

THE TOILER.

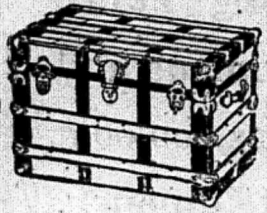
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VOL. 5—NO. 21.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, JULY 3, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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

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

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IT'S THE ONLY GUARANTEE AGAINST SWEATSHOP ENGRAVING

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

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CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers,
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SOCIALIST STICKERS
Two hundred Socialist stickers on gummed paper, eight different kinds, size 2 1/2 x 3 inches, printed in large type, each sticker carrying the use of label, will be sent postpaid for 25 cents; 1000 for \$1.00. Samples set of stickers and a party button for 5c.
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NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE Fourth of July, commemorative of a revolutionary epoch in American history is at hand again and the smug politician will, as usual, be in demand to extol an independence possessed by a very few.

We confess that our patriotism, using the term in the sense given it by these politicians, has long ago oozed out. It has come to mean in the hands of its professional guardians, "my country, to hell with all others." The workers of the world have no country—they pay rent. Morgan and his class who have good reason for this customary revival of patriotism, have really as little use for it as we, though it is one of their necessary assets for deluding the gullible.

All countries belong to the master class, and if cheaper production can be secured by exporting the factory to China or importing the coolie here, their patriotism will lie on the shelf. They care no more for one country than for another and see in all a common ground for exploitation and seek that one which presents the most favorable conditions for the exploitation of labor.

The same reasons that have obliterated national boundary lines for this class make it necessary for the workers also to ignore them. The great wealth productive appliances and consolidated capital, bringing as it has the world market, has made the rule of the exploiting class international, and effective resistance by the working class can only be made on the same lines. The popular patriotism taught today, instead of promoting this international solidarity of the workers, tends to the survival of national prejudices and jealousies between the workers of one country and another, and this is its value to the masters.

Patriotism for the workers and a world's order are the best for us" is their slogan. For we are to know that if the English, German or French, or the workers of any country, can be divided on race or sectional lines it will divert their attention from the common interests which all workers possess, regardless of what part of the earth they happen to occupy. In all countries it is essentially the same class against whom the workers are pitted in their struggle for existence, and it makes no difference to them whether they be Germans, Jews or Americans, for wage slavery is the lot of all who must sell their labor power.

The patriotism which once meant revolt against oppression is now too often taught to justify it. The patriotism of the future will know no limits on the earth and will embrace every worker under the sun who suffers exploitation in any form. Its watchword will be that given by Karl Marx more than fifty years ago, when he urged: "Workingmen of ALL countries unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have the whole world to gain."

FOR brutal frankness in forming an estimate of what government is for we doubt whether anything has yet appeared to equal the following cable dispatch printed in the Indianapolis Sentinel of June 28:

"Paris, June 27.—King Carlos of Portugal is evidently the first royal socialist, and is certainly acting in a manner to disgrace any respectable monarch by the grace of God. There has for some time been a strike of the weavers at Oporto and the suffering among the 35,000 strikers is great. Now, if King Carlos had the least self respect and wanted to act as becoming the dignity of his office, his plain duty would, of course, have been to call out the troops and kill and wound as many as possible of these miserable strikers who dared to ask for the wages of maybe 25 cents a day. King Carlos, however, not only did not call out troops, but has actually helped the starving strikers. The most peculiar thing is that no one in Portugal has so far tried to have the king committed to an insane asylum. Some have even been heard to praise him."

We doubt whether the writer of the above was sincere and expressed his own opinions. It reads more like a sarcastic comment by one who is perfectly aware that modern governments are mere committees to carry out the wishes of the ruling class. But ever so, the comment is exactly the view of the class that looks out upon the world it dominates and con-

trols. Anything which runs contrary to the wishes and interests of this class is looked upon with astonishment and awe and excites in them the same emotions produced upon the small boy passing a cemetery on a dark night.

Here is a new phenomena that the annals of history finds no parallel. How explain it? An official representative of the exploiting class, charged with the care and advancement of the interests of that class, instead of bringing instruments of murder to play upon its victims actually sides with the latter. "His plain duty (very plain) would, of course, have been to call out troops and kill and wound as many as possible." In not doing so he has reversed all the laws and usages of the capitalist world, and the only explanation that can be given by the exploiter is that the king is either insane or a socialist. He is either "in a manner to disgrace any monarch by the grace of God." Here is the explanation to the capitalist mind. The king is either insane or a socialist—one of those "dreamers" who continually insist that government is exactly that so clearly pictured by the writer of the above dispatch, an agency through which the class that owns the sources of wealth supply and means of production is able to hold its workers in subjection while it absorbs the greater part of the product of their toil.

Carlos failed to "kill and wound as many as possible" and his sanity is questioned. Workingmen who have been the victims or armed forces, whether in Portugal or elsewhere, and should happen to read the above dispatch and not realize its significance may well have their sanity questioned also.

RECENT developments in the post-office department has implicated two suckling doves of the g. o. p. who have been a source of much annoyance to the labor and socialist publications.

