor, the introduction of a new machine, the employment of men not recognized by the union, and so on.

Of course it is absurd to ascribe, as many employers do, all the decline in British commerce to "the tyranny of trade unionism." The employers themselves have much to answer for with their fatal complacency and conservatism, their lordly, unaccommodating ways of doing business, their myopia that will never unreservedly admit that British methods are not the best, and their shortsightedness in not risking a dollar to-day to earn five next week.

Working Hours in Berlin. Some time ago an investigation was ordered at Berlin on the working hours in skilled trades in that city. Das Correspondenzblatt published the result in statistical form in its last issue. Altogether 2,352 factories and workshops, employing 71,776 persons, were subjected to the inquiry. In 139 thereof, with 3,797 persons employed, the weekly working hours were forty; in 166, with 2,324 employes, they were fifty-one; in 447, with 7,354 employes, they were fifty-two; in 864, with 26,900 employes, they were fifty-four; in 114, with 4,465 employes, they were fifty-seven; in 436, with 21,356 employes, they were sixty, and in 186 establishments, with 5,532 workers, the weekly hours were either less than forty-eight or more than sixty. In 1,751 various factories and workshops, employing altogether 43,748 persons, the daily working hours were nine and less, while in 601, with 28,028 employes, the daily hours were more than nine.

What Unionism Teaches. Always remember that the labor organizations do not advocate impudence on the part of the member to the employer, but rather that in the laws of the organizations the lesson is taught to be prompt and punctual in the performance of every duty; to live a noble life and to so conduct himself as to merit the approval of all. If these lessons are not obeyed, then the organization to which a man may belong should not assure him of protection. No organization can afford to protect a member in negligence of duty or impudence toward the employer or foreman. The object is to make better men, socially and intellectually, as well as to strive for better treatment at the hands of the employers.—The Union.

Growth of Organized Labor. Organized labor has now enrolled under its banner an army of 2,000,000 industrial workers, and recruits are coming in at a rapid rate. Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor recently announced that during the present month he had received over 200 applications for charters from new unions throughout the country. This is the largest number on record for any one month. Mr. Morrison states that five years ago there were but fifty-six central bodies connected with the American Federation of Labor. To-day there are 520.

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Shriners—Saratoga, N. Y., and return, July 6, 7 30.30
Plumbers—San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., May 2-11 to 17 51.75
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FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1903.



TERRE HAUTE, IND.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Patrik Kelley, living on South Third street, was drowned in the Wabash river about a mile south of the city Tuesday night while fishing. While in a boat with a friend it upset, throwing them in the river and Kelley being unable to swim was drowned. He was an employe of the Tool Works.

Ed Estherbrook, a boy employed at Rutherford's printing office, while engaged in feeding the press Tuesday morning, got his fingers caught in the machine and had them horribly mashed. It was found necessary to amputate the fingers.

The Plumbers' ordinance did not come up before the city council Tuesday night as expected. A caucus was held in the mayor's office and it is understood that it was disposed of at the meeting. They had plenty of time to grant a privilege to the E. & T. H. railroad, however.

Robert Schinkle, one of the street car scavengers for whom Bill Ball's heart bled in the stormy days of years ago, deserted his wife and 11-month's old child last Saturday. He drew his meager stipend from the street car company and left the city. The baby is sick and the wife is destitute.

A freight train on the S. I. was wrecked at Spring Hill crossing Tuesday morning. The engine and a number of loaded coal cars were overturned in a ditch and Engineer Montgomery was imprisoned in the cab for several hours. His injuries, however, amount to nothing more than two badly mashed toes.

Evan Hall who works in the mine at Seelyville, was injured Wednesday by being caught between two cars. He was brought to this city and taken to his home on North Fourth street.

The coal dealers association met Monday night reduced the price of coal about 25 cents a ton. It is now in order for the dealers to increase the price of ice.

The dead body of Wm. Van Atta, an old soldier, whose family lives at Perth, was found dead near the Myers crossing of the Big Four early Tuesday morning. There was no evidence to show that he had been hit by a train, and from a small wound in the head it is supposed that he fell and struck his head on the end of a cross tie. He has been an inmate of the soldiers' home at Danville, Ill., for some time, and was 75 years of age.

BARTENDERS BUSY.

Big Meeting Held Wednesday Afternoon—More New Members Added.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Bartenders' League was held at Washington Hall on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance and much routine business was transacted. Four more members were added to the roll, and several applications acted upon. The union is growing steadily, and will soon have its cards and buttons in all the barrooms of the city. So far there has been no opposition to the organization except at Nicholas' and Voges Main street saloons.

