



THE TOILER.



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VOL. 5—NO. 32

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE workmen of Porto Rico are getting a good example of the "blessings of enlightened government," by having two representatives of the Federation of Labor sentenced to six months in prison for "anarchistic conduct." Two years ago, Santiago Iglesias was subjected to the same treatment when attempting to organize the workmen of the island. It is claimed that Eduardo Conde and Leonidas Guillot, organizers of the Federation, had advised the workmen to parade on the return of Governor Hunt and make certain demands on the government. They were advised to carry black flags, and, if the demands were not granted, an attempt on the life of the governor should be made. These charges were vehemently denied by the prisoners, but to no effect. They were tried and convicted before Judge Kopel, who stated that "the flag is higher than the law, and anarchists need never expect mercy in this court." An appeal will be taken by the convicted men.

Since the occupation of Porto Rico by American troops, there has been a systematic persecution of the trades unions and socialists who are almost identical there. Meetings have been suppressed, papers confiscated, and the leaders have been thrown in jail and convicted and sentenced on the most trivial charges. During all this reign of terror the workmen have stood their ground and fought for free assemblage and free speech. They have gone to filthy dungeons rather than capitulate to the American fops and upstarts who look upon themselves as divinely appointed agents of American profit-mongers. They are fighting for that which workmen of this country have won years ago, and they ought to have the support of the entire labor movement here. Workingmen, who will fight and persevere against such tremendous odds, are made of the stuff that makes a proletarian movement what it ought to be. Their vigorous stand for the privilege of organization and freedom of speech should bring to them the support of every honest man who realizes that an invasion of those privileges in Porto Rico is a threat against them here.

THE trades unions are essentially democratic in that the rank and file possess the ultimate authority and this rank and file cannot with safety transfer its authority to officers and delegates. Of course these functionaries are necessary to do a delegated work, but they must at frequent intervals render an account of their stewardship. It is when these accounts are rendered that the rank and file must make itself felt. If the labor leaders persist in fighting with bows and arrows, the rank and file must see that they are represented by men who have a clearer conception of modern conditions. These modern conditions make the political wing of the labor movement as important as the economic wing, and the common instinct of self-preservation, if not common sense, must force the acceptance of this truth. This political wing of the labor movement, the socialist party, as truly represents the working class interests as the trades union, and the ultimate impotence of the "pure and simple union to guarantee employment is demonstrated.—St. Louis Labor.

A SENSATIONAL story was sent out from Indianapolis, last week, to the effect that evidence existed that proved a conspiracy to take the life of Dave M. Parry. Suspicious characters had been seen lurking in the tunnel under the railroad through which Dave passes each day. Unknown men had been seen prowling around his residence at night, and, on one occasion, shots had been heard which, it is supposed, were directed at him as a target.

All of which makes us smile. No man connected with the labor movement would give a cent for Dave's carcass, dead or alive. In either case it would realize a small sum and not sufficient to pay these who might come into possession of it. Alive, Dave with his mouth is more valuable to the cause of labor than dead. He is the living, walking, talking agitator who stirs the unthinking and inact-

ive worker to action, and, as such, he will do more to promote self-sufficiency among the workers than one of their own class. Dave is frank, brutally frank, in his undying hostility to everything that savors of the dirty overalls, and he would urge his class to "teach them their place." But Dave will teach them a lesson he least expects, and that will be that the small minority class that he represents shall terminate their reign and hand the scepter over to those they rule and exploit. They have the numbers, and that is what counts in the end. No, Dave, it is not your scalp workingmen are after, but the shops and factories, the control of which enables you to deliver the "lectures" written by your private secretary. That is the game round which the struggle clusters, and to remove you would be only to substitute one "Parrysite" for another. All of you must go in time, not to the boneyard, but back to the factory to earn an honest living as an equal of those whom you now despise, that is if your flabby muscles will be equal to that unusual task.

THAT union man in New York, who made the contractors pay tribute to himself and a few others of his kidney, has been railroaded to the bastille in short order. While there he can reflect on the carnal and ineffective methods he adopted by contrasting them with the methods of the successful postoffice grafters who still run at large. He has yet to learn that a little grafting is a serious thing, and if he ever achieves "success in life," he will have to emulate the example of his more respectable "superiors."

STRIKING SIDE LIGHTS.

SHAKESPEARE had the genius to paint some of his most striking types true to life with a few bold strokes. Here is the portrait of the social victim, sometimes the man, abandoned, wretched, despairing; sometimes the woman, woman, betrayed, spectral:

"Famine is in the cheeks,
Need and oppression starveth in thy eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back,
The world is not thy friend, nor the world's law."
The capitalist system has furnished subjects enough for this gruesome picture to shock the earth and fill all hell with horror.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, through its executive committee, assures a supposedly anxious public that there need be no fear that there will be any change of policy in that organization; that the new grand chief (?) is fully as conservative as his predecessor, and that the country is safe.

The bulletin was hardly necessary in view of the well known fact that the railroad companies control the policy of the brotherhood, and that no man could be elected grand chief of the present organization unless he had the conservative (?) qualifications prescribed by the managers' association, who are in fact the executive committee of the organization.

The story is told that the elder Dumas was once annoyed by an impertinent cad, who was bent on extorting the confession from the great story teller that he was of negro extraction.

"Your father?" and "Your mother?" were the questions asked in rapid succession with the malicious twinkle that denoted certain victory at the expense of his victim. "And, finally, as to your great grand parents?" was the poser that was to nail the novelist to the cross.

"My great grand-parents," answered Dumas, looking his questioner straight in the eye, "were probably monkeys, my ancestry beginning where your's left off."
The moral of this anecdote may be found in its application to the capitalist consumptive, who owns a junk-shop with a mortgage on it, and the "independent" workingman with ingrowing brain and battle-scarred trousers, who fiercely resists Socialism because it is an assault upon property and proposes a division of wealth.

