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THE TOILER.

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VOL. 6. TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MAY 6, '04. SIXTH YEAR

THE OPERATORS' WAY

Who Are the Anarchists of America Today?

Denver, Col., April 30.—National Organizer W. M. Wardjon of the United Mine Workers of America is dying in the Denver & Rio Grande Hospital at Salida from the effects of a beating administered by three unknown thugs in the employ of the coal corporations.

Wardjon was on an east-bound passenger train, going to Salida from Crested Butte, where he was sent under instructions of President John Mitchell. All the other passengers had stepped out of the train for lunch when the three burly thugs entered and attacked Wardjon.

CRIBS FOR MITCHELL.

In his delirium Wardjon tosses about on his cot and cries for Mr. Mitchell. His head is covered with deep cuts. His face is beaten into an almost unrecognizable mass. One of the scalp cuts is six inches long, and there are three smaller ones on his head. His shoulders and arms are badly cut and bruised.

President Mitchell has been notified and it is likely that he will send more representatives here to help in the work of organizing.

The thugs made their escape.

PLAN TO BREAK STRIKE.

The situation in the Telluride district is practically unchanged. A meeting of the Citizens' Alliance was held last night, but those who participated refuse to divulge the nature of the gathering. It is said, however, that radical steps will be taken next week to break the strike by giving the miners their choice between returning to work or being deported. The military, under command of Sherman Bell, Colorado's Napoleon, will assist in the attempt to compel the strikers to return to work.

Shops Shut Down

The Wabash car shops at Decatur have been shut down because the car-workers struck for 10 per cent increase of wages and recognition of the union.

The workers at many other points on the Wabash system are also out. We hope they will win.

11654

THE BILL THEY DARE NOT PUBLISH

(CHIEF SECTIONS)

(Introduced in the house of representatives, on June 30, 1902, as house bill no. 11654, and passed through over the head of a small opposition, by 150 yeas against 28 nays. No personal roll call taken. Passed unanimously by the senate on January 14, 1903. Approved by the president on January 21, 1903.)

Public Document—No. 33.—An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That the militia shall consist of every able-bodied male citizen of the respective states, territories, and the District of Columbia, and every able-bodied male of foreign birth who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who is more than 18 and less than 45 years of age, and shall be divided into two classes—the ORGANIZED MILITIA, to be known as the National Guard of the state, territory, or District of Columbia, or by such other designations as may be given them by the laws of the respective states or territories, and the remainder to be known as the RESERVE MILITIA.

Sec. 4. That whenever the United States is invaded, or in danger of invasion from any foreign nation, or of rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, or the president is unable, with the other officers at his command, to execute the laws of the Union in any part thereof, it shall be lawful FOR THE PRESIDENT TO CALL FORTH for a period not exceeding nine months, such number of the militia of the state or the states or territories or of the District of Columbia as he may deem necessary to repel such invasion, suppress such rebellion, or to enable him to execute such laws, and to issue his orders as he may think proper.

Sec. 5. That every officer and enlisted man of the militia who shall be CALLED FORTH in the manner herebefore prescribed and shall be found fit for military service shall be mustered or accepted into the United States army by a duly authorized mustering officer of the United States. I considered however, That ANY officer or enlisted MAN of the militia WHO SHALL REFUSE OR NEGLECT TO PRESENT HIMSELF to such mustering officer upon being CALLED FORTH as herein prescribed shall be subject to trial by court martial, and SHALL BE PUNISHED AS SUCH COURT MARTIAL MAY DIRECT.

Sec. 6. That COURTS MARTIAL, for the trial of officers or men of the militia, shall be COMPOSED OF MILITIA OFFICERS ONLY.

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



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

At 10 a. m. Sunday morning May 1 there convened at Chicago a body which will be historic. Representatives from every state and territory in the union make this truly a national convention. There are ministers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, editors, miners, carpenters and all kinds of workers here; there are men and women, poor men and at least one millionaire; there are Americans, Germans, Scandinavians, Irish, Negroes, and Japanese—it is truly representative of our great and mingled population, and constitutes one of the greatest bodies ever convened in the name of liberty. Editorially we may say that the standard of intelligence, accurate and far-reaching knowledge of history and economics, and the ability to make a clear presentation of fact and argument with deep impression causes us to feel small, weak and ignorant. It is an honor to be a part of such a body.

Carey, of Mass., was elected chairman for the first day. Cobb, of N. Y., was chosen permanent secretary.

The work of organizing the convention; adopting the rules and order of business and the election of the most important committees by ballot, with the usual effervescence of those inexperienced and egotistic persons that invariably interrupt a convention with their useless display of voice on trivial matters, occupied the greater part of two days.

On Sunday night a banquet was tendered the delegates by the Cook County Comrades at which 700 people were seated. Able speeches were made by Morgan, Berlyn, Simons, Herron, Carey, Debs, Mrs. Hazlett and others. It was a delightful and inspiring occasion.

On Monday Hilquit, of N. Y. was elected chairman for the day and Woody (colored), of Cal. was chosen vice-chairman and presided occasionally throughout the day. Without having taken any recess for snapper, being anxious to finish the election of the committees and get them to work, the convention adjourned at 8:30 Monday night until 1:30 p. m. Tuesday.

In the contest over the item in the report of the committee on rules which provides for a committee on state and municipal program, the first test vote was reached and it was clear that the progressive and practical element is in the majority.

The most remarkable demonstration of the convention occurred when Debs was introduced to the banqueters as the jail-bird who would yet occupy the White House at Washington. Undoubtedly Debs can have the nomination for president if he wants it, but if he wants to occupy the White House he had better decline this time.

Another prolonged demonstration took place when Katayama, editor of the Socialist of Tokio, Japan, representing the brightest hope of the Sunrise Kingdom, was introduced. The socialist party is the only international party on earth. It stands for human brotherhood, peace and plenty among all nations. When it triumphs war and want will cease and "men to men will brothers be."

The sincerity of the position of the socialists against any political discrimination on account of sex or color is proven by the presence of both women and negroes as delegates with full rights in the convention.

The Laugh Was on Parry.

A joke on David M. Parry, the Indiana manufacturer who has become widely known for his invectives against organized labor, was perpetrated in the law office of Senator Beveridge in Indianapolis. As an exchange Mr. Parry entered there wearing a new suit of clothes. Lars Whitcomb, who is in Mr. Beveridge's

office and knows Mr. Parry intimately, chaffed the manufacturer about his new clothes and suggested that they were made by organized labor. "No," said Mr. Parry, "I think not this time." But Mr. Whitcomb pushed back the lapel of his friend's coat, and on the inside, sewed in a conspicuous place, was the union label.

Subscribe for The Toiler.

The Workingman Can Walk; He Will No Longer Crawl.

There will be recessions and progressions of the trade union movement, like the ebb and flow of the tide, writes John Mitchell in his book on "Organized Labor." The movement will be helped on in days of prosperity and retarded, or apparently retarded, in the days of adversity, although the moral chastening and the hard lessons learned in the period of adversity constitute, perhaps, the greater and truer and surer progress of the two. There can be no doubt, however, that the movement is onward and upward. The workingman who once crawled upon his knees is now upon his feet, and, though he may suffer buffets in the future or may be temporarily cast down, he has at least learned to walk and will no longer crawl. It takes generations to implant dignity in the human breast, but once implanted it is ineradicable.