One of these is ex-Congressman Loud of California, who proposed a bill to increase the postage on all weekly papers, which was a blow directed at the labor press. Now this sweet-scented patriot is under charge of inducing the department to buy some useless devices of a company in which he is personally interested. The other is Judas Madden, former member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who has been so conspicuous during the past few years in trying to interpret the rules of the department so as to cripple the labor press. These "beauts" are now engaged in a frantic effort to clear themselves, and as they have "inflouence" it will be a hard matter to convict them.

These are merely types of the eminent gentlemen who see in public service an opportunity for private graft and plunder, and in order to guarantee its continuance direct their hostility to the only press they have any reason to fear—the labor journals. This they do under the guise of economy, which their qualifications as public plunderers makes necessary. If investigations were made in other departments there is no doubt that they would be found to be infested with these same patriots and disclosures equally as "shocking" to the capitalist press would be made. It would certainly be too bad if workingmen should take it upon themselves to place their class in power and use that power to abolish conditions which breed these parasites. Thus far they have been content to let them ride into power on their backs. But once let the giant, Labor, arise and shake himself and these grafters will return to their proper vocation—earning an honest living, the same as those whose votes placed them in power. Till that time arrives we will have to rest content while they ply their present trade with that skill for which they have become noted.

PATRIOTISM UP TO DATE.

THE new military law, which we print below, is a sample of what the government which had its birth in the bloody sacrifices at Bunker Hill, Trenton and Yorktown has come to be. It is this which is extolled by the very politicians who are responsible for its enactment. The reader will note that every man between the ages of 18 and 45 is a member of the militia, and if a member of a trade union he may be called out to shoot his own brother, and failing to do it is subject to trial by court martial. It places the military forces in the hands of the president to do his bidding, which power passed by few of the "effete monarchs of Europe."

Read this law and then ask yourself why the daily press that is so anxious to be your guardian and defender has never printed it. It may not be "news" to them, but it is to you, and that is the reason they have remained silent.

An Act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the new militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective States, Territories and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than eighteen and less than forty-five years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the organized militia, to be known as the National Guard of the State, Territory or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective States or Territories, and the remainder to be known as the Reserve Militia.

Section 2. The organization, armament and discipline of the organized militia in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia shall be the same as that which is now or may be hereafter prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States, within five years from the date of the approval of this Act.

Section 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, or if the President is unable, with the force at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful for the President to call forth, for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the State or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws and to issue his orders for the purpose to such officers of the militia as he may think proper.

Section 5. That whenever the President calls forth the militia of any State or Territory or of the District of Columbia to be employed in the ser-

vice of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service is required, not exceeding nine months, and the militia so-called shall continue to serve during the term so specified, unless sooner discharged by order of the President.

Section 7. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be called forth in the manner herein-before prescribed, and shall be found fit for military service, shall be mustered or accepted into the United States service by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States: Provided, however, that any officer or enlisted man of the militia who shall refuse or neglect to present himself to such mustering officer upon being called forth as herein prescribed, shall be subject to trial by court martial, and shall be punished as said court martial shall direct.

Section 8. That court martial for the trial of officers or men of the militia when in the service of the United States, shall be composed of militia officers only.

Section 9. That the militia, when called into the actual service of the United States, shall be subject to the same Rules and Articles of War as the regular troops of the United States.

Section 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to issue, on the requisitions of the governors of the several States and Territories, or of the commanding general of the militia of the District of Columbia, such numbers of the gun slings, belts, and such other necessary accoutrements and equipment as are required for the army of the United States, for arming all of the organized militia in said States and Territories and the District of Columbia.

To provide means to carry into effect the provisions of this section, the necessary money to cover the cost of exchanging or issuing the new arms, accoutrements, and ammunition to be exchanged or issued hereunder is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

TERSE THOUGHTS.

The proprietors of the Gazette must have been named after the ball that was knocked over the side fence. There is a similarity between them at any rate.

The day that witnesses the industrial independence and freedom of the working class will put the 4th of July in the shade as a national holiday.

Those negroes recently discovered in slavery in the south ought to be comforted by the fact that "old glory" still waves.

"Despondent and out of work" so often used to chronicle a suicide would lead some to believe that prosperity does not exist were it not for the reassurance of the politicians.

The capitalists who travel for years in Europe draw their dividends as "reward for superintendence". Such marvellous business ability is certainly worthy of a reward.

The Lord made the earth in six days and on the seventh he res-. No he didn't. He occupied the time in drawing up the deed that transferred it to Baer. Sunday schools have been teaching heresy for a long time.

We may never know how the first injunction was discovered but it is safe to say that working men's votes were behind it as well as the last one.

If your wife takes in washing and your children are in the factory to make both ends meet, don't lament but reflect. How did you vote? Fess up.

Broncho Ted was shocked over the Kishineff massacre but as hero of the Croton dam strike he never flinched.

The man who thinks socialism is government ownership by the same government that issues injunctions against strikers has much to learn.

Unless the confiscator is confiscated the fleeced will remain the victim of the fleecers.

The working man who howls for expansion when he has nothing to export but his rags will bequeath them as a legacy to his offspring.

The man who says working men are selfish doesn't know what he is talking about. They give everything except enough on which to live to the masters. Isn't that a generous act?