An English coal porter is credited with a clever retort to a member of parliament who was pushing his way through a crowd at a show:

"Make way there! Don't you know," cried the pompous M. P., "that I'm a representative of the people?"

"Hell!" retorted the porter. "Don't you know that we ARE the people?"

The working class ARE the people, but they are not yet conscious of the fact. The coal porter had his eyes open, and it is a safe guess he was a class conscious socialist.

SAYINGS OF BEN HANFORD

"The Printer Orator," Who Will Speak at the Brewer's Picnic Sunday Afternoon.



"Workingmen, you must destroy capitalism or capitalism will destroy you."

"A trade union that is satisfactory to capitalists will be useless to workingmen."

"The working class, may it ever be right; but, right or wrong, the working class."

"When a man can loan his wife with honor, then a city may lease its franchises with benefit."

"Reform? Reformers? Reform parties? When Satan reforms hell, then capitalists may reform capitalism."

"Tis well that workingmen should be forced to fight for every inch of progress. What we get by our strong arm, that we will keep; while what is given, that may be taken away."

"The socialist party is a trust? The socialist party is a political organization of workingmen formed for the purpose of getting ALL the wealth their labor produces."

"Workingmen, don't be doped. Reform is chloroform. As a burglar would administer chloroform to the inmates of a house so that he might rob them 'in peace,' so capitalists would have the workers breathe reform so they may exploit them at their leisure."

THE SHARPERS AND THE SURPLUS.

By WM. R. FOX.

Business was booming. Everybody was on the rush. New machines were put in. All the men and women were at work. They took the children out of school and put them to work.

The Simpletons had always been howling for work. They didn't seem to care about the product. So Grab & Keep gave them the work and kept the product.

Yes, the Simpletons got wages. But the more they produced the less they got. They howled down an agitator who proposed "eight hours for work."

"Why, we can hardly make a living working ten and twelve hours!"

And they ran out of town a Socialist who told them to strike at the polls for their full product. They said he would scare away Grab & Keep who were kindly furnishing them with work.

They were grand Simpletons. And the surplus grew.

It would have become an enormous evil if no one had taken it into consideration. All the Simpletons, those sublime fellows, would have lost their jobs.

Luckily for the human race, there are always splendid, noble being, who will throw themselves into any breach—minds able to grapple with any crisis.

The landlords, seeing the surplus piling up, and understanding what a calamity it would be to the Simpletons, increased their income at the expense of the bosses. The workers couldn't stand any more pressure or they would have put it on.

Railroad kings benevolently increased their rates. They got some of the surplus. The Simpletons perspired some more for them.

The bankers in their patriotism hurried to the nation's capital and some financial legislation passed that squeezed more surplus out of Grab & Keep.

Lawyers brought suits for Tom, Dick and Harry against the firm to get some of that awful surplus, and other lawyers defended the firm for a section of the surplus.

Legislators threatened to pass laws that would smash the business of Grab & Keep, and these gentlemen fed huge slices of the surplus to the hungry solons.

Speculators, anxious that the Simpletons should continue to sweat, came on with a thousand schemes. They kept

Grab & Keep busy investing in oil wells, silver mines, gold diggings and diamond fields. The surplus was hurried on all kinds of legs to all part of the earth. It was sold away, paid away, given away, flung away.

Thousands were dining and wining upon it. They were enjoying vacations in the mountains, on the sea shore, in Europe. They spent and wasted sixteen hours a day in their magnificent attempt to use up the surplus and provide steady employment for the poor Simpletons.

In fact everybody was much concerned about the surplus except the Simpletons who produced it.

All they wanted was work. They were American citizens. Yes, sir! Any one who told them they deserved a vacation was in danger of tar and feathers.

But that monstrous and intractable surplus grew. Patriotic tourists were working over time but they couldn't work it off.

Suddenly some one had an inspiration.

Why not give some of it to the Simpletons?

The suggester got the icy mitt, the frozen eye, a back seat. What! tempt the Simpletons with filthy material stuff! Work's best reward lies in its full performance. No one as yet had been heartless enough to think of making less work for the Simpletons.

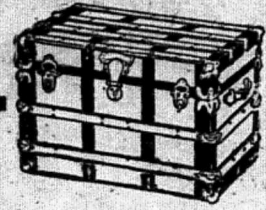
A soldier stepped forward.

"A foreign market!" he shouted. "More foreign markets! That's what you want!"

Agreed. Navies swept the seas, consuming the surplus. Armies devoured it. Heathens got some of it as lead and some of it as rum. All agreed that this was a glorious way to get rid of the surplus.

And the Simpletons worked on, their wives worked on, their children worked on; and every eve upon their weary knees they fell, thanking high heaven for the noble masters and magnates and lawyers and soldiers who were keeping them alive by eating up the vast surplus.

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LABOR TOPICS

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

A law legalizing strikes in Russia is in preparation. Heretofore they have been illegal.

The annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor will meet in Springfield Oct. 13.

Eighty-five button cutters walked out of two button factories at Muscatine, Ia., on account of a cut in wages.

Thirty cracker manufacturers in the country use the union label of the cracker bakers, according to their reports.

The metal polishers decided to provide a fund to defray the expenses of strike cases pending in Dayton and Chicago.

Four hundred union glass workers struck at Morgantown, W. Va., because the officials declared that they would run open house.

The International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, through a referendum vote, has decided to hold a convention this year in St. Louis, beginning Monday, Oct. 5.

According to the most accurate authorities the United States ranks first among the manufacturing nations of the earth. How much is meant by the term "American manufactures" dawns dimly on the mind when one reads statistics and the imagination tries to conceive that the manufacturing establishments of this country have \$9,835,986,909 in capital in use annually, employ 397,174 officials and clerks and 5,316,802 wage-earners.

It is estimated that between 6,000 and 7,000 textile strikers, principally operatives in the rug branch, have resumed work at Philadelphia. The manufacturers made no concessions.