The movement called the trade union movement is not a thing by itself, with its own beginning and its own end, but a step in a long development, which began many thousands of years ago and which will not have ended many thousands of years hence. It is a single act in a drama as long as the history of humanity itself—a single act in the uplifting of the human race. We are told that man rose from a lower scale of existence—that at a certain time he was tapped upon the forehead and it was said, "Let there be light." There was a gradual rise of man from the savage to the barbarian, from the barbarian to the semicivilized, from the semicivilized to the civilized man. Even this civilized man is himself merely a link in a gradual evolution. The evolutionary and educational forces which have been at work for thousands of years have not spent themselves, but will continue, so that the least civilized man of a future age may be higher in the scale than the noblest, purest and best man that lives today. There may come a time when the generations for whom we are struggling will look upon us as barbarians, but little removed from the cave dweller or the prehistoric savages who ranged the dense forests. There may come a time when labor will no longer be degrading, when the last vestige of slavery of any sort will have disappeared, when work will be a pleasure and an honor and an ambition. When that time comes, when men shall have advanced from and evolved out of the present degrading conditions, the generations to come will look back with gratitude and approval upon the institution of trade unionism, which has contributed and will have contributed so much to the ultimate goal of society, the ascent of man. "This," said the great humane philosopher, Thomas Carlyle—"this that they call the organization of labor is the universal vital problem of the world."

STRONG HELP THE WEAK.

The Duty Which Trade Unionists Owe to Fellow Laborers.

The most effective work the trade unions can do is in the direction of raising the condition of those workers, organized or unorganized, whose conditions are lowest. The poverty of the sweatshop workers and mill town hands compels them to send their children to work when they ought to be in school. The employment of children, in turn, displaces adult workers and sends them to compete for new jobs. This swelling of the army of the unemployed and intensification of wages in trades formerly more prosperous threaten even the best paid mechanics.

We have to remember that in these days more of what are called skilled trades are much easier to learn than they were in the days of our fathers. And even though the common laborer or factory "hand" might find it difficult to enter a skilled trade, yet these laborers and operatives have sons with life before them, and, if the conditions of those industries in which their fathers have been employed are growing harder, even greater grows the stimulus for them to press into the more skilled and paid trades.

So, even in simple self defense, the printers and steelworkers and carpenters and other skilled mechanics, though they need not fear the direct introduction of child competition into their special trades, ought yet to dread the indirect influence of child labor and to use their great power to check or abolish it.

So, too, since the shortening of the labor day gives an opportunity for more men to work, and since the existence of a body of unemployed men is a constant danger to such as are employed, it behooves the unions to work with special vigor for the reduction of hours in each and every trade.

And since the men of the skilled trades have generally a more solid organization, since they have more money and more leisure, since they have greater power and influence, it devolves especially upon them to take the lead in preventing child labor and in reducing hours, not in their own trades only, but particularly in trades which are worse off.—Carpenters' Journal.

The Men Employed in Coal Mines.

The average number of men employed in the coal mines of the United States during 1902 was 518,307. Of the 518,307 men employed in 1902, 148,141 found occupation in the Pennsylvania anthracite mines and the other 370,166 in the bituminous mines of the country. The average number of days worked by each miner in the anthracite field was 116, and the average number made by each worker in bituminous mines was 230.

The Toiler gives you the labor news.

GOMPERS AND MITCHELL DENOUNCE GOV. PEABODY AS AN ANARCHIST

At the recent Colorado State Convention of the A. F. of L. Pres. Gompers said:

"The violation of the fundamental principles of our country has made Colorado the laughing stock of the country, as well as the rest of the civilized world. Besides, it robs men of the actual rights and personal protection guaranteed them by the constitution. It appears that if civil law continues to be overridden, as it has in the past, the fight will soon develop from a technical legal conflict to a physical one. That would be the most deplorable thing we could have in a state or country with a republican form of government."

Mr. Gompers said that a new disease had developed among the business men of the country, which he termed trades-union-phobia. The two persons most seriously affected, he said, were Governor Peabody, of Colorado, and President Parry, of the National Manufacturers' Association. Mr. Gompers maintained that a workingman had a right to strike whenever he believed his employer was mistreating him, and while he regretted the necessity for strikes, labor unions would continue to wield this weapon for defense. He discussed the eight-hour movement and said the fight for this achievement had only just begun throughout the country.

Mitchell Declares Himself a Republican

Pres. Mitchell devoted his entire speech to an arraignment of Governor Peabody, of Colorado, for his acts in relation to coal strikes in the Southern Colorado Coal fields. He repudiated the governor as a republican, and challenged the oft-repeated assertion of the governor that he had exhausted every effort to bring about a settlement of the strike by bringing the opposing forces together in conference. He said:

"I want to repudiate as far as I can the acts of the governor of this state. If I have a friend in Colorado, if there is a trade unionist in this state, if there is a good citizen in Colorado, who believes my judgement to be good, I say he should repudiate the acts of Governor Peabody. Governor Peabody has said in regard to our coal strike that he had advised the companies to treat with the men and the companies said they would treat with their own employes and not with a committee dictated by John Mitchell. I say publicly that I offered last December to allow Governor Peabody to appoint a committee of coal miners to treat with the operators. He has had the chance to nominate a committee of miners and has not done so. As an admirer of and friend of President Roosevelt, and as a member of the republican party, I say that the republican party of Colorado should repudiate Governor Peabody. He is no friend of yours, no friend of the government, and no friend of law and order. I am against him."

Mitchell's declaration of his adherence to the republican party is something new and will be of especial interest in view of his recent speech before the Illinois Miners' Convention at Springfield, in which he said that no one present knew to what party he belonged, as he had made it a point carefully to refrain from revealing his political attitude, lest it might injure the miners' union.

Strange that Mitchell, Gompers, Parry and Peabody should all belong to the same party! No doubt this party well represents Parry and Peabody. Does it represent Mitchell and Gompers too? If so, who represents the workmen that Mitchell and Gompers are supposed to represent?

No one party can possibly represent Parry and Peabody and at the same time the workers whose interests they everlastingly oppose. Some people are evidently being chloroformed while being skinned. Is it Parry and Peabody or the workmen of America? It is time for a lot of folks to set their thinking machinery to working, for "If the blind lead the blind both shall fall into the ditch." Wake up, brothers.

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

At the special meeting of the Barbers Friday night the four books containing credits for \$5 worth of barber work each were raffled off. The winning cards were 476, bought by Chas Hunter; 697, by Ben Cummings; 886 by John Frazer and 245 by some party who has not yet been found.

Fred Wilders and Tom Fitzgerald are in Cleveland this week attending the annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Last Saturday night the last of the employments signed the union scale, and Monday morning the men went to work at an increase of 3 1/3 cents an hour.

Typographical Union No. 76 met Sunday afternoon and made arrangements for the regular biennial election of international officers which will be held on the 18th of May. The polls of the local union will be located in the second floor of the C. L. U. headquarters, and will be open from 11 a. m. till 6 p. m. At the same time a delegate to the annual convention of the I. T. U., which will be held in St. Louis in August, will be elected. For this honor Chas. H. Goodwin, who represented this city at a convention held in St. Louis thirty years ago, is a candidate. Others mentioned are Argyle Lett, J. S. Edmunds and W. H. Terrill. A donation of \$5 was made to St. Anthony's hospital, and a donation of \$5 to assist the machinists to fight the injunction case now pending in the federal court at Indianapolis.

Former District President Hargrove of the United Mine Workers has returned from a two weeks' stay in the country. Mr. Hargrove says that he still has no plans for the future, but will take a long rest before looking around for something to do.

Colorado Miners Here.

Three members of the Western Federation of miners arrived in town Wednesday from Colorado. They are W. H. Leonard of Cripple Creek, C. D. Thomas and W. H. Seighman of Victor. Their mission is to secure financial assistance for the strike among the miners of this state. They say that the strikers are standing firm to the last man; that the membership of the federation is greater than ever; still increasing; that the mine owners' allies have been defeated; that the point except in the systems of the miners, and that as the federation is concerned the fight has scarcely begun.

The federation has five stores in the Cripple Creek district, and they have put practically all the other stores out of business. This is the method of retaliation used against the Citizen's alliance. When the strike began the merchants announced that no credit would be extended to strikers, after which the federation's stores were immediately started and then the merchants offered all kinds of credit. The industrial and commercial conditions all over Colorado are fearful. Thousands are leaving the state.

Colorado News Items.