"Tommy" Jones, the genial secretary of the organization, to whom much of the credit for the success of the organization is due, has left the city, and is now employed in Milwaukee. His absence will be regretted by the members and by the C. L. U. to which he was a delegate.

Thomas Conolly will leave for Philadelphia Sunday, where he will represent the local league, in the national convention which will be held next week.

Union men are requested to look for the blue button on the lapel of the coat of the man behind the bar.

State Barbers Association.

The Indiana State Barbers Association elected the following officers at Lafayette: Alfred Fletcher, of Muncie, re-elected president.

Chas. Ruple, of Lafayette, Chas. Lawrence, of Kokomo, and Wm. Hadley, of Hartford City, vice presidents.

Chas. Stiles, of Ft. Wayne, was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

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The "Root of all Kinds of Evil," by Rev. Stewart Sheldon of Topeka, Kas., is the title of another book just published. The book treats of the underlying cause of the evils that afflict society and proclaims it to be an economic one—the desire to fill one's pockets with the results of another man's toil. The book bristles with numerous facts and illustrations to elicit his argument which is presented in a convincing manner. The author states that nothing short of Socialism will remove these evils and provide the basis for a glad and free life. We advise those who wish to reach those who rely on religion for a justification of their views and beliefs to circulate this little pamphlet as it is admirably adapted for that purpose and we doubt if there is another pamphlet printed which will accomplish as much among people thus inclined. Price ten cents. Both books are published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 56 27th avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SCHWANDT SUICIDES.

Well-known Brewer Ends Existence in a Horrible Manner.

Julius Schwandt, aged 59, a member of the Brewers' Union, committed suicide early Sunday morning by placing his head against a rail and being decapitated by a switch engine in the yards near the brewery. He had met with an accident several days previous by being struck in the face by a stove, and for a time blood poisoning was threatened, and although he was recovering it is thought this prompted him to take his life. He left a letter giving \$100 to his landlady and \$1.00 to his children, who live in St. Louis, where it is thought his divorced wife is also living. The funeral was held Tuesday from Hickman's morgue and was conducted by Humboldt Lodge of Masons. A son and a daughter arrived from St. Louis in time to attend the funeral.

GIRL GIVES UP.

Clay City Strike Settled and Union Men Will Be Employed.

The trouble at Clay City in the W. H. Guhl & Co. saw mill has been settled, the firm agreeing to withdraw all opposition to the union and re-employ the men who were discharged some time ago. The firm also agreed to the demands of the union to employ union men exclusively. Organizer O. P. Smith was at Clay City and represented the A. F. of L. and made the settlement with the firm. He is well pleased with the result of his visit and returned to his home on Wednesday.

AWARDED DAMAGES.

Widow of Victim of Steeps Stupidity Gets Judgment.

Mrs. Chas. Goodwin, whose husband was killed some time ago at the car works by coming in contact with a live wire, has been awarded damages to the amount of \$1,000. This man's death is directly traceable to the city administration that refused to appoint an electrical inspector which an ordinance provided for.

Pythian Theater Leased.

The opera house committee of the K. of P.'s has decided to lease the new Pythian theater to an eastern syndicate for a rental of \$5,000 per year. It is the intention to start the work at construction at once. The building will be provided with office rooms and one of the finest lodge rooms of any in the state. The total rentals are expected to reach \$8,000 per year.

The local K. of P. lodges, Paul Revere, Oriental and Occidental and Uniform Rank Nos. 3 and 82, have been invited to attend special services at the Maple avenue M. E. church Sunday morning, May 24th.

Mrs. S. M. Young Dead

Mrs. S. M. Young, aged 76 died at her home Monday morning, her death being due to general debility. She was the mother of Samuel Young, well known in the theatrical world as the husband of "Sis Hopkins," now playing in the east. Her husband is prominent in lodge circles and is the oldest member of the local branch of the Socialist party.

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And Not One Dollar for Hotels to Accommodate the Expected Multitude—A Plan Which Intending Visitors Should Take Advantage Of.

Such is the situation confronting the citizens of St. Louis, when too late to obtain the construction of anything of a permanent nature for the housing and feeding of their expected visitors, that the exposition managers, from Governor Francis down, are appealing to the public-spirited capitalists of the city to do something to alleviate the situation.

To do what they can, in response to the appeal, a few well-known gentlemen of St. Louis have secured a site in the Fair Grounds, and have organized a company for the purpose of erecting and equipping an hotel to accommodate all those intending to visit the exposition and who desire to secure their quarters in advance.