The strike was begun eleven weeks ago, and of the original 60,000 strikers only 10,000 remain out. Many of the idle hands are dyers, and it is said if they continue to remain firm they may compel some of the mills to close because of the lack of dye stuffs.

Mosquito's Bite May Kill Motorman. As the result of a mosquito bite John Columbus of Mantua, N. J., is near to death from blood-poisoning. He is now in the Cooper hospital, Camden, and the physicians there hold out little hope that he will recover.

Columbus was a motorman on the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury trolley road. A few days ago a mosquito alighted on the hand that was grasping the brake handle. Columbus watched the pest as it gorged itself, and then killed it with a resounding smack.

He scratched the bite, but thought little of it. In a day or two his hand became useless, and he was compelled to go to the hospital.—Philadelphia North American.

Nearly 200 union bricklayers quit work at Minneapolis because they were not supplied with union helpers. Building operations involving \$2,000,000 are tied up.

The treasury of the American Federation of Labor held \$62,940 July 1 last, of which \$55,894 was credited to the defense fund and \$7,046 to the general fund of the body.

John H. Maloney of Chicago, elected president of the National Building Trades Council at its recent convention in Denver, is agent of Electrical Workers' Union No. 134.

The strike waged by Peoria, Ill., butchers against the Peoria packing house since last October has been declared off by the strikers, organized labor refusing to support them.

Officials of the Iron Molders' Union of North America are said to be considering the advisability of moving the headquarters of the organization from Cincinnati to Washington, D. C.

The trouble between the American Shipbuilding Company and its employees at Bay City, Mich., has been compromised. The men will work ten hours a day and the wages will be slightly increased.

The next annual convention of Laundry Workers will be held at San Francisco. Chicago lost the headquarters, and they will remain at Troy, N. Y., a constitutional amendment being necessary to move them.

The national executive committee of the United Garment Workers, whose convention has just closed at Indianapolis decided to send President Langer and Secretary White to St. Louis to adjust the differences of union tailors there.

About 7,500 textile workers of Crimmitzchau have struck for shorter hours. The police broke up four meetings because non-resident officials of the Textile Workers' Union addressed them. A fifth mass meeting was allowed to continue.

A strike of the stone cutters of Allegheny County, Pa., was begun for an increase in wages of 10 cents an hour. The men have been receiving 50 cents an hour. Over 500 men are idle and about 15,000 members of other occupations will be affected.

The Bookbinders' union has been offered a site of land adjoining the Printers' Home at Colorado Springs and the national brotherhood is considering the matter. The question may be referred to the locals for their opinion as to the style of home to be

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At the close of a stormy session of the Central Federated union at New York it was voted to stand by the marine machinists' union in its strike for an increase in wages. This means that the sympathetic strike tying up all the shipyards in New York and vicinity may be ordered.

The strike of Holyoke (Mass.), papermakers has been declared off. Practically the entire force of employees returned to work at the New London division of the American Writing Paper Company. It is expected that within a day or two all the fine mills will be running.

J. R. Sovereign, for several years the leader of the Knights of Labor, writes from Wallace, Idaho, that he has been succeeded by another in the management of the Idaho State Tribune, the property of the miners' unions of the Coeur d'Alenes, and will start another paper of his own.

It is estimated that fully 1,500 employees at various parts of the Pennsylvania railway system will soon find themselves without work. In the car shops the repair and construction work is being done on a smaller scale, and in order to make a creditable financial showing the company is laying off men.

Officers of the newly organized International Brotherhood of Teamsters are to be established at Indianapolis early in October. National Secretary Treasurer E. L. Turley will take charge of the office at that time, removing from Chicago, and J. J. Dwyer, editor of the Teamsters' Journal, the official organ, will also go.

The National Building Trades Council, in session at Denver, adopted a resolution indorsing the Stonemasons' International Union of America, and condemning the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America because of its alleged attempt to disrupt the stonemasons' organization with a view to absorbing it as a body.

At the recent convention in New York City the Lithographic Press Feeders voted in favor of establishing an Allied Trades Council along the lines of the Allied Printing Trades Council. They also voted to establish a fund for organization throughout every city of importance in the entire country, and the union will soon start a general organizer in the field.

Because of a deadlock with the miners over the wage scale a convention of mine operators of the Southwest has been called in Kansas City to form a closer compact for offensive and defensive measures in the event of expected trouble. It is the intention of the operators to ask President Mitchell to visit Kansas City and to reopen the wage scale question, in the belief that he will favor their position.

The recent convention of the Lithographic Press Feeders' International Union decided upon the formation of allied trade councils in every city of importance in the country. These councils are to be based on lines laid down by the allied printing trades councils.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, which has its headquarters in England, have decided upon Adolph Strasser, former president of the Cigar-makers' International Union, to arbitrate their differences.

There has been no further trouble between the non-union men and the striking machinists at the Riverside plant of the United States Steel Corporation at Benwood, W. Va. The works are in operation and everything is quiet, with no signs of another outbreak at this time.

The headquarters of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' International Union have been removed from Olean, N. Y., to Philadelphia. Dennis Healey of Lowell is the international president.

Bricklayers and plasterers at Utica, N. Y., who have been out for several weeks, voted to return to work. The strike was a sympathetic walkout due to trouble between carpenters and their employers.

About 150 longshoremen employed by the Joy Steamship company went on strike at New York because of the discharge of the head stevedore. Attempts at compromise failed. A number of non-union men were put to work.

Six hundred teamsters at Seattle, Wash., have struck to enforce their demands for higher wages and shorter hours. The building trades will probably be drawn into the controversy if material is handled by non-union teamsters.

Three national unions of railway clerks may consolidate under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. The newest of them is the

Clerks, which was formed in Chicago, Ill., last April.

Transcontinental railroads in Western Washington have sent East in an effort to secure a sufficient supply of labor to carry on their construction work. The men are engaged at wages 10 per cent higher than the companies paid at this time last year.