Indianapolis, May 2.—Word has been received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers from Denver, Colo., notifying President Mitchell that W. D. Wardjohn, a national organizer, was terribly beaten yesterday morning by three unknown men at Sargent, Colo. The weapons used were the butts of revolvers. He was so badly beaten as to cause a concussion of the brain and is not expected to live. William Wardjohn is considered one of the strongest organizers in the Colorado field. He has had a long experience as organizer, especially in strike districts. Wardjohn represented District 15 at the United Mine Workers' convention in this city in January.

Trinidad, Colo., May 2.—Sixteen men were deported tonight by order of Major Hill. In charge of an officer and a squad of soldiers the party was taken on a special train to New Mexico. The arrested men were deported for violations of military law.

Big Four Section Men Strike.

Marshall, Ill., May 2.—The section foremen and the section men on the Big Four went out on a strike today. The men are asking an increase in wages from \$1.25 per day to \$1.50 per day. The foremen want an increase in monthly salary from \$42 to \$50.

Paris, Ill., May 2.—The section men on the Cairo division of the Big Four between Mt. Carmel and Danville have gone on a strike. Roadmaster Jehn Wilson of this city today went to Mt. Carmel today to attend a conference called with a view to settling the strike.

Fatal Powder Mill Explosion.

An explosion of 10,000 pounds of blasting powder at the powder mill at Dornier, thirty miles north of this city at noon Wednesday killed W. Burke Mabew, George Mabew, Henry Griffin and DeSoto Biggs. James Nelson, Marshal Taylor and Quincy Foster were seriously injured.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The criminal silence of the "news" papers of America concerning the outrages in Colorado has at last been broken. The Newspaper Enterprise association has sent a special correspondent to the seat of war with instructions to spare no pains to get the facts and to report them without fear or favor when secured. This correspondent is Dr. Washington Gladden, the aged journalist and author of Columbus, Ohio.

The most significant fact set forth in Dr. Gladden's first letter "from the front" is that, by an easy deduction, the capitalists of Colorado and elsewhere have deliberately set out to destroy the Western Federation of Miners BECAUSE OF ITS SOCIALISTIC PROCLIVITIES. Following are his words:

"It (the W. F. of M.) claims about 40,000 members, scattered through the western states and territories. It is not in affiliation with the United Mine Workers of America nor the American Federation of Labor on account of its Socialistic proclivities. Whatever may be their attitude toward other labor organizations, there is no doubt that the Mine Owners' associations of Colorado have declared WAR TO THE DEATH AGAINST THIS PARTICULAR ORGANIZATION."

The Star League of which the Terre Haute Star is a member, has also sent a representative to the scene of war. Of course this correspondent has the ordinary capitalistic mind but he evidently found out something about how things are being conducted out there. Here is the way he writes of his interview with General Bell:

"Have you any idea how long martial law will be enforced at Telluride?" he was asked.

"Leaving out the oaths, the gist of the reply was this:

"The soldiers never will be taken out of there until we have rid the country of the cut-throats, murderers, Socialists, thieves, loafers, agitators and the like who make up the membership of the Western Federation of miners."

"We don't care what the Supreme court, the newspapers or anybody or anything does. The soldiers are going to stay there regardless of court decisions, and if there is any more monkey business there is going to be some much-needed shooting."

"If we were to withdraw, the trouble-makers would cross the ridge and return as soon as the snow is gone. The mines are going to run and any willing man, union or not, will be protected in his employment. There is not room in Colorado mining camps for these loafers. Either we are going to rule or they are. We can't go on as we have been doing. If they can kill us off they will, but if necessary we will try our best to kill them off to maintain our authority."

You will observe how this uniformed representative of plutocracy, behind whom is the state government elected by the votes of the working class regards "law and order" as represented by the Supreme court.

You will also notice the polite names he uses in speaking of your-brother workers who have been acquitted even by the capitalist courts on every criminal charge brought against them since the strike began. Here is something about the governor:

"The governor has no thought that the Supreme court of the state will refuse to permit him when it comes to pass on his pension of the writ of habeas corpus in case of President Moyer of the Western Federation, and in the stay of the writ of supersedeas asked by General Bell and Captain Wells against Judge Stevens of Telluride, who fined them each \$500 and sentenced them to jail for contempt of court in their refusal to release President Moyer on a writ of habeas corpus that he granted."

"Had the Supreme court already told the governor of this decision he could not be more confident. However, many think that the Supreme court will decide against the state, in which event it will be interesting to see if the governor and his adjutant general ignore its mandates as they say they will if the decision is adverse."

"Governor Peabody frankly admits that the time has come to crush the Western Federation and that he will do everything in his power to bring this about."

Why should Bell worry about Supreme court decisions? Are not the courts in the same service as he? Isn't the judicial as well as the executive department of Colorado in the control of those who have private interests at stake and the wherewithal to protect them? Anyone but a fool workman could deduce as much from the mere existence of private ownership of the means of production.

"Governor Peabody will undoubtedly be renominated by the republicans, and if the Citizen's alliance over the state can be kept out of control of the democratic convention, an opponent will be found for Peabody who will run on a union platform. There is the probability then that Colorado is to be the scene of an actual battle of ballots with unionism arrayed against anti-unionism. If the democrats do nominate such a man party lines will be disregarded and the thing fought out wholly on union lines."

That's where the correspondent is mistaken. Party lines won't be disregarded by the majority of the union men. They will vote for the same old capitalist party—the party of their masters—under the name of either the republican or democratic party.

Some of them will vote for themselves though—the Socialists—and there will be more of them than there was.

"Now, why is there such a fight on against this organization?"

"Because ever since its promotion, ten years ago, it has waged battles that have been impolitic to say the least. There has been nothing of conciliation in its methods. It is not the organization that the U. M. W. A. is, nor is there at its head such a wise counsellor as John Mitchell."

What a compliment to the Western

JUST A WORD

With you about Carpets and Furniture. We claim to have the largest and best assorted stock in the state. Everything is new; no "come-backs," such as sold in installment stores.

If you are worthy and need credit you can get it of us and not be compelled to pay the outrageous prices charged by installment stores.

FOSTER'S Carpet & Furniture House.

Federation and the fearless faithful leaders that have led in this struggle.

That "conciliation" that submitted a contest almost won in the anthracite field to be arbitrated by a thoroughly capitalistic tribunal, and didn't even get a recognition of the union, say nothing of material gains; that "wise" counsel that bluffed and backed down in the recent bituminous dispute, and which resulted in the acceptance of a reduction by the U. M. W. A. and left striking miners outside the Mine Workers in various states, without hope—that "conciliation" and "wise" counsel is not to be found among the leaders of the Western Federation, and its a credit to them.

All unions are "impolitic" from a capitalist point of view when they attempt to achieve anything.

"The whole fight is nothing more nor less than an attack on unions as REPRESENTED BY THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS."

Quite correct; and this is well borne out by the following paragraph further on in the communication which is as follows:

"The leaders of the Western Federation are SOCIALISTS and the federation literature bears a Socialist motto."

It is just because there are Socialists at the head of affairs in the Western Federation—men who understand the class struggle and the tactics of the capitalist class, and because these leaders have influence among their fellow workers on account of their fidelity and ability, that they have determined to crush the organization.

That combination of faithful, intelligent, class-conscious officers and determined followers is the hardest proposition that American capitalism has yet encountered.

And it is because the federation HAS NOT BEEN IMPOLITIC that it is feared, hated and persecuted.

It is because these men have not allowed their tempers to draw them into violence that they have baffled the plutocrats. Not a single crime has been committed except by the hired criminals both in the militia and out of it.

It is because of the success attained by these methods that capitalism has become rabid in its rage and the capitalist state exhibits a spectacle of the civil law overturned, civil courts intimidated, crime rampant, the authorities at one another's throats and the prevalence of anarchy. Stand steadfastly, brave comrades!

