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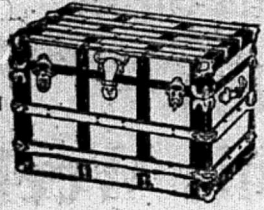
THE TOILER.

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VOL. 5—NO. 35

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1903.

FIFTH YEAR



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YOUTH AND ACTION.

Until recent years, the young were not supposed to be wise enough to do much of anything except to follow in the footsteps of the old, the wrinkled and gray of hair. The physician, the judge, the lawyer, the author must all have the testimonials of Old Father Time before being accounted fit and proper to attain eminence in their respective profession.

While the world has lost none of its reverence for age, it nevertheless has changed in reference to the old notion that gray hairs are essential to wisdom and that physical infirmity is the beginning of mental maturity.

The young man and the young woman are in demand today as never before in the world's history, and an examination of its modern activities discloses the fact that in every field of endeavor they are achieving victories and winning the laurels of fame.

This does not signify that the aged are to be relegated to the rear or discarded—quite the contrary—their wisdom, gained from experience, their knowledge, the fruit of study, are to be recognized at their true value, but in the intellectual and scientific era now dawning mere age is no longer to be a guarantee of wisdom, nor callow youth the synonym of ignorance and folly.

The antiquated notions of the past are being discarded in these days of keen and searching investigation. Only that which bears the test of practical utility, of common sense and of having the attributes of progress escapes the ruthless iconoclasm of this revolutionary age.

And this is as it should be. The past has had its day, and its hoary traditions survive to tell us whence we came and help us determine whither we are tending.

The world today is aflame with the ardor of youth and trembles beneath the power of action.

Old things are passing away. The new, the vital, the progressive are in demand. Ideas and ideals are swiftly changing.

It is glorious to be young and to have a hand, a heart, a brain and a soul in this marvellous Twentieth century reformation!

Victor Hugo prophesied that the present century would abolish poverty. He was gifted with prescient vision. He foresaw the day when all the earth would be fair and beautiful and all mortals brethren, and the dawn gilded his noble brow, fired his soul with passion and inspired his pen with immortality.

Victor Hugo was proud to avow himself a socialist. That is the noblest word in modern language, and the proudest title mortal ever bore.

A Soldier in the Grand Army of Universal Peace!

Rulers will disappear, millionaires will sink into oblivion, or, like Dives, lift up their eyes in hell, imploring for a drop of water from the Lazarus they spurned; titles will turn to dust and the gilded trappings of our cruel commercial civilization will be spared as relics only, but the thoughts and deeds of the young and active, inspired evangelists of the coming day, who are organizing the world's crusade to abolish the barbarous reign of capitalism and humanize the earth and glorify the race with brotherhood, will live and throb in the heart of humanity forever!

THE STREET STEAL.

AN INCIDENT has occurred in connection with the controversy over the street fair, which is appropriate at this time, when a permanent steal of twenty-seven inches of the public highway is being perpetrated by influential exponents of "law and order."

Judge Stimson, to whom application had been made for a restraining order against the street fair, is quoted in an interview as stating that a blockade of the streets is prompted by the "spirit of mob law." Aside from the authenticity of the interview, which the judge in part denies, it is good to quote at this time, as it bears on the question at issue, and comes from one whose special vocation is

THE SOCIALIST AND THE SURPLUS.

By WM. R. FOX.

THE Socialist was on his soap-box on the corner.

A vast throng was around him. And he was saying:

"Lo, the workers produce all things in great measure. Others than the workers produce not. Yet the others possess and enjoy all things, while they, who produce have nothing but needs and miseries and shames."

"And why is this? Why shiver and starve the workers?"

"Because they need brain to get the product of their brawn. They must use their minds. Necessity bids them think. I have heard thousands shout for a full dinner pail. What did it mean? It meant they did not think as men."

"They thought as the mule thinks—of food, of shelter. That shout for animal food alone was a confession of their fall. The full dinner pail! A bare living—mule's wages, brute pay!"

"Manhood shouts not for this. Your masters would not be satisfied with bread alone—or a roof, or even the best of wear. They want leisure, education, literature, recreation, entertainment, art, science, all the best of life."

"They get all these things. Yet they produce nothing. They never work. Those who work and produce all have none of these things."

"Why? Because they are satisfied to work and have nothing! They are satisfied with the full dinner pail! That is to say they are satisfied with nothing—for, to trueness, merely to live is nothing. It is the use of life that glorifies and ennobles it. To live in slavery is to be worse than dead."