The "vicious classes" of society are always transformed into "sovereign citizens" when the politicians are seeking their votes. They know their biz.

Those who still think socialism is a dream might get some interesting information on that score by consulting Kaiser Bill.

While we are assured that the capitalist always takes an enormous risk in industry it has never come to our notice that one of them was ever maimed in a factory. They must be a very prudent class.

Isn't it strange? In this country where every man has an opportunity to succeed so many men end life where they began—selling themselves in order to live.

If Kaiser Bill don't like the country he can act on the advice he gave the socialists. He can leave.

So long as working men are satisfied with a "full dinner pail" the masters will manage to make life endurable at Newport by carressing their chow chow pugs.

The bad trusts are those that do not contribute to the campaign fund of capitalist parties. Most of them have "good" features.

Wall Street arithmetic:
10 mills make one trust,
10 trusts make one combine,
10 combines make one merger,
10 mergers make one magnate,
1 magnate makes all the money.
—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Toiler, Wilshire's Magazine and International Socialist Review, all three one year for \$1.

LABOR TOPICS

Two Birds.

Two birds flew out of the South one day...

And one bird high in the tallest tree...

A Shrike flew by and it saw the nest...

Which points the moral I wish to show...

The lines that strike at the mansion oft...

Plea for Arbitration.

The report of President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America...

On this point President Mahon said: "During the past two years the strikes in our association have decreased about 50 per cent."

To End Fight Between Unions. Announcement is made to-day that a settlement of the war between the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and the Brotherhood, which caused 6,000 New York carpenters to stop work, is near.

Illinois in Post of Honor. Illinois has now the best child labor law of any state in the Union, and thousands of children will be redeemed from premature and debilitating labor.

First President of Miners' Union. John Siney, one of the plain but forceful labor leaders of the days of yore, had the honor of being chosen president of the first national union of miners, which was formed in Youngstown, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1873.

Good Record of Cigarmakers. During the past twenty-three years the Cigarmakers International Union has paid a grand total of \$5,805,083.55 in benefits to its members.

Trade and Industry. Formosa supplies the whole world with camphor. The Southern states know but little of labor strikes in any line.

Many makers are now building gas engines of 2,500 horse power, and are ready to double this efficiency. Sandusky, O., brewery men, who get ten pints of beer each day gratis, have threatened to strike if the allowance is not doubled.

The production of pig iron in the United States last year was 17,821,307 gross tons. In 1901 was 15,878,254 and in 1902 it was 13,789,242 tons.

The General Electric company of Pittsburg and Schenectady made one-fourth of the electrical apparatus sold in the United States last year, and, as shown by its annual report, its sales were \$26,585,000, of which \$10,000,000 was net profit.

tion was started and a monument erected to his memory at St. Clair, Ohio, his burial place.

Peace is Assured.

The convention of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International union, held in Milwaukee, has brought about peace between the two factions, as was expected.

The charter of No. 275 in Chicago, which has been the cause of so much trouble, will be revoked and one local union chartered to control the building branch of the business. The constitution was changed in some respects to meet the demands of the local men, who were looked upon as seceders, and there is now complete harmony.

Will Meet in Debate.

The challenge made by John C. Havemeyer to the labor unions of Yonkers, in which he offered to propound various questions for labor union speakers to answer at a public meeting at his expense, was officially accepted at a meeting of the local branch of the Federated Union.

The vote to accept the challenge was unanimous. J. T. Windel, president of the federation, was appointed to communicate with Havemeyer accepting the challenge and suggesting that a court be named, consisting of five judges, to pass on the merits of the controversy.

Announcement is made to-day that a settlement of the war between the Amalgamated Association of Carpenters and the Brotherhood, which caused 6,000 New York carpenters to stop work, is near.

He should always look after the interests of his home, the most sacred place on earth to him, be it the humblest cottage or the proudest mansion. And in order to do his duty in this respect the workingman must have time to spend in the doing of it.

The workingman has absolutely no right to spend his life in toil. His duty lies in prolonging his life as much as possible, in helping his family and in becoming a useful member of society, doing all the good he can for the general public.

Illinois has now the best child labor law of any state in the Union, and thousands of children will be redeemed from premature and debilitating labor.

Japan federation of labor has succeeded in having enacted a factory law regulating hours of labor, age of workers, etc., and compelling employers to be considerate of the health and safety of their employees.

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RIGHT TO PLEASURE

IT BELONGS TO THE WORKER AS WELL AS TO THE CAPITALIST.

Only Necessity Should Excuse a Man For Toiling Constantly—Owes His Family Attention—Benefits of Shortened Hours of Labor.

Has a workingman any right to pleasure? Is it right that he be always contending for a shorter workday? Should he not rather spend his time in laboring, striving to add to his earnings by doing more work and thus providing for his family and against future contingencies?

These are questions which have been agitating the world for centuries. They are questions which the workingman has answered to his own satisfaction, and yet they are constantly recurring and have to be thrashed out all over again.

The workingman is not a mere machine, as many of the capitalist class would have him. He cannot be driven incessantly without wearing out, and that quickly.

There are those who believe that the man who works for his daily wage should not be allowed any of the pleasures which nature has placed at the disposal of the human race.