The Iron Molders' union is considering the removal of the national offices from Cincinnati to Washington. Current with this report comes the announcement that President Martin is to resign and Vice-President Valentine is named as his probable successor.

During 1902 labor disputes in the United Kingdom were fewer than in the preceding year, but they affected a greater number of workpeople than in the preceding five years. The time lost, however, was less than 1901, and was below the average of the last five years.

At Caerphilly, Glamorganshire, 385 colliers were recently fined £2 each for absenting themselves from work one week. The men declined to descend the colliery shaft in company with non-union men. The company thereupon sued them for damages and won the case.

Five hundred hay and grain teamsters of Chicago were granted an increase in wages which will add \$50,000 a year to their pay rolls. The concessions came just in time to prevent a strike, for the men had received orders to walk out and had been promised the support of all other union drivers in Chicago.

After being on strike since July 14, the machinists and helpers of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company have returned to work, terms of settlement having been decided upon. The men demanded an increase from thirty-one cents to thirty-five cents an hour. A compromise of thirty-two cents was agreed upon.

In order that harmonious relations may be established and permanently maintained in the building trades of Boston, Mass., it is proposed to form a combination of the leading trades, which shall work under an arbitration agreement. Should the trades undertaking to form the projected combination succeed, approximately 10,000 men would be affected.

For the recognition of their union, the pipemakers employed in factories at New York City have inaugurated a series of strikes. The first one, just called, involves only 150 men, but the leaders declare that unless fair demands are granted there will be a general shutdown. At a meeting of the manufacturers it was decided to fight the union to a finish.

The questions of the legality or illegality of "picketing" by labor unions in the time of strike may be taken to the United States Supreme Court by the unionists of Chicago, Ill., who want it to say "whether or not the hopes and aspirations of our citizens can be juggled with by corporations, courts, false affidavits, special police and hired rioters."

The South African labor problem presents the fact that if they all worked there would not be enough natives to meet the growing requirements of the country.

After being out sixteen weeks, the striking machinists of the Berlin (Wis.) machine works have returned to work without any concessions on the part of the company.

Telegraph operators of the Chicago, Rock Island — Pacific railway system have petitioned for a 10 per cent increase in wages and nine hours' work a day instead of ten.

A number of firms in Wheeling, W. Va., have refused to concede the demands of the union tinner. The latter's strike has been dragging on in consequence since April 1.

A rumor is gaining ground at Toronto, Can., that the molders' strike will be settled by arbitration, the Deputy Minister of Labor having offered his services as arbitrator.

All the South Wales tin plate works controlled by the Employers' Association closed for an indefinite period, in consequence of a wage dispute. From 20,000 to 30,000 workmen are affected.

Carpenters at Toledo, Ohio, who were holding out for 37½ cents an hour, have compromised on 35 cents. This agreement lasts for a certain period, when the advanced scale goes into effect.

Owing to the idleness of a large number of union sheet steel mills, a meeting of the advisory board of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers will be held for the purpose of declaring nonunion mills, many of which are in operation, open mills, to permit idle men to secure employment.

The employees of eighteen of the leading restaurants of Chicago, were called out August 24, and every lunch room in the downtown district was closed up. It is estimated that 1,500 employees quit work in the eighteen restaurants tied up. The men claim they have been unfairly treated by the arbitration committee.

The Western Federation of Miners has issued an appeal to unions throughout the country to contribute to an "eight-hour day fund," and let the battleground be in the Western country. The Western miners have already started the fund. The circular is signed by W. D. Hayward of Denver, secretary of the federation.

In his annual address to the Metal Polishers and Allied Trades convention President Lynch advocated the insistence for a nine-hour day throughout the United States and Canada, that the several states be divided into fifteen districts, and biennial sessions, because of the great loss of time involved in yearly sessions.

Machinists and bootmakers of the Great Northern railway want an advance in wages. They are now getting thirty-four cents an hour for a 10-hour day. The machinists will ask for forty cents, but would probably compromise on thirty-seven cents, which is the new scale on the Northern Pacific. The bootmakers ask an advance from thirty-four to forty and forty-two cents, but are also expected to accept the Northern Pacific scale of thirty-seven cents.

The Cuyahoga Telephone Company at Cleveland Ohio, announces that as the result of an experiment one-fifth of the surplus earnings of the company will be set aside and distributed among its employees in proportion to their salaries, dating from July 1. The plan is adopted in the belief that it will result in more efficient service, greater economy and larger earnings, and if successful will be permanent after a trial of six months. Several hundred employees are affected.

The long textile strike at Philadelphia, as far as it applies to Dotson's mills, is at an end. The tapestry carpet weavers voted to capitulate. The mills have opened and 2,000 hands given employment. Mr. Dobson announced that as the strikers had surrendered he would grant their request for weekly pay instead of bi-weekly.

The resumption of the Dotson mills, it is believed, will have such an influence that the entire force of textile workers will soon return to work. Defections have reduced their ranks, originally numbering 50,000, to less than 10,000.

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SOCIALIST NEWS

Socialists of Greene county will meet in Linton, Sunday, September 27, to form a permanent county organization.

Socialists of DeKalb county met in county convention at Auburn on Aug. 29, and delegates from Waterloo, Garrett, and Butler being present.

Comrade Bowen of Indianapolis will go to Ft. Wayne on Sept. 25, to speak on the street. The mayor has assured us that our speaker will be arrested.

Three more towns have been added to the circuits this week. Those knowing of socialists in other parts of the state should send their name and address to the state secretary so that he can write in an effort to enroll their city on the speaking circuit.

Eugene V. Debs spoke to a large audience at Masonic Temple, Wednesday night, at Indianapolis, to a large audience.

The engagement of O. P. Bard at Indianapolis has been cut short and he starts south this week filling dates in the southern part of the state on his way home in Texas.

The state secretary has now a supply of the party emblems for advertising purposes and orders will be filled as rapidly as they are received.

Logansport reports great success with the four meetings arranged for Simonton. They will now get down to the work of organization and an effort will be made to enroll every socialist in the city as a party member.