All those to whom this appeals can be positively assured of reservations being made for them in such an hotel for the extremely low rate of \$2 per day for board and lodging for as many days as they desire to remain. The only condition being that they so signify their intention at once, and as a guarantee to the company that they will come, send the Cook Hotel & Excursion Co., of St. Louis, the sum of \$1.00 who will immediately forward a receipt or membership card. This card upon presentation at the hotel any time during the fair period, upon one week's notice, will entitle members to accommodations mentioned, and be credited to their account as much cash paid on total bill. This \$2 advance, payment is required wholly for the purpose of insuring sufficient patronage at this low rate, to warrant the expenditure of so large an amount as is necessary for construction and equipment of buildings, which, as must be apparent to all, will be a total loss at close of exposition, or nearly so.

The hotel will be but two stories high, and practically fire proof, located on the highest and most delightful site in the city, and being in the fair grounds, its patrons will be saved the ordeal of getting to and from the fair by the already overtaxed street car and other transportation companies.

The hotel will be conducted by Mr. Charles M. Hill, formerly manager of the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati; Midland Hotel, Kansas City, and Windsor Hotel, Denver, all leading hotels, thus insuring its patrons every attention and comfort possible.

No further advances or payments will be asked or required until arrival at the hotel, and should any be unable to come because of sickness or other unavoidable causes, their receipts or memberships may be transferred by giving notice, as only those holding such receipts will be entitled to the privileges of the hotel at rates named. It must be apparent to all that the memberships will soon be worth a premium, and all are therefore advised to act quickly. Clubs of twenty or more will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent on their entire bill.

Make remittances, with name and address of each person, and address all communications to THE COOK HOTEL & EXCURSION CO., Wm. MORE COOK, President, 1220 Holland Building, St. Louis. We refer with pleasure to any of the exposition officials or to banks and leading business men throughout the country, whose names will be given upon application. Liberal commission paid to agents.

"TRUST" MEETS.

Printers Assist Label League and Slayton Lecture.

Typographical Union No. 76 met Sunday and nominated William H. Terrill, A. W. Malson, John Edmunds and Louis Coombes as candidates for representative at the Washington convention in August. The election will be held the third Wednesday of this month at the Toiler office. The union also made donations to the Women's Union Label League and to the Slayton lecture fund.

The union label is the ensign of justice.

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

LOOK HERE!

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

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

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor

GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Headquarters for Union Men. Liquors and Cigars.

Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

GREAT MAY SALE

THE backward season and continued cool weather has made a late spring trade. Consequently we are overloaded with merchandise of all kinds. We must reduce our stock before the hot weather sets in. Experience has taught us to use the pruning knife, hence we have reduced prices in all departments in order to clear our counters quickly.

Men's Suits

Choice selection of up-to-date garments, perfect fitting, dependable-merchandise. All wool clays and blue serges, made to sell at \$10, go in this sale at.....\$6.98
Fine homespuns, tweeds, cassimeres, worsteds and cheviots, well worth \$12.50; we sell them at.....\$8.98

The finest assortment of all the season's novelties in the best fabrics, perfect in fit and finish, made to sell at \$15; your choice at.....\$10.00

Tailor-made garments, an excellent selection of the best fabrics, all the new colorings, suits that equal custom work, worth \$17.50; many styles to choose from at.....\$12.50

Boys' and Children's Suits

(Ages 3 to 14)
Plain double-breasted norfolks, sailor blouse norfolks with sailor collars, all the latest styles in serges, and cheviots at.....\$8c, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.00

Young Men's Suits

(Ages 14 to 20.)
The largest and best assortment of styles and patterns ever shown by us for nobby dressers, strictly up to date in fit, finish and material, all wool cheviots, serges, clays, tweeds and mixtures; a large variety to select from at.....\$5.00, \$6.98 and \$9.00

Shoes

Special cut prices in this department to clear our shelves of surplus stock.
Men's all solid calf, worth \$1.50.....\$1.00
Men's all solid satin calf, worth \$2.....\$1.50
Men's all solid vici kid welts, worth \$2.50.....\$2.00
Ladies' Dongola, worth \$1.75.....\$1.25
Ladies' kid lace, worth \$2.....\$1.50
Misses' dongola, worth \$1.50.....\$1.00
Misses' fine dress kid, worth \$2.....\$1.50
Boys' all solid calf, worth \$1.50.....\$1.25
All the new styles in Oxfords, Sandals and Slippers. All UNION MADE.

THE NEWMARKET

Southeast Corner Fourth and Main Streets. TERRE HAUTE, IND.