There was an election in Terre Haute Tuesday, and as a result the Lamb-McKeen Demo-Rep machine had all its cogs knocked out. Mayor Steeg, the candidate of Lamb McKeen & Co., was defeated by Edwin Bidaman by a plurality of about 1,700. All the democratic tickets went down with Steeg, and the incoming city administration will be solidly republican. Viekroy, Schwartz, Roach and Schloss, the councilmen who were candidates for re-election and who voted against the printers union label ordinance were badly defeated. There is no question but that the action of the present city administration in its support of the seab Gazette had much to do with its defeat Tuesday. But the greatest factor and the most hopeful sign was the fact that the people are beginning to rebel against the ring that controls politics. The voters are beginning to realize that the same "bunch" controls both the republican and the democratic parties, and whenever a man who is not controlled by the machine secures a nomination from one of these parties, he secures the support of a large number of the dissatisfied. This was the case in the last county election when the demo-rep machine had most of its cogs damaged, securing but two of the offices it worked for.

An Associated press dispatch from Washington this week announced that the legislative committee of the A. F. of L. blamed the Socialists because congress had taken no action on the eight hour and anti-injunction bills. According to the dispatch the committee states that the congressional committee were led to believe that trades unions were honey-combed with Socialism, and congress would do nothing for Socialists. This is about the twenty-first excuse for these measures being turned down. A copy of the report of the committee of last year would look queer in a parallel column with this dispatch. For years the federation has kept a committee at Washington urging the passage of these measures, and they are no nearer being law today than fifteen years ago. The headquarters of the federation were moved to Washington for the purpose of influencing favorable legislation, but no law beneficial to the working class has yet been enacted. The fact is that so long as labor begs of its servants for relief it will be turned down. As soon as it realizes the fact that its greatest strength is in united action at the ballot box, it will elect representatives of the working class to the national legislature and then there will be no necessity of maintaining a begging committee at Washington.

Have your Umbrella covered with a 60c guaranteed cover by J. P. Heerdtz, 1224 Main. Old phone Brown 742. New phone 3883.

AFTER YOUR GROCERIES.

Rockefeller Acquires Wholesale Interests in That Line.

Columbus, O., April 22.—The Standard Oil company is said to be now engaged in pushing plans to control every commodity of the country.

It has been known that John D. Rockefeller and his associates have for some time past been prosecuting a systematic effort to control the railroads and the coal, steel and iron industries of the country. Likewise their growing interests in sugar, coffee and cereals is a matter known to the close observers in commercial circles.

Now it is learned that the owners of the Standard Oil company are endeavoring to control the wholesale grocery business of the nation. This developed through an increase just made in the capital stock of the Eldridge & Higgins company of Columbus from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000.

It seems certain that the Standard Oil company has taken this new issue and through the Eldridge & Higgins company expects to eventually control the wholesale grocery business in Ohio. In pursuance of these plans Eldridge & Higgins have recently purchased wholesale groceries in Cleveland, Dayton, Hillsboro, Jackson, Washington Courthouse and Marietta, and the buying out process is to go on until the business of Ohio is under complete control.

What is in progress in Ohio is now said to be going on also in New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and other states, and the movement is to expand, it is said, until the Standard Oil company will dominate all the necessities of life in all the states of the union.

The above is a dispatch published in the daily press. What do you think of the prospect of paying about a thousand percent profit—while Rockefeller charges you for kerosene—ON ALL THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

Prosperity in New York.

The attention of the man who thinks that anyone who wants work can get it is requested to the following telegram:

"New York, April 16.—Over 5,000 girls and boys today blocked Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, and it taxed the skill of Capt. Robert A. Tighe and the police force of two precincts to prevent serious consequences of their efforts to get in their applications for work in the new Fourteenth street store. The crowd gathered in answer to an advertisement that persons desiring work in the new store would be registered today between 8 a. m. and 1 p. m., the boys massing on the west side street and the girls on Sixth avenue long before the hour appointed."

"Fifteen applicants were admitted at a time at each door, and the rest had to wait until these had been taken in the elevators to the fifth floor. Each time the doors were opened there was a rush, and many of those in the crowds were roughly pushed about, despite the efforts of the police to keep the applicants in order. In the frantic efforts to get to the door many had their clothing torn, and not a few finally abandoned hope of getting into the building."

"Street car traffic was impeded and when the hours for receiving applications had passed there was no apparent diminution in the size of the crowd."

Literary Note.

Realizing that every Socialist will want the proceedings of the national convention in permanent form for preservation and reference the publishers of the International Socialist Review have arranged to make their May issue a "Special Convention Number" containing a very full summary of the work of the convention. While no attempt will be made to give a stenographic report, all the principal debates will be summarized and all important resolutions or measures introduced will be published. This will include the platform and constitution and all other matters of permanent interest, with the votes cast. As it is probable that several matters will be sent out to a referendum vote at once, and it is certain that much of the work of the convention will be the subject of lively discussion for some time, such a work of reference will be almost a necessity to every party member who desires to take an intelligent part in these discussions. Taken in connection with the April number this will give an unexcelled source of information on party tactics and organization. The April edition is now nearly all sold, and those who wish to secure the May number should send in their orders at once. Price ten cents. One dollar a year.

Charles H. Kerr & Co., publishers, Chicago, Ill.

The Speer Brand of Brandy.

It is a guarantee of excellence. The Climax Brandy from grape in 1878 is absolutely pure. For sickness do not use any but old and strictly pure Brandy from grape. Speer's Climax Brandy is entirely from the grape.

District 8 Settlement.

The miners and operators of the block coal field reached an agreement Tuesday, and an agreement has been signed for two years. The miners gained some concessions.

More Carpenters at Work.

The Modern Construction Co., successor to A. Fromme, the largest building concern in the city, this week signed the Carpenters' scale and put a large force of union men to work on the buildings at Lakeview Park.

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

As usual several people starved to death last week in our big cities, but it is something to know that the Russian and Japanese soldiers are well supplied with American meat.—Red People.

No Spring Tonic

In the world so good as our Suits. Nearly every man will dress anew in the next few weeks. Good breeding and good clothes go hand in hand. It's high time to be dressed for the season for the birds are already singing "In the Good Old Summer Time." Think of your wardrobe needs. Think of the store that's able to fill them, and your footsteps will without doubt, turn in this direction.

Our Fifteen Dollar Suits. We want to say that we firmly believe that our Fifteen Dollar Suits are so much better than others are showing for that price that you will be able to see it at a glance. We take pains to make these suits as good as they can be made for that money. The newest fabrics, latest cuts, best of tailoring and a perfect fit.

Bring him here. If you buy the boy a suit here we assure you that you won't have to get him another one in a week or two. Our Special Suits for Boys are practically Wear Proof and Rip Proof. Cut and designed by men tailors. Made with the same amount of care as a man's suit. Reinforced throughout.

Odd Trousers. Where's the man who hasn't use for an extra pair of trousers—when he sees what he likes—and the price is his way. Our Trousers Stock has the same careful consideration as the other departments in our store. Trousers for every occasion, Business Trousers, Dress Trousers and Working Day Trousers made in Our Own Pant Shop, cut with style and shaped.

Money Back if anything goes wrong.

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WORLDS FAIR RATES Terre Haute to St. Louis and Retrun

Fifteen days limit \$7.00. Sixty days limit \$8.00.
Coach Excursions will be run on following Tuesdays and Thursdays: May 17th, 19th, 24th, 26th and 31st, June 7th, 9th, 14th, 16th, 21st, 23d, 28th and 29th at the rate of \$5.00 for the round trip, good to return within 7 days including date of sale. Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 334 Wabash avenue, for full particulars. GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

Martyrs of Trade Unionism.

Ludwig Schroeder, one of the eighty-two Socialist members of the German reichstag, delivered a speech recently in which he spoke of the hardships endured by the men who started unionism in Germany.

As recently as fourteen years ago union meetings were held secretly. A delegate to a labor convention was regarded as a criminal and given a year in jail if he was caught. Some delegates to labor conventions traveled hundreds of miles on foot in order to be present. They slept in hay lofts in the daytime and did their traveling at night, so that they might escape the clutches of the police.

The men who began the labor movement received the same persecution in all countries. No poet nor historian has made them famous. No playwright has put their victories on the stage. Their only monument as yet is the vast army of trade unionists, growing larger and more powerful every week.