Dates for the agitators:—Condo, Sullivan 19; Switz City 20 and 21; Odon 22; Ragsville 23; Washington 24; Columbus 25, 26 and 27.

Bard:—Greensburg 17; Lawrenceburg 18; Aurora 19 and 20; Vevey 21; Madison 22; New Washington 23 and 24; Jeffersonville 25.

Klein:—Wabash 18; Peru 19 and 20; Kokomo 21; Greentown 22; Frankfort 23; Lafayette 24 and 25.

Simonton:—Alexandria 18; Marion 19; Hartford City 20, 21 and 22; Anderson 23; Indianapolis 24; Plainfield 25.

Biegler:—Cambridge City 23; Milton 23; Richmond 24; Winchester 25.

WEEKLY BULLETIN.

National Secretary's Report of the Week's Agitation.

Geo. H. Goebel reports his work in Virginia as follows:

Opened at Norfolk, Aug. 21, with open air meeting and good audience. On Sunday went to Ocean View, with thought of reaching the large crowd of people who visit there Sundays, but the trolley company, being thoroughly class conscious, declined to permit any meeting.

From there went to Richmond, which I found to be ripe for socialist agitation, because of the car strike, which was just coming to a close with the men defeated. Spoke Saturday night in hall. Sunday afternoon went to a public park, intending to speak. Was told by the police that only religious speaking was permitted there, and the moment I attempted anything else I would be hauled down.

When I started I called attention to the statement of the chief of police, and suggested that there could hardly be a law against talking on the street, as, if there was, he would not dare give permission for its violation, therefore the chief was assuming to make law himself, and I served notice that we proposed to have not only this, but future meetings. Presently a policeman appeared and said he was sent to tell me I must stop talking.

was to arrest me. Finally the policeman went off and returned with the word we could go ahead. So we had the first test of the right of free speech in Richmond, with first blood in favor of the working class.

On Wednesday, when I went back to Petersburg, I found nothing had been done, owing to diphtheria breaking out, so was disappointed in getting results hoped for. I have, however, some union men circulating a charter application, and the Richmond comrades have promised to go over and finish the work.

Went next to Lynchburg, and found old local was dead, but with information given me by Comrade Hek, went to work. Was given opportunity to talk in Trades Union Hall, a union meeting adjourning so that I could proceed. Got ten signers to application, and comrades are confident they will get many more.

Geobel began in Tennessee at Knoxville, on Sept. 4, and afterwards visited Harrison, Nashville and Memphis, beginning in Arkansas, Sept. 14, under direction of State Secretary Perrin, for eleven dates. Comrades Hall of Newport News, and Chappelle of Richmond wrote in high praise of Goebel's work.

George E. Bigelow is meeting with opposition from the newspapers in Kansas. One of them says: "He is what might be called a fine speaker. He was fluent and musical in voice, attractive in appearance. All of which gave him the greater power to deceive," and "he is a good lecturer, but wonderfully illogical."

Bigelow himself reports: "At Abilene I spoke to the farmers in the streets in the afternoon, with about 75 present, and, in the evening, had a fairly interesting meeting with about 150 present. There being no meeting arranged at Acme, I stayed over and spoke a gain at Abilene. We have some splendid comrades here."

"At Minneapolis I spoke on the street in the afternoon, and in the court house in the evening. This is a small place, and my audience was numbered accordingly. I next went to Salina, speaking there four times in three days. I found a splendid band of comrades there, all loyal socialist workers. At Lyons there were no arrangements made for me, so I rustled around and finally had a meeting with 100 present. I secured a number of names to application cards, and an organization should soon result."

"At McPherson I spoke to 125 the first night, although a band concert and church festival were running in opposition to me. At Galva had small meeting in the afternoon, and seemed to make favorable impression. In the evening Comrade Baldwin drove me to Canton, where I had a good meeting and found enthusiastic workers for socialism. I spoke four times at Hutchinson, and a dozen new names were added to the local. At Wichita on Sept. 7, I had the best meeting since coming into Kansas. At Eldorado I found no arrangements, but found some comrades and spoke to about 100 in the afternoon. Comrades along the line report favorably upon Mr. Bigelow's work, and prophesy good results from his tour."

M. W. Wilkins, under date of Aug. 30, reports his work in Washington as follows: "Aug. 16, 17 and 18, addressed meetings at Bucoda, Ramier, and Yelm, respectively, the latter place being the only one having a local, which is 12 years old. At South Union I addressed a large crowd of farmers, and organized a local of five members. Held two good meetings at Hoquiam, and left the comrades enthusiastic. Following this I had at Aberdeen what the local comrades said were the two best meetings ever held there. Same at Montesano, where comrades said no speaker had ever excited the same interest. Revived interest in local at Elma, where comrades were discouraged, but extra benches had to be put in hall to accommodate the crowd. At Oakville held largest meeting I ever had in town of same size, and organized with nine members. At Winlock organized with five members, and expect to do the same at Chehalis."

W. L. Dewart reports on his Maryland trip. All dates made by Goebel, as follows: "Started at Cumberland, Aug. 25, addressing first socialist meeting ever held there. The meeting was successful, and a local should soon be organized. At Mt. Savage I had a large meeting, and, while the town is said to be full of socialists, they are not quite ready to join the party. "Rain fell at Frostburg, but the miners' band turned out, and we had a large crowd, as was also the case at Lonaconing, another large mining town. At all my meetings I called attention to the necessity for the signatories to the petition to place the socialist party on the official ballot."

Comrade Wm. A. Toole of Baltimore will give two weeks during September to working in Maryland, where conditions are such that special attention must be given to get a state organization formed."

Mrs. Ella Reeve Cohen reports having meetings in Delaware for Comrades Goebel, Hanford, Taylor, Moore and Long and visiting personally Wilmington and Newcastle in the interest of organization, at a total cost of \$20.58.