"Those who toil and give all to drones, as you forever do, are slaves. Masters take your surplus."

"What do you mean by the surplus?"

"It is all that you produce above your support."

"Your masters must leave you enough to live on or you would die and produce no more for them. So, to keep you in trim for work, they leave you a living. And they make a virtue of it and you applaud, shouting for the full dinner pail."

"They never shout for the full dinner pail!"

"They want all your surplus."

"And they get it."

"Because they get it they do not have to work."

"Their wives do not have to work."

"Their children are not slaves."

"They have servants."

"They take a little of your surplus and hire your sons and daughters to wait on them."

"You not only support them, but you

give your flesh and blood to perform for them the most menial tasks.

"Your surplus pays for all."

"Your masters go to the mountains on it, to Colorado, to California, to Florida, to all the seashores, and to Europe and all countries. Their lives are a perpetual vacation."

"Balls, fetes, golf, race courses, yachting, gambling halls, into all these things your surplus goes. Your masters spend it, waste it. And they always ask for more."

"If you only kept this surplus!"

"You would not be slaves!"

"Slaves surrender the fruits of their labor. That's all the masters want. They care nothing for the slave. They want his surplus."

"If you only kept your surplus!"

"Your masters would have to work!"

"They would no longer be masters!"

"They would be compelled to accept life on equal terms with you."

"If you only kept your surplus!"

"You could educate your children!"

"You could enjoy vacations!"

"You would have leisure and means for travel and science and art."

"You could develop yourselves physically, mentally, spiritually, and become all-round perfect men. You would scorn to cheer for a bare subsistence—the full dinner pail! You would tell your masters: 'We are men, not animals. We want not only a living, but all our surplus—the full product of our labor.'"

"Oh, that surplus means so much!"

"It is everything!"

"It is your education, your vacation, and those of your wives and your children."

"The surplus! It is leisure, art and science. It is your product, your competence, your independence!"

"It is liberty!"

"It is civilization itself!"

"And never will you be freemen till you retain and enjoy your surplus."

"Never will you be doing the duty you owe to your dependents until you retain your surplus. Now in the hands of your master it is power."

"It feeds the injunction; it speeds the bullet; it nerves the arm that swings the club upon the toiler's head. It bids your daughter and sons be servants. It pens them in factories."

"In the hands of masters it is a malediction."

"But it would be a blessing to your own."

"Therefore, be men. In your pride and strength, peaceably but potentially, stand erect and—retain your surplus!"

is to interpret the law. He said in part:

"Take, for instance, Demas Deming. He is on the bond of Mr. Buntin, and, in this way, shows his disapproval of the street fair and carnival. Yet he does not take an active part. Deming is interested in the First National bank and the United States Trust company. Both of the buildings are pure violations of law, because both extend over the property line. Injunctions could be had against both of these buildings for the reason that they obstruct the sidewalks, and even now both buildings could be made to be removed back to the property line. Merchants who have buildings on either side of the two buildings have just as much right to go a foot or two further on the sidewalks as the owners of the bank and trust buildings have to extend as much as they have over the property line, and in time there would be an inverted pyramid."

The judge has termed it the "spirit of mob law," thus agreeing with our assertion, last week, that this steal is an invitation to a riot, on the part of public officials, whose duty, it is supposed, is to prevent it. He names one "influential" as taking the contradictory position of opposing the obstruction of the streets by others, while at the same time being interested in two permanent steals of the

public highway. In short, he stands for "mob law," when his own interests are threatened, and for "law and order" when other "influentials" attempt to emulate his example.

If, as is claimed, anarchism means the absence of, or defiance of law, then we have some eminent disciples of Proudon and Bakunin living on the boulevards. Theirs is the "propaganda of the deed," even though not of the violent kind. The city officials seem to have also become converts to the "cause," for their silence is in direct ratio to the magnitude of the steal. The press has nothing to say, and stands with its other "companions."

It has been proposed to hold a conference of all the "libertarians" at the St. Louis World's Fair, next year, to discuss ways and means to further their objects. We suggest that all the local converts get together and provide ways and means for sending delegates to the conference. Their experience in the practical work of ignoring laws and promoting steals of public property eminently fits them for representation, and their counsel and advice on "how to do it" would prove of inestimable value to those who have proven themselves mere novices in that art. It would be a shame to deprive that illustrious gathering of the valuable information which our "local lights" can bestow!