These people hardly believe that the working classes are human. They look on them as mere machines, living, of course, placed on earth for no other purpose than to carry out their will.

This is the chief reason the workingman is constantly striving to shorten his workday. The shorter the workday the more time for rest and recreation.

Pleasure is an essential in the life of every man, rich or poor, and the Creator never intended that one man should have all the discomfort while his brother had all the pleasure.

He should always look after the interests of his home, the most sacred place on earth to him, be it the humblest cottage or the proudest mansion.

The workingman has absolutely no right to spend his life in toil. His duty lies in prolonging his life as much as possible, in helping his family and in becoming a useful member of society.

Bro. Joe Mulliken has returned from Anson, where he went to undergo an operation, but owing to Joe's health the doctor refused to perform the operation.

Charles H. Kerr & Co. have issued two more numbers of the excellent "Pocket Library of Socialism" which have just reached our table.

The board of arbitration appointed to settle the recent trouble at Linton met Wednesday. The miners still contend that the men discharged ought to be replaced.

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.

International Socialist Review, one year, \$1.00. The Toiler, one year, 50 cents.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor. GERMANIA HOTEL. Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines.

You do not need to go to the installment stores to get credit on Carpets and Furniture. If you are worthy you can get the time you want at FOSTER'S

Do you know that the installment houses charge you two prices? If you don't you're "easy."

LABOR NOTES.

Two hundred white messenger boys at Atlanta, Ga., were thrown out of employment Sunday afternoon by the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph companies.

The miners through their superintendents and foremen throughout the Wyoming Valley coal fields will this week make an effort to clean up the petty disputes and grievances which exist so as not to burden the conciliation board with such matters.

Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, La., composed of white labor unions, has invited the Central Labor Union, composed of negro unions, to join in a big parade on Labor Day.

The threatened strike of the machinists in Philadelphia, Pa., on July 1, may be averted by the men agreeing to compromise. Over 1,000 machinists attended the mass meeting Sunday and after much discussion agreed to cut their demand for an increase in wages from 15 to 10 per cent.

CLINTON LABOR NEWS.

Central Labor Union Elects Officers—Labor Day Arrangements.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union Sunday morning was well attended, it being election day. The following officers were elected:

President—Clarence Lowden, Brick and Tile Workers. Vice President—J. B. Staats, Clerks.

The locals voted unanimously in favor of having a Labor Day celebration in this city and the committee were instructed to meet Sunday morning to commence making arrangements.

A good many people of this place will spend the fourth at Grant and Fontanet. Bro. Joe Mulliken has returned from Anson, where he went to undergo an operation.

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CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor. GERMANIA HOTEL. Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines.

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.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU. WHY NOT OWN YOUR OWN HOME AND STOP PAYING RENT? The Industrial Real Estate and Investment Co. will help you do it WITHOUT INTEREST.

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

This is the Union Label of The United Hatters of North America. When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL is sewed in.

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

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.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor. GERMANIA HOTEL. Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines.

TWO FOR LESS THAN THE PRICE OF ONE

- THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST REVIEW, per year... \$1.00 75c
THE TOILER, per year... \$1.00 75c
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE, monthly, per year... \$1.00 75c
THE COMRADE, the great illustrated socialist monthly, 6 months... \$1.00 75c
THE TOILER, one year... \$1.00 75c

SOCIALIST NEWS

FOREIGN NOTES.

Compiled by Agnes Wakefield, Boston.

GERMANY. The first socialist mayor in the state of Baden, Germany, has been elected in Ispringen, near Pforzheim, Comrade Wilhelm Haug, with 150 defeated the former mayor who had 106 votes.

A decisive victory has been won by the socialists of Hesse, Germany. The election of Comrade Orb to the Hesse state legislature was annulled because the voting for electors in Bieber was declared irregular. A new election was held in Bieber and the six socialist electors were all re-elected with increased votes. So Comrade Orb goes back to the legislature. No attempts of the conservatives can diminish the strong ranks of the 100 socialists who are now members of German state legislatures.

The president of the German province Hanover, has warned the teachers, through the district superintendents, against visiting socialist meetings.

SWITZERLAND. In the May elections in Canton Lucerne six socialists were elected to the cantonal legislature. Four of the successful comrades were elected in the city of Lucerne and two in the industrial village of Kriens. Hitherto there has been only one socialist in that legislature.

In Canton Graubunden, the district of Fuendlofer has elected to the cantonal legislature a socialist, the Rev. Knellwolf, pastor in Untervaz. The socialists of the capital city, Chur, have elected a candidate.

Ten socialists, nine liberals, and 21 radicals have been elected to the great city council in Chaux-de-Fonds (Canton Neuchâtel).

The socialists won 11 out of 45 seats in Locle. In the industrial village of Traversa the socialists won the majority and in Loss Brennets, near Locle, a socialist comes in to the second ballot.

In Basel the socialists elected their candidate in Herburg quarter; the great council now has 23 socialists among 130 members.

FRANCE. In the French parliament the motion of the socialists and radicals for the separation of church and state was defeated by 275 against 250 votes. The advocates of that very desirable reform will continue their efforts, hoping for success before many years have passed.