Charters have been granted during the week to locals at Lynchburg, Va.; Charlotte, N. C.; Charleston, S. C.; Lonsuccing, Md.; New Iberia, La.; Welsh, La.; Mermentau, La.; and Charleston, W. Va. The special organizing fund has reached a total of \$973.02. Try the Kirschner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vandalia railroad. Citizens phone 152; Bell 1527.

THERE IS NO CRISIS.

GOMPERS GIVES THE PANIC STRICKEN A QUIET LITTLE TALK.

Society and Business Have Nothing to Fear From Labor Unions—Labor Is Not Infallible, but It Measures Up Well With the Other Side.

"If we are to believe certain newspapers and some panic stricken business men a terrible crisis confronts the country," states President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor in discussing the alleged false alarms about organized labor. "Disaster threatens us. Our prosperity is at an end. Industry may as well be suspended and capital locked up in vaults," continues the labor leader. "Unless we do this, that or the other thing, say the solemn and wise men, including professors of geology and astronomy, a revolution or civil war is unavoidable."

"Now, what has happened? Why do the prophets of woe and evil rage so furiously? What is the trouble? "Unionism is the trouble," answers the plutocratic chorus. "Labor," says an eastern paper, which is doubtless astonished at its own moderation, "is literally crazy. It has become intolerably arrogant, tyrannical, reckless and aggressive, and its mad career must be checked at once."

"But what has unionism done? "Has it attempted to confiscate the property of the employing class? "Has it defied law and order and committed high crimes and misdemeanors?"

"Mistakes have been made, no doubt, but are they of so grave a character as to justify this talk about a crisis and a revolution? "Let us consider the indictment in detail. In many instances organized workmen have demanded an increase of wages. There is assuredly nothing criminal or morally wrong in such demands."

"The law allows such demands. Morality has no objection to them, and political economy does not condemn them so long as they are within the limit of the ability of capital to meet. Has the limit been passed? The question cannot be answered offhand or dogmatically."

"The employers' assertion that they cannot afford to pay more is not always conclusive, for they are neither disinterested nor infallible. Besides, employers are often able to pay a wage after a strike they vociferously declared before the strike would be ruinous. What we know as facts bearing on the situation are these: That the country has been 'prosperous' beyond all precedents, that the price of every or nearly every commodity consumed by the workman has been steadily rising, that the employers very rarely make voluntary advances in wages and that, as a rule, the workman who does not demand an increase never gets it."

"How many well meaning persons forget that the bigoted, obstinate, unreasonable employer is responsible for more strikes than the much abused, 'unreasonable' workman? The press does not remind them of this important truth, though it professes to be fair and impartial."

"Suppose that labor is not always the plink of propriety; that it may ask more than it expects to get, it is still true that in the great majority of the cases labor is ready for compromise from the first moment. It is anxious to meet the employer, to consider his objections, to discuss the issue with him. There have been exceptional cases of impracticability on the part of raw, immature, inexperienced unions, which we deplore and endeavor to remedy, but it is ridiculous to exaggerate the significance of these exceptions."

"Where is the law of nature ordaining that employers shall have all the comforts and luxuries and the workmen the bare necessities and not always even those?"

"What is 'too much?' "What is the average rate of weekly wages in the country under our 'boundless' prosperity?"

"Let those who talk about the insanity of union labor honestly consider whether he who gets \$10, \$15 or even \$20 a week really threatens the industrial and social order when he demands a 10 or 20 per cent increase or a reduction of hours that would enable him to live and work to live instead of living to work and being a beast of burden."

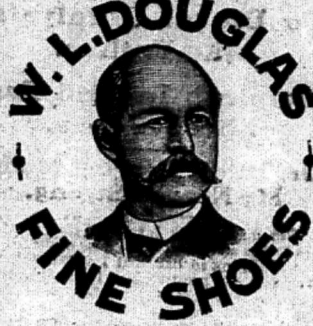
"If we are so wonderfully prosperous and progressive the workman is entitled to a fair share of our prosperity. Even when he demands more he is within his rights, and there is no sense or decency in denouncing him as a criminal or an enemy of society."

"As to lawlessness, the truth is, as every impartial man must recognize, that there is less of it than ever before. Compare the worst of the present day strikes with those of the seventies or nineties of the last century. The stronger the unions the more peaceable are the strikes which they as a last resort are compelled to undertake."

"There has been a marked improvement in the situation with regard to violence and disorder in connection with labor disputes, yet the intolerant employers and the plutocratic press talk about the crisis through which we are passing and the revolution which is surely coming."

"There is no crisis and no danger of a revolution. Law and order are secure so far as organized labor is concerned. The fair and sensible employer has nothing to fear. He will always receive consideration and never be refused arbitration. The agreements which he may make with union labor will be kept sacredly. It is only he who prefers war to friendly negotiation who will have trouble and difficulty. He that takes up the sword shall perish by the sword."

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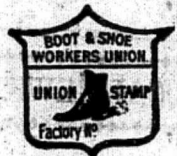


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BIG FOUR EXCURSIONS

\$9.00 Chattanooga, Tenn., and Return—September 17th. Good to return till September 30th on account of rennion of Wilder's Brigade, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

\$18.17 Baltimore, Md., and Return.—September 18, 19 and 20, account Saversign Grand Lodge Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Good returning leaving Baltimore not later than September 25th, or by payment of \$1 may be extended until October 3. Liberal stop overs on return trip via Big Four, Chesapeake & Ohio and Pennsylvania lines. E. E. SOUTH, Agent.

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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. 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.

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THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

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

THE TOILER COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year.....50 cents
Six Months.....25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE
422 OHIO STREET

Entered at the Postoffice at Terre Haute, Ind., as second-class matter.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A Number of very Remarkable Sights and Curious Objects.