BORROWED OPINIONS.

The difference between the highwayman and the captain of industry is just this: In exploiting mankind the former generally draws the line at children.—M. Winchevsky.

The community that will not allow its humblest citizen freely to express his opinion, no matter how false or odious the opinion may be, is only a gang of slaves.—Wendell Phillips.

If you vote for what you don't want, because you think you will get it anyway, you may never get what you want, and do not deserve to.—St. Louis Labor.

An interesting problem for the sociologists and economists of our country is how to get the landless man upon the manless land.—Union Leader.

The labor-displacing machine of today will be the only slave of the future, and by its slavery the masses will be released from the bondage of endless toil.—The Craftsman.

The bodies of three hundred soldiers, who had died in the Philippines were brought to New York in one transport recently. It is glorious to die for the Morgan and Rockefeller flag!—Free Society.

A Washington telegram says that Commissioner of Immigration Frank Sargent is concerned in the scheme of international co-operation against the anarchists. Labor leaders who sell themselves for political jobs, are ready to do any old mercenary work.—St. Louis Labor.

The miners seek gold in the veins of the mountains—the capitalist gets his gold from the veins of the workingmen!—W. S. Waudby, in Typographical Journal.

If every criminal unconvicted tried to break into jail in the same ratio as those in try to break out, every cross-roads on earth would need a prison to hold them.—Referendum.

The capitalistic tool, who is eager to pump hot air into the toiler, in the way of explaining the mutual dependence of capital and labor, will be just as anxious to pump cold lead into him, if he thinks the occasion demands it.—L. T. Fisher.

Working people should remember that their votes elect the judges who interpret the law in favor of the men who employ them.—Union Leader.

"Remember," said the good preacher to complaining workingman, "that the good Lord never sent any little mouths to this world that he didn't send the food to feed them with." "Right you are," said the worker, "but somehow he sends the little mouths to my house and the food to yours."—Ohio Socialist.

Little Johnnie Rockefeller, Jr., says he consults with God every day. Wonder if the Almighty gives him the tip when to raise the price of oil one cent a gallon? If so, God must forget about the condition of the poor wage-slave who cannot make ends meet.—The Statesman.

The Catholic church seems to have dropped its incipient fight on the International Typographical union oath. Perhaps it has taken the hint of the Catholic printer of Milwaukee, who is reported to have said: "Were it not for the Typographical Union we could not pay our pew rent."—Iowa Socialist.

It is a strange superstition that makes men regard what they know to be elementally good as dangerous in practice; and what they know to be elementally wrong as practically safe.—George D. Herron.

It is rather comical to read in the capitalist press of what lazy, slothful fellows socialists are, and then read a little further down a complaint of their tireless activity in promulgating their doctrines.—Erie People.

Why do workmen persist in voting to send their employer to the legislature, and expect their interests to be looked after? Why not elect men from their own ranks to fill the offices?—The Metal Worker.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

When the Whistle Blows.
The whirling wheel and the rasping saw
And the hissing plane are still.
There's silence down in the darksome
mine.
And silence up in the mill.
The hammer and ax are cast aside,
The shovel and pick repose;
And the sawdust settles in drifts of gold
When the whistle blows.

Beneath the shade of a spreading tree
They sit with their dinner pails.
A group of earnest and brainy men
With muscles as hard as nails.
Their lot is labor from early dawn
To the daylight's weary close.
With an hour of ease when the clock
strikes twelve,
And the whistle blows.
The breeze is fanning their heated brows,
And to some a dream it brings
Of a cottage small, and a garden gay,
Where the robin builds and sings:
A window curtained in spotless white
And framed in a crimson rose,
And a smiling face at the open door
When the whistle blows.

They feel no envy of him who dines
From damask and silver rare,
On delicate fruits and costly wines,
With laces behind his chair.
For the bread they eat is twice as sweet,
And the rich man seldom knows
The keen delight of the sons of toil
When the whistle blows.
—Minna Irving, in Leslie's Weekly.

NEWS OF THE LABOR FIELD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Railroad men last year were paid \$570,028,502, as compared with \$445,508,251 in 1895.

It is proposed to extend the New Zealand arbitration act to the other Australian colonies.

Following a five weeks' strike the National Tube company of Pittsburgh resumed work with non-union men.

Canada has 1551 labor unions, according to the labor gazette just issued by the Dominion government.

The general federation of trade unions of Great Britain suggests the formation of a national conciliation board to adjust labor disputes.