The French government has introduced new machines in the state match factories of Aubervilliers and consequently it was announced that, on June 4th, of the 230 workers employed there, 186 were to be discharged. The Government Employees' Union protested and demanded that, in order to avoid the discharge of workers, the government should introduce the eight hour day in the match factories as it has done in the postoffice and the naval work.

ITALY. In Genoa, Comrade Gino Murialdi, has been elected common councilman. There are now socialists in the council.

ENGLAND. The Midland Trades Federation of England, in its annual convention, passed a resolution in favor of the nationalization of land, mines, and railways.

A convention of delegates from English trades unions and democratic societies has elected a provisional committee for founding in London a labor institute on the plan of the continental labor exchanges and people's institutes (maisons du peuple). The socialists have been invited to send delegates to the future meetings. W. Parnell, of the national amalgamated furnishing trades association is chairman of the provisional committee. The address is "Committee for Labor Institute, Swiss Hotel, 53 Old Compton street, Soho square W., London.

RUSSIA. In several parts of Russia it is feared that other massacres will follow that of Kishineff, but the police are seizing the arms, which the Jews, in terror, are providing for self-defense. The Russian government neither protects the Jews, nor allows them to protect themselves, their wives and innocent children.

In Kronstadt, an officer of the Caspian regiment shot himself, after the house of his relatives had been searched and letters found proving his activity in revolutionary propaganda.

JAPAN. The first Japanese socialist convention was held April 5th and 6th in Osaka, the industrial center of Japan. A socialist party organization is lacking in Japan; the first attempt to form one, two years ago, was suppressed by the government and the leaders were sentenced to pay severe fines. So in order to hold a convention, the meetings were advertised as scientific discussions. The purpose of thereby making the socialist program known in the widest possible circles was successful. From 500 to 600 persons attended each meeting. The press could not slight the convention, especially as the "Osaka Asahi," the most widely circulated daily journal of Japan helped advertise the convention by asking a socialist leader, Comrade Abe, to publish several articles on socialism in its columns. The program of the convention was very extensive; among other subjects discussions were held on "The coming party," by Comrade Katsuya, formerly a Buddhist priest, now editor of "The Socialist";

Socialist speakers. The annual picnic of the St. Paul and Minneapolis locals held last Sunday, was attended by over 1,000 people and was a great success.

The Washington, Iowa and Nebraska state conventions will meet on July 4th, the first named at Tacoma, the second at Des Moines, and the third at Omaha.

National Lecturer John C. Chase closed his two weeks' work in Kentucky on June 3th. State Secretary Dial writes that "he is doing splendid work and the comrades hated to see him leave." Chase will spend July in Ohio, and Pennsylvania and New York, reaching Massachusetts the latter part of the month. He will tour Maine during August under direction of the state committee.

National Lecturer J. W. Slayton has returned to Newcastle for the present. He will probably speak in Hagerstown, Md., on July 4th. At Greensburg, Ind., Slayton acted as orator during the ceremony of opening a labor temple owned by the trades union. A comrade writes that the mayor presided and introduced Slayton in a neat speech in which "capital and labor were to go on to greater achievements hand in hand." The mayor doesn't know now whether to pout or feel hurt, while there is a strong desire to have Slayton speak in Greensburg again. The secretaries of the carpenters unions at Bedford, Ind., and Marion, Ohio, write enthusiastically about Slayton's success and want more speakers like him.

WEEKLY BULLETIN From the National Office of the Socialist Party. The total amount contributed to the special organization fund up to noon, June 27, was \$577.40. Local Cheyenne, Wyo., will give \$1 a month for twelve months to the special organization fund, and the first remittance came this week.

The National Quorum, consisting of National Committee Work of Iowa, Berlyon, of Ill., Berger of Wisconsin, Reynolds, of Indiana, and Dobbs, of Kentucky, will meet at national headquarters on Sunday, June 5th, at 10 a. m., to consider matters of organization and other details of importance to the national organization.

The Socialist alderman in Chicago, Comrade William Johnson, is credited by the daily press of that city as being a veritable Aladdin, for having made a discovery, while pursuing his duties as a Socialist representative, which puts the story of the genie and the lamp almost in the shade. Comrade Johnson is especially interested in the abolition of grade crossings in his district, a movement which the railroads, of course, have always discouraged. In his search for means by which he could reach the railroads, Johnson found an ordinance passed in 1895, that required railroads to elevate their tracks within a certain time limit. All railroads that failed to observe the ordinance were to be subject to a penalty of \$200 a day for every grade crossing in existence after January 1, 1899. Applying the ordinance to his district where six crossings are still in existence, the railroads are subject to \$300 for 1,640 days since the ordinance went into effect. This would mean a sum of \$398,400 due the city for Johnson's district, or the whole city where 1,200 crossings are in existence, a total of \$394,080,000. On June 22nd Johnson had the council instruct the track elevating committee to secure the abolition of the six grade crossings in his district and he will call on the Corporation Council to learn what steps can be taken to collect the penalties. It is conceded that the ordinance cited by Johnson is a good one, and now the railroads and politicians are bumping themselves to find out what's doing next.

Local Phoenix, Ariz., reports an increase of five new members over last month.