The equestrian element has been made prominent in the programme of the Barnum & Bailey Show, as sixteen champions appear. Having determined to restore many circus numbers, Manager Bailey secured the best leapers and tumbler-men and women who can do doubles and triples and twisters and corkers, and backward flings with pirouettes, and inaugurated the finest contests in these specialties that have been seen in the ring. The aerial department was organized on the same scale. For aerial acts he secured the most marvelous performers of all countries, whose sensational acts are unapproachable. The Show itself is the best Mr. Bailey ever put out, and comprises the menageries, the animal circus, the entertainment in the menagerie with lots of versatile people, and, by the way, a great attraction—the hippodrome and many other features. There are also nearly one hundred trained horses which appear in a majestic performance in three rings at onetime, while 3 herds of elephants perform in 3 rings at another period. 3 troupes of acrobats and 3 companies of aerialists also appear at the same time. Cyclo, the Kinetic Demon, defies the law of gravitation and tempts death in his wonderful ride. A great patriotic exhibition of models of U. S. warships is one of the most novel and instructive sights ever presented anywhere. Numberless living pictures of a wonderfully interesting character, lady clowns and ringmasters, high-jumping and long-distance leaping horses and ponies, many novel races, the new woman in bloomers on horseback, cages of wild beasts, with a myriad curious and rare animals never seen before in captivity, and the celebrated collection of living freaks and human curiosities. The new street parade contains among its novel features a forty-horse team and a vast number of allegorical floats with tableaux vivants, and all will be here on Saturday, September 20.

The Terre Haute Gazette is an unfair newspaper. Discontinue your subscription and patronage.

Miner Suffocated.

James Rosa and Vedo Frassinetti, two Italian miners employed at Zeller's No. 2 coal mine at Diamond, went into the mine after supper Wednesday night to finish some work. They were overcome by powder smoke and when found by companions Rosa was dead. Frassinetti quickly recovered after being brought on top. Rosa was 18 years of age and had been in this country only three years.

President Hargrove Back.

President George Hargrove, of the United Mine Workers, District No. 11, is highly in favor of the action taken by the American Mining congress which met at Deadwood, South Dakota, last week, and to which he was a delegate, in an effort to have congress create a bureau of mining as an extra-cabinet office, to be operated on the same principle as the department of agriculture. Numerous resolutions to this effect were introduced in the convention from all parts of the country, though its promotion originated among the metal miners. Only two delegates from Indiana attended the convention, the other beside Mr. Hargrove being E. Simmons of La Porte, Ind.

National board member, Purcell, has returned from Cabbelsburg and Montgomery, where there were little disputes among the men which were readily settled. There is no trouble at any of the mines in this district now and all of them are working, except a few closed down for repairs.

Miner Injured.

Fritz Adams of Fontanel sustained a fractured right arm, near the shoulder, and was badly bruised in the neck and back, by falling coal and slate, while working in the Union mine of the Coal Bluff Mining Company, Wednesday afternoon.

New Vice-President.

The bricklayers held their regular meeting Wednesday night in room 4 of the C. L. U. hall. Vice President James Jones handed in his resignation which was accepted. Harry Minters was elected to fill the office.

There are no "open offices" in Terre Haute, notwithstanding the Gazette's statement to the contrary.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered From Many Sources.

The Bricklayers' International Union has a membership of over 80,000.

Philadelphia textile works employ 6,608 children under 16 years of age.

Union bakers at Columbus, Ohio, will organize the cracker handlers and bread salesmen.

At the beginning of the year there were 16,000 women members of labor unions in New York state.

At the beginning of this year the total membership of the Austrian Federation of Trades Unions was 164,488.

It is said that the fight that organized labor is putting up against the National Biscuit Company is beginning to be felt.

Union carpenters at Newport, R. I., have rejected the contract presented by the Builders' Association and the strike continues.

Striking shoe operatives at Montreal, Can., have returned to work, their strike resulting in an ignominious defeat for the organization.

The United Garment Workers at Chicago, composed entirely of women, has a membership of 8,000. It is the largest women's union in that city.

Samuel Simons of Boston was elected one of the national board of trustees of the united garment workers' union at the Indianapolis convention.

It is reported that the Western Union contemplates an advance to its

Fated

To Die of Paralysis Like Father. Helpless Invalid For Three Years.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Made My Nerves Strong.

"For many years I suffered from terrible headaches and pains at the base of the brain, and finally got so bad that I was overcome with nervous prostration. I had frequent dizzy spells and was so weak and exhausted that I could take but little food. The best physicians told me I could not live; that I would die of paralysis, as my father and grandfather had. I remained a helpless invalid for three years, when I heard of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and began using it. That winter I felt better than I had before in many years, and I have not been troubled with those dreadful headaches since I first used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. My appetite is good and my nerves are strong."—Mrs. N. M. Bucknell, 2929 Oak-land Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

"For many years I suffered from nervous prostration, and could not direct my household affairs, nor have any cares. My stomach was very weak, headaches very severe, and I was so nervous that there was not a night in years that I slept over one hour at a time. We spent hundreds of dollars for doctors and medicine. I was taken to Chicago and treated by specialists, but received no benefit at all. Finally I heard of Dr. Miles' Nervine and began its use. I was surprised that it helped me so quickly, and great was my joy to find, after using seven bottles, that I had fully recovered my health."—Mrs. W. A. Thompson, Duluth, Minn.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

operators which will average \$5 a month. About 5,000 men will be affected.

Practically all the mines in the Cripple Creek, Colo., district are closed down in consequence of the union miners' strike. The number of miners on strike is estimated at 2,700. Hundreds of miners are leaving the camp for other localities.

The International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen elected as president Timothy Healey of New York. The next convention will be held in Washington in August of next year. It was voted to remove the national headquarters from New York to Omaha.

Engineers and firemen of the entire Union Pacific railway system have been granted an average increase of wages for the engineers of about 3 1/2 and the firemen 4 1/2 per cent. The increase runs from 10 to 20 cents a hundred miles for the engineers, with proportionate increase for the firemen.