Co-operation in Germany.

Co-operative societies in Germany are desirable customers. The annual report for 1902 of the German Confederated Agricultural Co-operative Societies puts the amount of goods purchased by them at \$16,600,000. The co-operative unions of Neuweid, Wachenheim, Triem Aurbach and Tubingen purchased in the aggregate about \$11,900,000 worth of merchandise.

Violated Agreements.

We hear a good deal from time to time about labor unions violating agreements with employers. Much of this talk emanates from associations of employers, but we do not often hear the other side of the question. A dispute now on in the city shows that employers do not always live up to agreements quite as strictly as they would have the public believe. Last year when the strike of picture frame makers was settled an agreement was signed which does not expire until May 1, 1904. It is signed by all the employers, although F. W. Job carried on the negotiations and drew up the agreement. After it was signed Job said to the president of the union, "Show me an employer who will violate that agreement and I will show you a yellow dog that is not fit to be a member of this association." That is the exact language as quoted by the president of the union.

The agreement provided for a nine hour day and some other conditions, but was an "open shop" agreement. A short time ago the firm of A. H. Vilas and the firm of B. T. Cass locked out their men and will only take them back as individuals on a ten hour basis. We have not so far heard much about the duplicity of employers. Job should not forget that incident in the next speech he makes about unions violating agreements.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Hearst League of New York in sending out invitations to trade union officials, invites them to call at the Hoffman House, on Fifth avenue where its headquarters are located. As Hearst claims that his candidacy has aroused phenomenal interest in the ranks of the working class, we presume that the well known House—where the "very eminent gentlemen" are wont to congregate—may soon be turned into a Labor Lyceum! Or is the League merely located there to show that it is conservative and that its patron saint is both the "friend" of the worker and the skinker.

They say every boy in the country has a chance to become president of the country. They don't say that his chance of becoming a tramp are ten times greater, which is a fact.—Socialist Review.

Big Four



Indianapolis \$1 and Return \$1

Sunday May 8th. Special train leaves the Big Four station at 7:50 a. m., returning leaves Indianapolis 7:30 p. m.

E. E. SOUTH, Gen. Agt.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Saturday Night Only—

Maud Adams

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"The LITTLE MINISTER"

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HEADQUARTERS FOR THE

Best Wines and Liquors

236 MAIN ST.

WANTED—Several industrious persons in each state to travel for house established eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for successful and profitable line. Permanent engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and enclose self-addressed envelope. THE NATIONAL, 322 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Faithful person to travel for well established house in a few counties calling on retail merchants and agents. Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash each week. Money for expenses advanced. Position permanent. Business successful and rushing. Standard House, 230 Dearborn St., Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 405 Monon Building, Chicago.

The Toiler would like its Socialist readers, as a matter of accommodation, to send in news items of interest to the Socialist and labor movements throughout the state; also newspaper clippings.

Socialist Candidate for President



EUGENE V. DEBS

For Vice President--Benjamin Hanford.

OBSERVATIONS.

The scholar mourns and the antiquary weeps over the wrecks of ancient learning and art. The philosopher sighs with regret over the thought that little of either has been preserved whereby might be elucidated several interesting discoveries which history has mentioned. The mechanic inquires in vain for the processes by which his predecessors in remote ages worked the hardest granite without iron, transported it in masses that astound us and used it in the erection of stupendous buildings apparently with the facility that modern workmen lay brick or raise the lintels of doors. The machines by which they were elevated are as unknown to us as the individuals who directed their movements. We are almost as ignorant of their modes of working the metals, of their alloys which rivalled steel in hardness, of their furnaces, crucibles and moulds; the details of forming the ennobling statue or the more useful skillet or cauldron. Did the ancients laminate metal between rollers and draw wire through plates as we do? Or was it extended by hammers as some specimens of both seem to show? On these and a thousand other subjects much uncertainty prevails. Unfortunately, men of old deemed it the part of wisdom to conceal from the vulgar (or so called common people) all their discoveries of science, and because of this idea they wrapped them up in mystical figures and symbols so that the people might not understand. This practice was at one time so common that the philosophers refused to leave anything in writing explanatory of their researches.

Whenever we attempt to penetrate the obscurity which conceals from our view the works of the ancients we are led to regret that some of their mechanics did not undertake for the sake of posterity and their own fame, to write a history of their machines and manufactures. Their works, their inventions and their names are buried beneath the waves of oblivion while the light and worthless memorials of heroes, falsely so-called, that have floated on the surface of history have become polluted descriptions of men who, without having added one iota to the world's wealth or to the happiness of society, were yet allowed to riot on the fruit of other men's labors, to wade in the blood of their species and to be heralded as the honorable of the earth, and still as in former times, humanity shudders at these men being held up to the admiration of the world even by some so-called Christians as an example to our children.

"We may reasonably hope," says Mr. Davies in his justly popular work on the Chinese, "that the science and civilization which have already greatly enlarged the bounds of our knowledge of foreign countries, may, by diminishing vulgar admiration of such pests and scourges of the human race as military conquerors have proved, advance and facilitate the peaceful interests of the most remote countries with each other and thereby increase the general stock of knowledge and happiness among mankind."

And from Rollins' "Introduction to the Arts and Sciences of the Ancients" I quote the following:

"Of what utility to us at this day is either Nimrod, Cyrus or Alexander or

their successors who have astonished mankind from time to time. With all their magnificence and vast designs they are returned into nothing with regard to us. They are dispersed like vapor and have vanished like phantoms. But the inventors of the arts and sciences labored for all ages. We still enjoy the fruits of their application and industry—they have procured all the conveniences of life—they have converted all nature to our uses. Yet all our admiration turns generally on the side of the heroes in blood while we scarce take any notice of what we owe to the inventors of the arts."

Who that consults history only for that which is useful would not prefer to peruse a journal of the daily manipulations of the laborer and mechanic who furnished clothing, arms, culinary utensils and food for the armies of old to the most eloquent description of their generals or their battles? And as it is now with respect to accounts of such transactions in past ages so may it be in future in regard to similar ones in modern times. Narrations of political convulsions, recitals of battles and of honors conferred on statesmen and heroes while dripping gore, will hereafter be unnoticed or will be read with horror and disgust while discoveries in science and descriptions of useful machines will be welcomed with delight.

It is pleasing to anticipate that day which the present extensive and extending diffusion of knowledge may be able to usher in, when despotism shall be no more and the great masses of the people will not be sunk into a state of ignorance and depravity or grovel in a condition of passive slavery and physical degradation lower than that ever experienced by the beasts of the field; but when the mechanics of the world, the creators of its wealth, shall exercise that influence in and on society to which their labors so justly entitle them.

If we judged correctly of human character we should admit that the mechanic who made the chair in which Xerxes sat when he reviewed his mighty host or witnessed the sea fight at Salamis, was a more useful member of society than that king; the artisan who constructed the drinking vessels of Mardenius and the brass mangers in which his horses were fed, were really more worthy of posthumous fame than that general or the monarch he served, and if it be better or more praiseworthy to alleviate human sufferings than to cause or increase them then that old mechanic who, when Marcus Sergius lost his hand in the Punic war, furnished him with an iron one, was an incomparably better man than any mere warrior and so was he who, according to Herodotus, constructed an artificial foot for Hegisostratus.

A description of the foundries and forges of Egypt, of Babylon and Byzantium, of Sidon and Carthage and Tyre would have imparted to us a more accurate and extensive knowledge of the ancients; of their manners and customs, their intelligence and progress in science than all the works of their historians extant, and would have been of infinitely greater service to mankind. If to these were added the particulars of a working jeweler's shop of Persepolis and Troy, of a lapidary's and an engraver's of Memphis, of a cutter's and an upholsterer's of Damascus and of a cabinet-maker's and a brazier's of Rome together with those of a Sidonian or Athenian shipyard—such a record would have been more truly useful and more really interesting than almost all that ancient philosophers ever wrote or poets ever sung.

JOHN A. MORRIS.

The Grandeur Age.