National Organizer H. W. Wilkins is now in Washington working under direction of State Secretary Moors.

National Organizer John M. Ray will devote the next two weeks to a return visit to Alabama, where he will work principally in the Birmingham district under direction of State Secretary Waldhorst.

National Organizer John W. Brown closed his tour of Vermont on June 25th and will work next in Maine under direction of State Secretary Irish.

INDIAN SOCIALISTS. Secretary Oneal's Weekly Press Bulletin.

W. J. White of New Castle, Pa., will enter the state under the circuit plan next week his dates being Richmond July 5; New Oastle 6; Connersville 7; Rushville 8; Greensburg 9; Westport 10; Columbus 11.

Clinton Simonton enters the northern part of the state under the circuit plan next week and his dates are as follows: Goshen July 5; Kendallville 6; Waterloo 7; Fremont 8; Butler 9; Auburn 10; Ft. Wayne, 11.

Comrades at Greensburg have adopted a good plan for advertising their meetings which might be useful elsewhere. They have erected a stand with an awnings in the rear reading "Socialist meeting here to night." By placing the stand on the corner of the day on which the meeting is to be held much attention is attracted.

Columbus socialists have agreed to pay for two meetings at Seymour and their action may be copied with profit by other locals in starting the agitation at points where socialist meetings have never been held.

George H. Gobel, national committeeman from New Jersey and Comrade Bari, now speaking in Michigan, may both be secured for circuit work during the summer months. Both are powerful speakers and will do much good in this state.

State Secretary Oneal will probably not go to Winslow, as expected, on July 4, but will attend a big free for all discussion at New Goshen on that day where the democratic, republican and prohibition parties will also be represented. The meeting has been arranged by the prohibitionists.

Comrade Biegler is still in the southern part of the state speaking nearly every night in the vicinity of Evansville. "The Union Label" of that city in reporting her meetings says "she is a forcible speaker, and all who had the opportunity to hear her, went home satisfied that a change of conditions in the labor world was near at hand."

Comrade Reynolds will attend the meeting of the national quorum at Omaha next Sunday.

Goshen Heard From.

GOSHEN, Ind., June 29. TO THE EDITOR—My attention having been called to Comrade Essex's letter in The Toiler of June 19, in reply will say that I am heartily in accord with the comrade's idea.

The socialist party of Indiana is growing rapidly and should have a state organ. And I believe it would be easier to turn The Toiler, with its established circulation into the party paper than to found and build up a new one.

A state paper, with a NO FEAR OR FAVOR POLICY, would give the cause more prestige, and with the present comrade at the head of it, we could point with pride to the success the cause would make under his able management.

Each comrade of our little local here

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V=P Vandalia-Pennsylvania. INDIANAPOLIS and return \$1.00. GREENCASTLE and return 75c. Sunday, July 5th.

Pern, Ind., and return, \$3.75. Rome City, Ind., and return, \$6.82. Fourth of July Half Rates. Pittsburgh, Pa., and return, \$20. Garland Dells and return, \$2.15.

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UNION BARBER SHOPS. Union Men Should Look for the Barbers' Union Shop Card. The following are the barber shops in Terre Haute that display the union shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

TAXATION. Oh! why should poor, hard struggling men Ever taxes have to pay. When they have such a little bit On which to live each day? Should government not do with less, And so not tax the poor? If this, the people's country is, They'd rather, thus, I'm sure.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$15 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 334 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Blackberries. Next week will be the time for canning. Fine, large, cheap. 19 lbs Granulated Sugar, \$1. 1 bu Old Potatoes, \$1. 9 bars Star City Soap, .25c. 3 lbs Fancy Roasted Coffee, .25c. 3 lbs Chicago Lard, .10c. Pickled Pork, per lb., .10c. 25 lbs Patent Flour, .50c. 2 lbs Dry Salt Bacon, .25c.

BRESETT. THREE STRICTLY CASH STORES. ELEVENTH AND MAIN, TEL. 273. SECOND AND FARRINGTON, TEL. 201. SEVENTH AND DEMING, TEL. 243. FRED W. BEAL, ATTORNEY AT LAW. 424 Wabash Ave.

SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION. SULLIVAN, INDIANA. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: Clerks, Electrical Workers, Bricklayers and Plasterers, Carpenters, Painters, Team Drivers, Barbers, Miners' Locals 128 and 202, Federal Labor Union, No. 8971.

CLINTON CENTRAL LABOR UNION. CLINTON, INDIANA. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers Barbers' Union Cigar-makers' Union—Terre Haute Carpenters' Union Retail Clerks' Union Miners' Union Womans' Union Label League United Mine Workers.

CENTRAL TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL OF CLAY COUNTY. BRAZIL, INDIANA. Affiliated with American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor. AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: United Mine Workers—Local 244 Federal Labor Union 745 Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators Carpenters' Union Team Drivers' Union Building Laborers' Union Barbers' Union Machinists' Union Steam Engine Drivers' Union Electrical Workers U. M. W. of A., Local 154, Williamsstown.

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THE TOILER.

Terre Haute Central Labor Union, Brazil Central Labor Union, Clinton Central Labor Union, Cayuga Central Labor Union, Ellettsburg Central Labor Union, Typographical Union No. 76, and reaches all the two hundred unions in the Indiana Coal Fields.