National Mine Workers' Union has 325,000 members and \$999,610 in its treasury, according to the auditing committee's report made last week.

It is learned that the Pittsburgh fremen have secretly organized a union and will receive a charter from the American Federation of Labor this week.

The contract miners of Cox Brothers & Co., of the middle or Lehigh coal district have obtained from the board of conciliation the right to select and hire their own helpers.

All hope of a settlement of the coal mines strike at Thurber, Texas, has been abandoned, and President Harrison has gone to New York to aid in conserving the company's interests.

Longshoremen at New Orleans have broken their agreement and the steamship agents have decided to lock out every union man on the river-front unless river men recede from their demands.

At the session of the International Union of Steam Engineers a resolution was adopted recommending to the American Federation of Labor compulsory arbitration of disputes between rival labor bodies.

The call for the twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, to meet in Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., Monday, Nov. 9, has been issued by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison.

According to the report of Labor Commissioner Hatchford of Ohio, the average weekly earnings of women wage workers in the large cities of that state is \$4.83, and their living expenses \$5.23 for the same period.

The project for forming a national union of all branches of the furrier trade has taken definite form, and the work to that end is now under way. St. Paul will undoubtedly be the headquarters of the new organization.

Sixty Western Union messenger boys went out on strike at St. Louis, demanding an advance in wages of three cents an hour. The Western Union rejected the demands and engaged a number of men to deliver messages.

The United Association of Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters and Helpers has issued a statement that \$36,530 was paid out in benefits from Jan. 1, to August 30, and that in the same interval 5,900 men were initiated or reinstated as members.

Ingrain carpet weavers at Philadelphia numbering about 3,000, who have been on strike since June 1 for a fifty-five hour week and a 10 per cent increase in wages, have returned to their looms. The manufacturers granted no concessions.

Baltimore union boilermakers and iron shipbuilders have voluntarily reduced the union overtime wage scale that their employers may compete with New York, Philadelphia and other shipbuilding concerns. The present arrangement is for one year.

The Mine Owners' Association of the Cripple Creek district announces that it will not employ men belonging to the Western Federation of Miners in the future, it being the purpose to nonunionize the camp if possible. Notices to the effect that miners belonging to the federation need not apply for employment in the future are posted at the various mines.

Newspapers throughout the country are calling attention to and denouncing as un-American the evident rule of the united garment workers' union which prevents small factories from getting the union label for overalls, working jumpers, etc. The rule has been felt in several sections of this state, and an appeal has been made to the A. F. of L. executive board.

Justice Gould has dissolved a temporary railway, issued in June on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been advised of this action on the part of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Ohio company and

legal officers of the Knights of Labor, and not John W. Hays and others, who claim to be the legal officers, and who are in possession of the properties tied up by the injunction. The case will be heard on its merits at the October term of court.

International Typographical Union will, it is said, take up the case of George A. Tracy, until recently foreman of the government printing plant in Manila. Tracy says he was discharged because he was a participant in a meeting to form a local typographical union in Manila. The I. T. U. will endeavor to ascertain the administration's views on the question of organized labor for labor's information.

After listening to a committee of the Omaha Roman Catholic union printers explain the clause in the oath of the International Typographical union, which he and certain other of the Roman Catholic clergy believed antagonistic to Roman Catholics' obligations, Bishop Scannell said that from that interpretation "it was probable that no priest would refuse to absolve any Roman Catholic subscribing to the oath."

A test of strength over the open-shop policy advocated by employers is expected to follow the lockout ordered by the National Association of Marble Dealers, involving 3,500 employes in nine different cities. Chicago is looked upon as the battle ground in this controversy, as the employers' association of Chicago has been behind all of the recent fights against the closed shop advocated by the trade unionists.

At Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 14, Former Attorney General Eugene Engley appeared before Judge W. P. Leeds in the District court and petitioned for writs of habeas corpus for Charles Campbell, Charles H. McKinney, Sherman Parker and James Lefferty, strike leaders, who were arrested by the militia and have been held as prisoners in the guardhouse, though no charges have been made against them. Judge Leeds granted writs of habeas corpus as prayed for.

The National Laundrymen's Association convention at Milwaukee passed a resolution authorizing the executive committee to take ways and means for broadening the membership roll and report at the next convention. From that and the discussion of the labor question, prices and other matters, it was evident that the formation of a gigantic trust is under consideration. As one of the delegates said, the laundrymen mean to "take advantage of the fruit that is ripe."