The twenty-first annual convention of the Illinois State Federation of Labor has been called for Oct. 13 by President Adam Menche of Kewanee. Important matters will be discussed, especially by the legislative committee, and the work will be mapped out for the session of the next general assembly.

Officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers say that the organization will be chartered shortly by the American Labor Union. The American Federation of Labor has persistently refused a charter to the organization. The officers claim that the general membership now numbers 95,000 in good standing.

About 200 machinists and helpers in the employ of the Boston and Albany railroad at the Allston shops at Boston, went on strike. The cause of the strike is the failure of the company to grant a demand for an advance of twelve and a half per cent in the hour wage rate. The machinists employed in the Boston and Albany shops in West Springfield also went out.

In an effort to secure to adoption of the eight-hour day by mutual agreement the National Civic Federation is arranging for a mass meeting in Chicago early in the fall at which prominent manufacturers and other employers will be brought face to face with important union labor leaders and the questions and ideas for the peaceful adoption of the eight-hour day be discussed.

At a session of the law committee of the Journeymen Tailors' union held at the headquarters of the organization in Bloomington, the report of the national secretary-treasurer, John B. Lennon was read. It showed that 137 new unions had been organized during the year, with an increase in membership of 4,769, making the total membership 14,296. The sum of \$34,262 was spent for strike benefits.

The International Typographical union decided unanimously to hold its meeting in 1904 at St. Louis, all other candidates withdrawing. Delegates Gilmour of Montreal and Powell of Ottawa gave notice that those cities would be candidates for the honor in 1905. They stated that there is opposition in Canada to international unionism, and expressed the opinion that a meeting in the dominion would strengthen the cause.

A treaty of peace has been agreed to between the Builders' Exchange league and the Building Trades' council at Pittsburg. All men of all trades resumed work without any discrimination. The scale agreed upon by the joint committee is to take effect from the time of the resumption of work. The resumption of work affects about 10,000 men.

The report of Financier Metcalf of the Iron Molders' Union of North America shows the membership of the organization to have been 76,416 at the end of last June. The increase has been about 12,000 in the past six months. The dues for the past

Friday Is Always

Bargain Day.

Come Early.



Friday Is Always

Remnant Day.

Come Early.

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Are the very best that grows; sold only direct from the plantation to the consumer for 59c. 1 lb of the 60c Tea, any kind, and 1 lb Empress Mocha and Java Coffee, the 24c kind, both for

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Get teachers' voting checks with all purchases.

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Get your order in before we are compelled to advance the price.

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Linton Roll of Honor.

The following named Linton gentlemen have served the Lord, this week, by fasting and prayer and by paying their subscriptions to The Toiler:

Gil Brady, 50 cents; Wm. Toms, \$1.00. Next?

No Strike on Big Four.

While the strike talk amongst the employes of the Big Four at Indianapolis has all the earmarks of serious agitation, the employes of the road here say the condition has been exaggerated and not only do they not expect a strike, but they say the matter will be amicably arranged without the least friction.

Labor Day Report.

Reports on the Labor Day celebration show that the Central Labor Union managed to clear something on the Labor day doings at the fair ground. \$600 is the figure at which they estimate the profits, though it may be a little more than that, as all the reports are not yet in.

Brewery Workers' Picnic.

A picnic will be held at the Fair Grounds under the auspices of the Brewery Workers, Sunday afternoon. Invitations have been sent to other towns, and a large crowd is expected. Ben Hanford, the "Printer Orator," of New York, will be the speaker. A fee of ten cents will be charged for admission to the grounds.

Suit for Damages.

Daniel Sparks filed suit for \$10,000 damages against the North Baltimore Bottle Glass company, in the superior court, for peculiar injuries which he sustained while working at the glass factory last October.

Sparks was sent to clean a cistern in the packing house of the glass plant and slipped from a ladder, and falling to the bottom.

Hunters' Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hunter, during their stay abroad, are spending most of their time in study of the social problems of the different countries which they visit. During the two months they spent in Russia they made a special study of Russia's great Jewish problem and especially of the Jewish emigration to America. They were much interested in the conditions as they found them in Moscow, Wilna and Dunaburg. While in Russia they spent a day with Tolstol at his home. They found his great knowledge of the Russian Jews of much value to them in their study.

Families Awarded Damage.

The families of three victims of the explosion of the Indiana powder mill near Fontanel, last May, will receive \$900 each in damages. Petitions for authority to settle claims were filed in probate court and granted to Mrs. Emma Riddle, widow of Caleb T. Riddle; Lucinda E. Smith, mother of Elijah E. Smith, and Mariah Arthur, wife of Frank Arthur.

The petitions set out that the chances against getting a verdict in a damage suit are such that it was considered more profitable to accept what the company offered for the reason that the powder mill explosion was accidental.

LABOR TEMPLE HOUSE.

Thos. Carico of Staunton Held the Lucky Number.

Tiket Number 29480, held by Thomas Carico, of Staunton, won the six room cottage raffled by the Indianapolis Labor Temple Association at the Labor Day celebration in that city.

The Plumbing Ordinance.

The Terre Haute Journeymen Plumbers say their opposition to the new inspection ordinance is that they will be required to pay five dollars a year for a license to work. Harry Heverin, C. W. Wiswell and J. A. McGarvey denied last night a report that five dollars a year is charged in other cities. They say the fee is only one dollar, which they are willing to pay.

They also deny that the mayor was ever criticized at any of their meetings for a delay in having the ordinance passed, or that they asked that a union man be appointed as inspector. They also say they knew none of the provisions of the ordinance prepared by the boss plumbers until after it was passed by the council.

John Mitchell's Book.

New York, Sept. 14.—The Central Labor Union yesterday voted to postpone its endorsement of John Mitchell's book because the firm which is publishing the volume has had other work done in non-union offices. This action was taken at the request of the delegates from the printing trades.

The publication company has made arrangements to have the new book on Labor by the United Mine Workers' leader printed by a union concern. Most of their other work is said to be given to non-union shops.