Published every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in particular by THE TOILER COMPANY.

Subscription Rates: One Year50 cents Six Months25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE 30 South Fifth Street, Terre Haute.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Announcement is made that the Barnum & Bailey shows will exhibit in this city on September 26th. The new Merchant's Ice Co. began to draw ice Monday noon. The other companies have already reduced the price, and a war is anticipated.

The Terre Haute Schwabenverein will celebrate its twentieth anniversary with a picnic at Moaninger's park on Sunday, July 26th.

Residents of the southwest part of the city have started a movement to have the city purchase the Rhoads property, which extends from Third to Fourth streets on College for a public park.

Roscoe Trotter, the 10-year old son of Joseph Trotter, stableman for the Indianapolis Brewing Co., was terribly injured by being run over by the chemical fire engine Tuesday morning.

Ben Brown, a Vandallia freight handler, while carting a heavy piece of marble from one car to another, Tuesday, was painfully injured. The bridge between the two cars slipped and let Brown and the stone fall to the ground.

About fifty of the dagoes imported by the street car company conceived an idea that they were not receiving enough coin of the realm for the physical energy demanded by the company and quit work Tuesday morning and came to the city office to interview the manager.

James Hanley sustained a painful cut on the chin and face, while working at the Modes-Turner glass factory at 11 o'clock Monday night.

Seven Diseases Caused by Measles.
Dr. Miles' Restorative Tonic and Nervine Cured After Thirty-one Years.

"I was a perfectly healthy young man up to February 1867. When my regiment was in Camp Randall I was taken sick with the measles and I did not enjoy good health up to the time I used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Tonic in 1866. Doctors have told me it came from inactivity of the liver. I cannot say how many physicians did treat me but have had all kinds. Dieting has never helped me. Blisters, attacks of rheumatism, nasal catarrh, hay fever, asthma, and chronic diarrhoea have all taken their turn with me. Thanks to the Nervine and Tonic I am completely restored to health. I have also used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills with good results and I think that the Dr. Miles Remedies are perfect."—Rev. Hiram Bender, Sparta, Wis.

Monday night. A bottle thrown by another workman struck him and inflicted a gash about 3 1/2 inches long. The bottle was hot and the wound was somewhat burned.

W. H. Renemus, of Little Rock, Ark., general organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Car Men of America, at a meeting of the C. L. U. hall last week organized a local of that organization with a membership of about thirty.

Organizer Phil Reinhold has two new organizations in hand and expects to have them represented in the Central Labor Union in a few weeks.

The Typographical "trust" meets Sunday afternoon. Candidates will be nominated for local offices; the election being held at the August meeting.

Parke Beadle, of the Printers, went to Chicago this week where he will spend some time in the Inland Printer technical school, learning the machine.

A large number of men began excavating for the new \$300,000 distillery Monday morning and until next November hundreds will be given employment about the place.

The Southern Indiana belt line is expected to be completed and trains running by October 1. The work is being pushed very rapidly and the only delay that may be met, if any, will be in securing steel for the bridges on time.

A wheel mill at the Indiana powder company's plant was burned down Sunday night. It is supposed that the fire started from an explosion in the wheel mill.

Reese Prosser, the sweet singer, is billed at the Casino all this week and is attracting large crowds. He was formerly a rougher in the southern rolling mill. He has composed the music for a new song the words of which will be written by Will Herschell of Indianapolis.

Lawrence Hickey, the grocer, who conducted five groceries in various parts of the city failed Monday for about \$30,000. He attributes the crash to the pressure of creditors.

Ten girls employed by the Ehrmann Manufacturing company as finishers walked out Friday because one of the girls was discharged. The girls claim that when they notified the foreman that they would like to have the work arranged so that they could lay off at noon Saturday, he gave them to understand they could "lay off" right then.

Murder at Burnett. Another tragedy occurred at the mining town of Burnett Friday when Benjamin Freeman shot and killed Robert Dougherty, a coal miner. It is claimed that the murdered man had threatened his slayer's life several times and went to Freeman's saloon on the night of the tragedy with a revolver concealed in his shirt. The men seemed to be friends at first till later in the evening when nearly all had left the saloon shots were heard and outsiders say that Dougherty fell to the floor with four bullets in his body.

National Magazine Libraries. The National Magazine for July announces its purpose to establish circulating libraries of the best new fiction in every city, town and village in the United States. Nothing just like the National's plan has ever been tried. It offers an annual subscription and a library membership, with privilege of reading from 10 to 200 books, according to the size of the library, for \$2.

Gas Belt Labor Day. PERU, June 29. At the last meeting of the Gas Belt Labor Day association here yesterday three more cities with thousands of labor union men and women were admitted to the organization. They were Anderson, Elkhart and Goshen and the delegates promised that each city would furnish from 1,000 to 1,500 people to the celebration.

Bedford Strike. Notices have been served on the operators of quarries in the state that the planer men will demand an eight-hour day after July 6, and it is feared that if the demands are not granted a general strike will be ordered on that date. The men do not ask any increase in wages. They receive fifty cents an hour now, but they claim they have to work too long. In many instances they are compelled to work twelve and fourteen hours a day.