Have you seen and read a copy of this pioneer Socialist magazine of the Far South? It is radical, aggressive and up to date. Will be sent three months on trial for ten cents. It is at present under the boycott of Third Assistant Post Master General Madden, but that does not prevent its publication each month in advocacy of a government of, by and for the people as described in the Socialist platform. In the May issue will appear an article that ought to be circulated in every community North and South—"The Negro Under Present Conditions and the Negro Under Socialism." In bundles of ten or more copies this edition will be mailed for one cent each which is less than the cost of postage and printing. Address The Grandeur Age, Biloxi, Miss.

Patronize our advertisers, and be sure to tell them you saw their advertisement in The Toller.

STATE SOCIALIST NEWS.

Letter From State Secretary William Bowen.

I have received no returns from the municipal elections over the state that were held yesterday. Will forward them next week.

I am sending a circular to the readers of Socialist papers over the state urging them to subscribe to the circuit plan for the campaign.

Some of the locals that were several months in arrears have paid up their back dues and are starting out in the coming campaign as though they meant business.

Local Indianapolis at the meeting held April 24th expelled Chedister Kidd who was caught as a spy in his union.

The Socialists of Jasonville have organized a branch of the party with ten charter members. More will join soon as there are a number of old timers who have not joined yet. They start out right by ordering a good sized bundle of The Toller. They can't get anything better for awakening the industrial slaves of those parts. The secretary is Comrade T. H. Crosby. Success and long life to you, comrades.

Rev. Father Hagerty spoke before the Central Labor union here on April 29th and made a great impression on his audience by the manner in which he defended the cause of trades unionism. Of course there was an element that was displeased—the conservative fellows, those who believe that the interests of the boss and the workers are identical. That element was not only displeased but did its utmost to make the meeting a failure, and it was the Socialists who pushed it to the partial success that it was.

LOCAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

Important business will be transacted next meeting. Be on hand.

Comrade Bowen was over from Indianapolis last Saturday and spoke at the corner of Fourth and Main streets in the evening. He had a large and interested crowd.

We didn't elect any of our candidates last Tuesday, but we voted for what we wanted anyhow. If republican working men get their heads cracked while on strike or arrested for vagrancy without cause, by the city authorities they will please remember they could have elected a workingmen's administration.

We are still in need of a hall. There is also a great need of organization; the infusing of new blood into the branch. There are many unaffiliated Socialists in Terre Haute, and it is to be hoped that the reorganization committee will set on foot means of bringing them into the party. The present size and discipline of the branch is disgraced when we consider how long it has been organized and that this city is second only to Indianapolis in this state as an industrial city.

Terre Haute Socialist Vote.

Herman Steumpp for mayor.....135
Judson O'neal, for clerk.....140
For councilmen at large—
James C. Coulter.....149
Douglas W. Keeler.....151
Warren W. Anstead.....153
For councilmen—
Tillman Sheward, first ward.....13
Richard J. Barrett, second ward.....26
Edwin J. Carr third ward.....35
Ed H. Evinger, fourth ward.....34
Everett L. Kibler, fifth ward.....34
Clarence E. Kingery, sixth ward.....28
No other city in Indiana has reported to this office, except Marion, where the vote was 230.

Would you like to take the Comrade, International Socialist Review, Social Democratic Herald or Wilshire's Magazine? They are the best Socialist periodicals. The Toller has subscription cards for all of them.

Announcement.

I am pleased to announce that I have just published a propaganda sheet embracing definitions, promises and possibilities of Socialism in seven hundred words. Anyone wishing to spread the gospel of Socialism please order. 100 copies \$1.00, 50 copies 50 cents, 25 copies 30 cents. DR. WM. J. HILL, Petoskey, Mich.

In arranging for public meetings never fail to have Socialist papers for distribution. A hundred copies of The Toller cost 50 cents.

A Washington dispatch of over two weeks ago said that the decision in W. R. Hearst's suit against the coal trust sounded the death knell of the criminal trusts. We haven't heard of any deaths so far, however. They all seem healthy.

Did you notice the failure of the injunction which was issued to protect workingmen in Colorado. Well that injunction would have been enforced if it had been of benefit to the employers. The workers will every time get the worst of it so long as they put the masters in power. Vote for a working class party.

The press dispatches tell of a workman in New York named Michael Farley who died of joy over securing a job of work. The dispatch also states that he had been several days without food. The only time that savages went hungry was when there was a famine. Even wild animals die from starvation only when there is no food available. Under Socialism everyone who is willing cannot be kept from a job and no one will be so hilarious over the chance to be a slave that he will die of joy. Neither will any die for lack of food.—New Times.

Nobody knows anything about Judge Parker, the democratic nominee, it is declared, but it is also said the trust magnates regard him as a "safe" man than Roosevelt. That is all that is necessary. The workingmen don't need to know anything about him. All they have to do is to vote for him.—The People.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Give 'Em the Laugh.
When your spirits are down
And the world seems to frown
And clouds hide the blue of your skies,
When the care-load you pack
Fits the curve in your back
And tears seek to 'scape from your eyes,
Don't you worry, my son,
You can capture the bun,
There's grain hid away in the chaff;
Don't you weaken! But in!
With the vow that you'll win
And give the blue devils the laugh.

Though the clouds cloak the air
The old sun is still there
Doing business right at the old stand,
And the vapory mass
From its brightness will pass
And reveal all its glories so grand.
Tighten up on your grip,
Keep a stiff upper lip,
Even though bitter the cup you must quaff.

Keep your courage a flame
And you'll win in the game
And give the blue devils the laugh.
Snap your fingers at care,
Have the courage to dare,
For the half of life's woes are but sham;
Keep your banner unfurled,
Make a noise in the world;
Toot your own horn if you don't sell a clam.
All your energies pin
To your work, and you'll win.
You'll be the wine of prosperity quart,
And can bask in the sun
When the 'attie is won
And give the blue devils the laugh.
—James Barton Adams, in Denver Post.

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

The Western Flint Glass Workers' Union has again joined the American Federation of Labor.

Window glass factories in Indiana are growing bitter in their dispute over which union shall prevail.

The International Association of Machinists has voted to amalgamate with the Amalgamated Allied Metal Mechanics.

The meat merchants of Muncie, Ind., are arraying themselves against the meat cutters, who are preparing to organize a union.

The strike of the glass workers was declared off after a stormy meeting at Newcastle, Pa. The men objected to the 28 per cent wage reduction, but will accept it.

Two hundred painters employed on the exterior work of the world's fair buildings at St. Louis walked out to enforce a demand for an increase from \$3.60 to \$5 a day.

The new scale providing for a reduction of 5.55 per cent in wages and a two years' agreement, will be signed at a meeting in Indianapolis today of the joint scale committee of the central competitive field.

The clothing cutters report that twenty-one Philadelphia manufacturers are attempting to introduce the "open shop" policy in their clothing factories, and that this is being resisted by a general strike.

The lithographic firms of St. Louis, Mo., have notified their employes that those who are unwilling to sign an agreement accepting the arbitration plan must resign. There are twelve lithographic firms in the city.

Armed members of the citizens' alliance of Telluride, Colo., continued their search for those in sympathy with the striking miners and a score of persons were compelled to leave, among them President Thomas of the miners' union.

A circular letter has been sent out by Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners requesting that all local unions and district councils be as moderate as possible in the trade movements this spring.

The fitters in the American Window Glass Company's big machine equipped plant in Hartford City, Ind., have handed in their notice to take effect at once. This is due to notice of a reduction. An effort will be made to fill the men's places.

While the recent vote by the miners in the four competitive states is viewed in different ways by labor men, they are unanimous on one point—that it is the best disciplined organization in the world, when its great membership is considered.

About fifty lithographers in the twin cities are out, owing to a failure of the national organization of employes to agree with the Lithographers' association, the national organization of employers. Five plants in St. Paul and three in Minneapolis are affected.

The Independent Order of Labor founded in Cheyenne, Wyo., a short time ago, is spreading to many industrial centers in the West, and a national body of the order will soon be formed, according to Hugo Danzelmann, general counsel for the local in Cheyenne.