The conference between coal miners and operators in the Kansas City district, which has been in session eleven weeks, ended last week. The principal result of the conference has been the raising of wages, which will result in a raise of the price of coal to consumers. The miners have forced the operators to pay not only an increase in wages per ton for actual mining, but have been granted pay for many things which heretofore they did without extra pay. The miners are jubilant over the victory.

The Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock company of South Brooklyn and the Burlee Dry Dock company of Port Richmond, Staten Island, have instituted two suits for sums aggregating \$40,000 in the Supreme court of Brooklyn, against local branches of the International Association of Machinists for damages alleged to have been caused by recent strikes, the plaintiffs alleging that strikes were called at their works and that their employes were stopped from going to work, with consequent loss to their business.

As the nonunion men who were brought from Minnesota to take the places of the striking miners were going to supper at Victor, Colo., Sept. 20 they were surrounded by about 500 strikers, who jeered at them as they walked along the street. A troop of cavalry was ordered to the scene and dispersed the crowd. Brigadier General Chase said: "We are here to settle this strike, and I am glad to say that we are to stay until it is settled. It is for the best interests of the State of Colorado that this question be settled for all time and we are going to do it." The Stratton Independence mine has started.

The committee appointed several months ago in the Chicago Federation of Labor to answer the statements of James J. Hill and Charles L. Hutchinson, that labor unions were destined to bring about a financial panic, has almost completed its report. It promises to be one of the best documents ever got out on the labor problem. Men famous as writers on economic subjects, both in this country and Europe, have submitted their views on the causes of financial panics. Different schools of thought, including trade unionists, socialists, single-taxers and anarchists, will be found in the report. It is expected to be ready within two weeks.

"The Baltimore and Ohio has turned down the principal demands of the joint committee on grievances," said a member of the committee. "There is nothing left for us but to call our grand lodge officers to Baltimore. I am grieved to say that the prospects for a tie-up of the road appear to be almost certain. If the grand officers are unable to straighten out matters and our grievances are referred to the individual unions nothing but an unexpected change of front on the part of the company's officials can prevent the greatest railway strike in the history of the country." Grand Master Morrissey of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has been advised of this action on the part of the Baltimore and Ohio company and

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LABOR'S PROGRESS IN OTHER LANDS

Compiled by AGNES WAKEFIELD, BOSTON, MASS.

FRANCE.
A socialist member of parliament De Pressense (Jauresite), who was one of the deputation that in July visited London in the interests of international arbitration, has published a letter to the French Foreign Minister, saying that on the opening of parliament he will make an interpellation on the bloodshed in Macedonia.

GERMANY.
As a drowning man grasps at a straw, so the small traders, threatened by large capital, try to save themselves by opposing the most modest reform in trade. Years of investigation of the 15, 16 and 17 hours' day in the retail shops, resulted in the introduction, on Oct. 1, 1900, of the 9 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops.
At that time, the small traders did their best to prevent the passage of that law, which is weakened by all kinds of exceptions, and is often broken. The employes are now trying to obtain a shorter working day by an 8 o'clock p. m. closing of the shops. Again a part of the small traders, who were glad when thousands of persons had their occupation taken away from them by a law limiting and forbidding street traffic, began to storm against the employes' efforts. A Federation of Shopkeepers was founded for the sole purpose of opposing the 8 o'clock closing of the shops. These gentlemen can always speak in the employes' meetings, but in their meetings they arrogantly forbid the employes to speak, or exclude them.

The number of families in the German Empire is decreasing in comparison with the number of persons who do not marry. The families decreased from 93.5 per cent in 1871, (the foundation of the empire) to

93.4 per cent in 1898, and went down to 92 per cent in the year 1900. The number of unmarried persons increased during the same time from 6.1 per cent in 1871 to 7.1 in 1900. This shows that it constantly becomes harder for the German people to earn enough to support families.

ITALY.

From Venice, the former residence of the new pope, comes a report which shows the attitude of Pius X. to the labor movement. Some time ago, the women workers in the tobacco factory of Venice started a movement for an increase of their miserable wages. They formed a league and appealed to the trade unions in Milan, Turin and Florence for their co-operation. The managers heard of it. One fine day, the Patriarch Sarto (the present pope), surrounded by all the chief managers of the factory, appeared in the main work-hall and gave a long sermon against the poison of socialism and against the bold uprising of the discontented in opposition to the authority appointed by God. As the church prince finished his discourse, the managers wished to make trial of the effect, and ordered all the women who would not join the league to raise a hand. And then a wonder came to pass: not even a single hand was raised, and very quietly the honorable visitors retreated from the factory hall.