Arbitration Agreed On. It has been agreed to arbitrate the troubles at the Tower-Hill mines, caused by the discharge of several miners who claim that the air in the mine was impure. Both sides have appointed committees, but President Hargrove does not know just who the men are. It is thought that the trouble will be settled satisfactorily.

Hodcarries Out. WASHINGTON, Ind., June 29.—Hodcarriers employed on the Williford west end block in course of construction west of the contractors' refusal to pay 25 cents per hour. Work on the building has been suspended.

LABOR UNIONS AND RIOTS.

Organized Workmen Save Society More Trouble Than They Cause. Professor John H. Gray of Evanston voiced what seems to be the crystallization of public opinion when he said that trades unions, with all their mistakes, had saved society a great deal more trouble than they had ever caused it. Even the organized hate that begins to be too apparent in some quarters is safer than unorganized class hatred that does not have any test of qualification for membership. Abolish trades unionism, and hoboism is immediately in good standing, ready to make itself apparent the moment either labor or idleness has a grievance. Disband all organizations, and there are but two classes in society—the haves and the have nots. Unorganized, the have not with a firebrand is just as much a committee authorized to act as is the one with a petition to a legislature. Trades unionism organizes the productive laborers, the intelligence, the industrious. The hobo is hoboized and classified.

No question could come up today, no trades union strike is possible, that would reproduce the scenes of 1877, says Ethelbert Stewart of the United States department of labor. No present or future mayor of Chicago will ever have to face what Mayor Heath faced. The "double header" may cause another and many another strike before the abomination is given up by the railroads, but while railroad men are organized there will never be an 1877. Let Chicago remember how near destruction it was on the evening of that July day and then consider Professor Gray's remarks that trades unions, with all their mistakes, have saved society more troubles than they have ever caused it.

It would seem of late that there are some hotbeds on the other side who need to cool off. Recently a federal judge in St. Louis issued an injunction against the union of Wabash railroad employees to restrain them from interfering with themselves because they were perfectly satisfied and happy and were being paid more than anybody else. The men said, "While the injunction holds we will obey it." No doubt they bit their lips, but they obeyed the law, no matter how unjust it was. Then the judge found that he had been lied to under oath, and he said so and dissolved the injunction. But suppose the Wabash men had been unorganized, had had the same grievance and that injunction or a similar irritating thing had happened, what could have controlled them?

It is just as well to remember that there are strikes where there are no unions and that the worst labor troubles we have ever had in this country have been caused by unorganized labor. The so called Molly Maguire troubles were mob conspiracies inaugurated after the unions which John Siney had lived and died for had been stamped out of the coal fields by means of the blackmail. The riots of 1877, which were worse than the draft riots in New York in 1864; the earlier anthracite strikes, in which Hungarian mobs were mowed down—these were unorganized. I am not forgetful of the southwestern strike under the Knights of Labor, nor of the Debs strike, so called, nor of the eight hour strikes of 1886, but all these put together were not so destructive, so general, so expensive. What is more to the point just now, all put together did not quiver with destruction to civilization as did the strike of 1877. Beginning as a protest against "double headers," it shook loose all the accumulated grievances and protests against wrongs that had grown up under the terrible depression in wages which began in 1873 and, curiously enough, began to end when the red danger signals were swung out. By the time the riots reached California the cry was "Chinese coolies!" and nowhere west of Pennsylvania was the original cause of the trouble a real grievance.

Certainly under trades unionism, however strong it may become, it will never become necessary to mix local questions up in a general riot, as was done then under unorganized labor.

Where Workers Own Mills. The city of Oldham, England, is the seat of an immense cotton spinning industry, and most of the mills, strange as it may seem, are owned by the working class. Many years ago the workers thought out the problem and resolved to co-operate for their mutual advantage. The result is that there are seventy-five co-operative spinning mills in that one city, and the capital invested in these mills is \$25,000,000. They are not only owned by the workers, but entirely managed by them. The shares are divided into 25 each, and workers are allowed to pay for one or more shares on the installment plan.

These mills have been successful—in fact, the most successful cotton mills in England. They have paid as high as 45 per cent dividends in one year, though this, of course, was an exception. There are 1,000 operatives in these mills who are worth from \$5,000 to \$10,000 each, and there are many more worth from \$1,000 up to \$5,000. But this is not all. In this same city there are many co-operative stores, both retail and wholesale, and several building societies, with a total capital of about \$18,000,000, so that the workers in this one city have nearly \$42,000,000 invested in productive industry. Besides Oldham, there is one of the largest home owning towns in England, due no doubt to the good sense the workers had to co-operate for their mutual advantage. Oldham is, too, one of the best trade union centers of England. It is pretty safe to say that the workers in that city have more success by co-operation than they could possibly have won by politics.—Shoe Workers' Journal.

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Women's Parasols in figured crepe and changeable Union Silks, light and dark shades, fancy crook handles each **75c**
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The most stylish and newest things shown in Parasols, in changeable, solid colors and fancy trimmed, prices range from **\$4 to 12**

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Children's 10 and 12 inch Parasols fancy figured, each **10c**
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