About 10,000 building operatives in New York are idle on account of the strike of the Laborers' Protective Union society, the calling out of all the laborers having affected not only the brick layers, but also some of the iron workers on uncompleted buildings in this city.

Returns for the election of officers for the National Window Glass Workers' association show that Paul St. Peter was elected president to succeed Simon Burns, by a large majority. John Schwalm was elected vice president, William Lowers, Jeannette, Pa., treasurer and Harry Rhodes, Newcastle, Pa., assistant secretary.

The seriousness of the conflict between the employers of labor and the employes in the building trades in Sacramento, Cal., was increased by the decision of the Contractors' association to close the planing mills. This will put a stop to all building operations in the city for the time being, throwing 800 men out of work.

Simon Burns, for the last nine years the "fighting" head of the Window Glass Workers of America, resigned that office last week, and is succeeded by Paul St. Peter, former secretary of the Pittsburgh local. Burns claims the

succession of bringing the wages of glass workers to the highest point ever reached in the glass trade, securing an advance in wages amounting to 102 per cent while at the head of the organization.

There was rejoicing in South Chicago when it became known that the plant of the International Harvester works would resume work. One thousand men who have been idle since Nov. 15, have taken their old places. Bonfires were lighted and music was given in celebration of the reopening. Some men have been without work all winter and many of them became in debt. Important additions have been made to the plant.

About 800 nonunion employes of the American Tobacco Company at Richmond, Va., struck for an increase in pay. The employes are all stemmers and ask an increase of half a cent a pound. They say they have fine tobacco to handle and are paid \$2.50 a hundred pounds for stems. They claim that an extra fast hand can make about \$1 a day, but that the slower workers cannot make nearly so much. The strikers are all negroes.

The Rockford, Ill., Glucose Sugar and Refining Company plant, the largest in the chain of the factories of the American Sugar Refining Company, was ordered closed, and from all indications the shutdown will be indefinite. No reason accompanied the order to close. The instructions are to work out all the product on hand at once. Employment has been given to nearly 500 hands and the monthly payroll was in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

All danger of a strike of the teamsters in Cincinnati is now considered past. Up to within a few days a majority of the drivers were favorable to a trial of strength with their employers. The situation was changed by the employers making several concessions. Where the men asked for an advance of 25 cents a day in their pay they were given fifteen cents. They were also granted a standard workday of ten hours, with extra pay for overtime.

Two new international unions to join the American Federation of Labor have been formed. The first is the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes, the unskilled workers in foundries. Frank McArdle of New York was elected president and George Bechtold of St. Louis secretary. Headquarters are to be established in St. Louis. The other international body formed is the International Brotherhood of Shinglers, formed at San Francisco. W. H. Joy of San Francisco is elected president and John Sullivan secretary.

About 200 lithographers, employed in four establishments at Milwaukee, were locked out because of a refusal to sign individual agreements with their employers. The firms are: The Gugler Lithographing Company, Northwestern Lithographing Company, Milwaukee Lithographing Company and Willmann's Lithographing Company. All the employes are members of a branch of the National Lithographers' Association, which is not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The men assert as their reason for refusing to sign individual agreements that it is contrary to the principles of the national association.

In compliance with a number of requests the vote by states of the miners' unions on the question of accepting or rejecting the proposition of the operators for a 5 per cent reduction in wages is herewith given:

Total vote.	For strike.	Against strike.
Central Pennsylvania .. 23,953	4,553	19,400
West Virginia .. 12,010	4,074	7,936
Illinois .. 49,402 1/2	24,700 1/2	14,702
Iowa .. 12,745	8,130	4,615
Michigan .. 721	78	643
West Virginia .. 6,968	395	6,573
Kentucky .. 2,973 1/2	1,071	1,726 1/2
Michigan .. 2,420	811	1,609
Miscellaneous .. 445	84	361
Total .. 165,887	67,373 1/2	98,514 1/2

The one-half votes are from the boys who are employed about the mines, who pay half the regular dues of membership in the miners' organization and are entitled to one-half a vote.

Strikes and lockouts were costly to the men who took that means to force their employers during the last year, according to the report of the New York state board of mediation and arbitration. The number of strikes and lockouts during the last year exceeded those of 1902 by 50, there being 192 in 1903. The strike in the building trades and of the excavators and rockmen of the city caused more lost time than all of the 142 labor disputes of the previous year. As a result of labor troubles of 1902 573,285 days were lost. The report admits that strikes for recognition of union were as a whole unsuccessful, and says the demand for recognition of the walking delegate in this city, which was lost, was the cause of the labor unions losing recognition of the union demand. The report deals at great length with the strike in the building trades in this city. Of thirty large disputes in the state twenty were in New York city. Outside the general building dispute in the city, 73,871 work people were directly concerned in this year's disputes, and they lost in the struggle over 2,000,000 days' work. Besides these there were at least 7,000 others who, though not participants, were thrown out of work and lost more than 200,000 days' time. If to these be added the 25,834 who were directly and the 11,203 who were indirectly involved in the Metropolitan dispute, with the loss of over 1,700,000 days' aggregate, the figures mount up to over 117,000 employes concerned and 1,900,000 work days lost. The cost to the laboring man is placed at over \$4,000,000.

Deadly

LaGrippe Caused Heart Trouble, Nervous Prostration and Dyspepsia.

My Friends Know Heart Cure Cured Me.

Mrs. C. O. Hurd, 118 W. Third St., Muscatine, Ia., is well known throughout her section of Iowa as an ardent worker in the M. E. Church. She says "LaGrippe left me with a severe case of nervous depression and nervous dyspepsia, which soon affected my heart. I suffered from sleeplessness, headache, extreme nervousness and twitching of the muscles. The slightest exertion would cause shortness of breath, a numbness of my body and hot flashes with pain. I will tell you what I am constantly telling my friends—that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure cured me so that all these disagreeable symptoms left me. I may add that for severe pain I have never found anything to equal Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and think the Nerve and Liver Pills are a wonderful stomach remedy."

"Our son was stricken down with heart trouble in his twentieth year. For two months we got no sleep with him at night, so we commenced to use Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nerve and Liver Pills and today he is sound and well. In fact he passed a physical examination since his sickness and is with the Army in the Philippines. I desire to add that Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills have certainly been a boon to me. I am frequently troubled with sick and nervous headaches and I have never found anything that would relieve me so quickly and leave me feeling so well thereafter."—Mrs. Alice Moad, Butte, Mo.

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.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

OLD BURGUNDY WINE
And *** Climax Brandy



SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE

NINE YEARS OLD.
THIS CELEBRATED WINE is the pure juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in Speer's vineyards, and left hanging until they shrink and partly raisin before gathering. It is invaluable Tonic and Strengthening Properties are unsurpassed by any other wines in the world, being produced under Mr. Speer's personal supervision, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hospital and Board of Health in the world. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is a WINE TO BE RELIED ON.
(See the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Pa. Lic. N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

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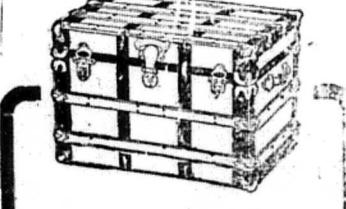


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TEST OF UNIONISM. Organization Should Level Up, and Not Down.

The chief test of unionism is its effect upon the character of the individual workman, writes Secretary White of the United Garment Workers of America.

It is not sufficient to show that unionism has advanced the worker materially.

If the laborer struggle tends to make the laborer self reliant and develop his faculties it is of inestimable value.

It, however, it tends ultimately to suppress the individual, lessen his capacity and make him subordinate to the mass, it not only fails of its purpose, but works serious injury.

The individual workman under modern methods of industry is unable to assert himself. He is subject to conditions upon which unaided he is unable to make an impression.

Alone he is a nonentity. His individuality in that respect is submerged.

He regains it by acting with other workmen having allied interests. Individual striving then gives way to joint endeavor.