HOLLAND.

So many teachers in Holland have become socialists that they have their own organization called "The Socialist Teachers' Union," and held their thirteenth annual convention at the close of last year. The socialist teachers are now protesting against the discharge of one of their number. One of the leading Dutch comrades, S. Lindeman, a teacher in the government agricultural school in Wageningen, was discharged, Aug. 8, because he had worked as a speaker for the committee to oppose the compulsory laws. A thorough investigation of his seditious conduct was made. For example, according to the socialist journal, "Het Volk," he was asked if it were true that he had called the soldiers' uniforms "monkey clothes?"
There are no "open offices" in Terre Haute, notwithstanding the Gazette's statement to the contrary.

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DELICIOUS FLAVOR
FOR THE BLENDED COFFEES ONLY

All Kinds of Clothing For Fall and Winter.

And the Clothing you wear nowadays should have thought and consideration. Take a day off and look around. There's more than a day's wages saved in buying right. Compare them all with Pixley make and we'll risk getting the business. Made in Our Own Union Factory they come directly to you, without the middle man and you save his profit.

PIXLEY & CO. TERRE HAUTE, IND.

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.

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424 OHIO STREET

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LOCAL NEWS NOTES

C. L. U. Meeting.

The meeting of the Central Labor Union Thursday evening was largely attended, and there was much business of import and export transacted. The central body has decided to repeat the industrial fair, which last year was made such a success. The affair this year will be on a more elaborate scale, and will be made of interest to the general public.

The report of the delegates to the South Bend convention was heard, and a vote of thanks was tendered them for the efficient way in which they represented the local organization in the convention. Although President Wilder was suffering with a fractured arm, he was present and presided at the meeting. Bills amounting to \$11.60 were allowed. Reports were heard from the beer drivers, bartenders, laborers, painters and car builders unions, all the members of which are busy and the organizations flourishing. The report of the electricians showed that they could use more men than they are able to obtain.

The trustees' report in regard to the leasing of a new building was referred to a special committee. The next meeting will be October 15.

"Trust" Magnates Met, Sunday.

Typographical Union, No. 76, met, Sunday in C. L. U. hall with the largest attendance of members they have had in many months. A committee, consisting of W. H. Terrell, George C. Fiseber and H. M. Houseman, was appointed to represent the union in making arrangements for the industrial fair, which will be held in the spring by the unions, to raise funds for

Grip

Brought On Sciatic Rheumatism.

Nervous Prostration Followed.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Back Health.

"I was laid up during the winter of 94-95 with sciatic rheumatism and nervous prostration brought on by a severe attack of La-Grippe. The rheumatic pains were so severe at times that it was impossible for me to turn in bed. I was unable to sleep. I had two of our best physicians in attendance, took all the advertised remedies for troubles of this kind but got no help whatever, until I took Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. Six bottles restored me to health; I am better than for years; in fact am entirely relieved. I can say with a clear conscience that it was Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine that restored me to health. When the pains of sciatic and rheumatism were most severe I secured almost immediate relief by the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. I have recommended Dr. Miles' Remedies to many people."—Fred Myers, Redfield, S. D.

"I was taken with pain in my heart and under the left shoulder, with such heavy oppression feeling in my chest that I could hardly breathe. I had palpitation so bad and my heart would throb so that it would shake my whole body. I also had a weak, all-over feeling in the region of my heart. My doctor treated me for liver and stomach trouble but I failed to receive any benefit until a friend recommended Dr. Miles' Heart Care and Restorative Nervine. I used both and one box of the Anti-Pain Pills. I believe I am completely and permanently cured."—Mrs. J. W. Golding, Noblesville, Ind.

the entertainment of the State Federation of Labor, which holds its next meeting in Terre Haute. Reports were heard from the typographical delegates who attended the Federation meeting at South Bend. Two applications for membership in the local body were received.

New Miners' Local.

Miners employed at the Zeller shaft No. 2, near Seeleyville, have organized a local affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America.

The new organization starts out with a membership of only twenty-eight, but the mine is a new one, and, as it is developed, the number will grow. Vice-President John Boyle attended the meeting. "There are now ten mines near Seeleyville, while three years ago only three were in operation," said Mr. Boyle. "The mines between Terre Haute and Brazil give employment to fully 2,000 men.

Debs' Tour.

Eugene V. Debs left, Saturday, for the south, to make a three-weeks' tour lecturing on the subject, "Emancipation." He opened at Strawn, Texas, Monday. While in the west, at El Reno, Mr. Debs ran across Richard T. Morgan and A. S. Lundermilk, former Terre Haute men. Mr. Morgan is one of the leading men of the territory. Charles Peters, an old resident of Brazil, runs the leading gambling house of the town.

Linton Printers' Strike.

The printers' agreement expired at Linton, Monday, and no new agreement has been signed. The men are all out. This will stop the Linton Daily and Weekly Call. At noon, Saturday, the printers received word from their national officers to stop work, which they did. There are four members of the Typographical Union, and three of them are employed at the Call office.

Clinton Miner Crushed.

Antonio Pomatto, 17 years old, a miner of Clinton, lies in a critical condition at St. Anthony's hospital as a result of being caught between tram cars in a Clinton mine, Wednesday afternoon of last week. He was brought to Terre Haute and attended by Dr. W. O. Jenkins. His hips are crushed and he is seriously injured internally.

Carpenters Sent Home.

Twenty non-union carpenters, sent to Caledonia in Sullivan county, to erect a number of new miners' houses, were met by a committee of miners at the station, who demanded that they either join the union or leave the town. The imported men took the next train for Robinson, and no trouble resulted.

Street Railway Employees Meet.

Division No. 17 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America held their regular meeting, on Thursday night, in C. L. U. Hall, with a good attendance. The strike was discussed, but no definite action was taken.

Short Strike at Clinton.

Monday at noon, the drivers at No. 5 mine at Clinton came out on a strike. The cause seems to have been a disagreement as to the time pay of the men. The trouble was soon adjusted and the men are at work again.

Z. Hearbelin May Die.

Z. Hearbelin, 911 Center street, proprietor of the "Old Curiosity Shop" on Ohio street, who was overcome by an attack of dizziness, Saturday morning, lies in a serious condition at his home. His entire left side is paralyzed, and it is feared that he will not recover from the attack. Mr. Hearbelin is 86 years old. He was the first president of the Central Labor Union.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY, "AT CRIPPLE CREEK."

SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT "A BUNCH OF KEYS"

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY "A HIDDEN CRIME."

Try the Kirchner Coal Co. for all grades of coal. Office, Fifteenth street and Vandavia railroad. Offices phone 193; Bell 1527.

Workmen should remember that the Gazette is on the unfair list of every union in this city and the miner's locale in the coal districts, and those who patronize it are giving aid and comfort to an institution that would reduce wages and increase the hours of toil.

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
Ogarkmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musicians' Union
Romans' Union Label League
United Mine Workers
Local 42 Local 130
Local 74 Local 139
Local 1285 Local 1871
Local 1061 Local 1982

OFFICERS
President—Clarence Lowden.
Vice President—J. B. Staats.
Secretary—George H. Pascoe.
Treasurer—Harry Moore.
Trustees—Wm Coonce, Gus Dow and Frank Reeder.

MEETINGS
Every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall.

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 Engineers
Electrical Workers
U. M. W. of A. Local 1544, Williamstown

OFFICERS
President—J. F. Cole.
Vice President—M. Cummins.
Secretary—H. L. Graves.
Treasurer—Robert Kennedy.

MEETINGS
Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners' Hall.

SULLIVAN CENTRAL LABOR UNION

SULLIVAN, INDIANA
Affiliated with American Federation of Labor, Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
Olekers.
Electrical Workers.
Bricklayers and Plasterers.
Carpenters.
Painters.
Team Drivers
Barbers
Miners' Locals 1228 and 2062
Federal Labor Union, No. 8971.

OFFICERS
President—T. S. Barmy.
Vice President—W. G. Nelson.
Secretary—O. L. Heck.
Treasurer—T. W. Reed.

MEETINGS
Every Wednesday, evening at 8 o'clock in Miners' Hall.



SPECIAL LOW RATES.

HARVEST EXCURSION.

\$18 Round Trip Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1903.

From Terre Haute, Ind., to San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Beaumont, Houston, Wichita Falls, Henrietta, Austin, Paris, Gainesville, Waco, Greenville, Corsicana, Brownwood, Shreveport, Vernon, Guthrie, Galveston, Enid, Lawton, Oklahoma City, Chickasha, Fort Sill, Blackwell, Quannah.

New Orleans, La., and points intermediate, \$15.30.

Jacksonville, Fla., and points intermediate, \$17.30.

And other Texas and Oklahoma points. Return limit, Nov. 10, 1903.

San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal. and Return, \$62.15

Tickets on sale Oct. 7 to 16, inclusive. Good to return until November 30, 1903.

One-way Second-class Colonist Ticket to Los Angeles, San Francisco and intermediate California points, \$34.00.

On sale daily till Nov. 30. By all direct lines.

One-Way Second-Class Colonist Rates to the Northwest.

To Billings, Mont. \$27.50
Butte, Anaconda and Missoula 30.70
Spokane and Ellensburg, Wash. 32.50
Portland, Tacoma, etc. 35.00

Full particulars at Big Four offices. E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

V=P Vandavia-Pennsylvania

Indianapolis and Return . . . \$1.00
Greencastle and Return . . . 75c

Train leaves Union Station at 7:55 a. m. Returning leaves Indianapolis at 7:15 p. m. Sunday, October 11, 1903.

SPECIAL HOMESSEKERS' EXCURSIONS. Tuesday, October 30, 1903, at very low rates to many points in the south and southwest.

MANY TEXAS POINTS ONLY . . . \$18.00
DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, PUEBLO AND RETURN . . . \$20.00

On sale October 3rd to 7th, inclusive. Good to return till October 31, 1903.

LOUISVILLE, KY., AND RETURN . . . \$4.35
On sale October 10th to 15th. Good to return till October 18th. Union Veterans' Excursion.

DAYTON, OHIO, AND RETURN . . . \$4.47
On sale October 12th and 15th. Good to return till October 18th. Union Veterans' Excursion of the United States.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN . . . \$62.15
On sale October 8th to 17th. Good to return till November 30th, 1903. By all direct lines. Liberal stop-overs enroute.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST TICKETS TO LOS ANGELES, SAN FRANCISCO AND INTERMEDIATE CALIFORNIA POINTS . . . \$34.00
On sale daily till November 30th. By all direct lines.

ONE-WAY SECOND CLASS COLONIST RATES TO THE NORTHWEST.
To Billings, Mont. \$27.50
Helena, Butte, Anaconda and Missoula 30.70
Spokane and Ellensburg, Wash. 32.50
Portland, Tacoma, etc. 35.00
On sale every day till November 30, 1903.

All above rates open to the public. Ask about them at the Union Station ticket office and city ticket office, 264 Wabash avenue, Terre Haute, Ind.

GEO. E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

Established 1856. THIS STORE OPENS AT 8 A. M. Agents for Butterick Patterns



FRIDAY REMNANT DAY.

ANOTHER DAY OF ASTONISHING BARGAINS

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Twelfth and Main Streets.

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by Ben. Hanford
"One of the very best pieces of propaganda literature we have." (The Worker, New York)
"One of the best campaign pamphlets ever printed" (The Toiler, Terre Haute, Ind.)
Another good propaganda pamphlet by the same author HANFORD'S REPLY TO HAVEMEYER. With which is printed

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75c
Per Bushel.

OUR BEST HOME RENDERED LARD

10c
Per Pound.

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Eleventh and Main. Telephone 245
Seventh and Deming. Telephone 248
Second and Farrington. Telephone 201

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Southeast Corner 4th and Main.

Your Clothing Needs



We have considered them from every standpoint. The result is a stock of clothing for Men, Youths and Boys, of unprecedented size and variety, and an array of values so attractive that you will understand why we are doing so large a business, and that is increasing every day, so that we are positively crowded for room.

MEN'S FALL SUITS

In our great stock of suits there are fine all wool black Thibits, Cheviots, fancy Worsteds and Scotches in the newest patterns, correct in style, fit and finish. We could get more money for them, but aim to give our patrons the best bargains. Your choice at
\$7.50, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$13.50, 15.00

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS

Made as the young man likes his clothes, broad shoulders, trousers cut in the latest style, in black Thibits, blue serges **\$6.00 to \$10.** and scotches.....

KNEE PANT SUITS

Made in the Norfolk and Double Breasted Styles, made of serges, cheviots and mixtures—strongly made to stand the wear for boys.....
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The Uncle Sam Shoes

The best shoe on the market, guaranteed as to quality and durability, all the newest lasts in vogue, velour and box calf and patent colt.....
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Women's, Boys' and Children's Shoes of the best makes on the market..... **75c to \$2.50**