It is the same with a body of men as it is with an individual. In the struggle for an existence the best faculties are exercised and developed, and when the object of that striving is attained the healthful activities are slackened and decline sets in.

That is why the unions in their early stages often prove more capable of withstanding opposition than when their membership becomes large and meets with a degree of success.

Unions that have started full fledged through the effort of other unions and have gained the benefits of unionism without struggle are often without stability and really a hindrance to the general movement. They contribute numbers, but that is only a dead weight.

Such members accept the fruits that others have labored for as something that is due them, and when the artificial props that have supported them are withdrawn they fall away.

If unionism is to endure and fulfill its highest mission, the dangers that have been pointed out must be taken into consideration.

Individual development must be allowed full play and allowances made for special abilities.

Instead of trying to keep all down to a dead level, every member should be put upon his merits and not limited in his earnings. In brief, the workman should be permitted the same play as when unorganized, while being reinforced with the combined strength of his fellow workmen.

The function of the union is to insure fair play and to enforce a standard of wages and hours based upon the average abilities. There should be a grading upward and not downward. No limitations should be put upon capacities except for reasons of health.

By observing these rules the unions would make their position impregnable.

SITUATION IN MISSOURI.

Facts and Figures From the Report of the State Labor Bureau.

The twenty-fifth annual report of the bureau of labor statistics and inspection of Missouri for 1903 gives the numbers of each class of workmen employed, their average daily wages, hours of labor and the percentage of increases in wages during the year.

A large number of particulars are given with regard to labor organizations, of which 636 reported to the bureau of labor statistics. With regard to them the following statistics are of interest:

The total membership of the labor organizations was 79,448, of whom 2,833 were females. It is estimated that 80.66 per cent of the wage earners in the organized trades are members of trade unions. Compared with 1901 the average daily hours of labor decreased from 9.5 to 9.26 in 1902, and the rate of wages increased from an average of 25.39 cents per hour to 27.77 cents.

There were 150 strikes and lockouts in 1902, of which 110 ended in favor of the men, 24 in favor of the employers, and compromises were effected in 25 cases. The estimated amount of wages lost through strikes was \$142,844.35, and the strike benefits paid by labor organizations amounted to \$45,711.10. There were 30,049 persons involved in strikes and lockouts.

The report of the superintendent of the Missouri free employment offices contained in this report states that in the year ended Sept. 30, 1903, there were 16,628 applicants for employment, of which number places were found for 11,036. There were 26,816 applications for help received from employers, and consequently the number of places not filled amounted to 15,780.

"A 100 Per Cent Union." International Typographical Union Organizer John E. McLoughlin reports that local No. 424 has enrolled every journeyman printer within its jurisdiction—the Oranges, Montclair and Bloomfield, N. J.—making what he terms "a 100 per cent union."

A Successful London Union. The London Society of Compositors, with 11,270 members, has a reserve fund of \$361,000. Nearly \$80,000 was paid to the unemployed last year. The society maintains 330 supernumerary members, who received for the year \$33,000 from the general treasury. The funeral benefits for the twelve months totaled \$11,740.

LABOR MUST UNITE. LABOR AT THE FAIR

SOME REASONS WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD STAND TOGETHER. Organization is the Order of the Day in All the World's Activities.

Do we approve of organized labor? It almost strikes me sometimes as ludicrous when that question is asked.

Organization is in the air. Organization is everywhere. Capital is organized, they say. Why should not labor be organized? Everything is organized.

Science is being organized. Even the solitary thinker is solitary no longer; the solitary scholar, the philosopher, meets his fellow philosopher in congresses, the psychologists, the historians, the economists, the scientific investigators—everywhere are these huge congregations of effort, these co-operative efforts, everywhere instances of concerted action.

Is it to be wondered at that labor should be organized? Labor simply follows the general trend. You cannot any more prevent it than you can prevent organization anywhere else.

And, moreover, there is a special reason why there should be this organization or association of laborers, because, as every one knows, the argument is so simple that one is almost ashamed to repeat it—that the laborer, singly and individually, is at an enormous disadvantage as against the employer, the same disadvantage at which a man is who wishes to dispose of a house when it is known that he must sell on the instant, that he cannot wait.

A man who must sell his house, of whom it is known that he must dispose of it, is at a great disadvantage. He will not get his price, the price that is proper, because it is known that he cannot wait.

So the laborer cannot get the price of his services because it is known that he cannot wait. His necessities are pitted against the resources of the employer; his existence, always close to the verge of want, is pitted against the broad margin of the employer; his ignorance of market conditions is pitted against the experience and the outlook of the employer.

The only weapon in his hands is the threat of withdrawing his service, but as the place of an individual can easily be filled that threat is perfectly futile.

What shall he do? To establish himself in business is out of the question. He has not so an individual the capital. More and more large capital is required. He cannot do that.

Shall he go upon the land, as they say? That, too, is impossible; the mere expense of taking himself and his family to the land is prohibitive.

What shall he do? Threaten as an individual to leave his employer's service, when there are a hundred and a thousand others ready to take his place?

What shall he do? He stops to think and finds, while the threat to withdraw his service as an individual is futile, that if a hundred people threaten to withdraw that is more effective, because the places of a hundred cannot be so easily filled, and that if a thousand threaten to withdraw that is still more effective, and that if, finally, 150,000 withdraw, as they did in the anthracite coal strike, that is extremely effective, because the places of 150,000 men cannot be filled.—Dr. Felix Adler in New York American.

THE EIGHT HOUR DAY.

Progress Made in Various Sections Toward Lessening Hours of Toil.

A recent bulletin of the Massachusetts bureau of statistics of labor gives in a discussion of the eight hour day a digest of the enactments of the various states, a summary of legal decisions upon these and related statutes, and an account of the experience of some Massachusetts cities and towns that have accepted the eight hour day on public works. There are found twenty-seven states and territories, besides the United States, having an eight hour day.

Six states prescribe eight hours as the limit of a day's work unless specified to the contrary—viz, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania. Nevada and the United States prescribe an eight hour day upon irrigation works, and New York upon the reservoir. Wisconsin prescribes this limit for manufacturing and mechanical establishment unless otherwise agreed upon; Missouri, New Mexico and Tennessee for laborers on public works; Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming in mines and smelting establishments; California, Colorado, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Maryland (Baltimore), Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Utah, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming as a maximum day on public works; the United States upon government work.—Boston Herald.

LITERARY DEPARTMENT OF RUSKIN COLLEGE. The London Society of Compositors, with 11,270 members, has a reserve fund of \$361,000. Nearly \$80,000 was paid to the unemployed last year.

LABOR AT THE FAIR. PRESIDENT GOMPERS' CONTRIBUTION TO ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

An Interesting and Novel Display Showing the History and Progress of the Movement in Behalf of Organized Labor.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made public the catalogue of the exhibit of the organization at the Louisiana Purchase exposition in St. Louis, says the Washington Star.

The exhibit, composed of fifty-four articles, has a historical value from the viewpoint of organized labor and will be displayed in a private booth, which, though simple in design, is regarded as one of the prettiest of its character at the exposition.

The display is largely made up of pictures, and it includes photographs of the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, of President Gompers and other officials, the Printers' home at Colorado Springs, Colo., and the members of the executive committees and boards of a number of the national and international organizations affiliated with the federation.

The exhibit also includes the following named articles:

First charter national labor union, 1866. Form of charter issued by American Federation of Labor, the successor of the National Labor Union, organized at Pittsburgh Nov. 15, 1881.

Form of commission issued to organizers. Form of certificate of membership. Pen used by President Cleveland in signing act of congress making Labor Day the first Monday in September, a national holiday, together with original letter from the late Amos J. Cummings, former member of International Typographical Union, presenting the pen to President Samuel Gompers.

Gold medal awarded American Federation of Labor at Paris exposition, 1900. Diploma awarded American Federation of Labor at Paris exposition. Union Labor Bulletin.

Title pages of official journals. Chart showing growth in membership of American Federation of Labor from formation (1891) to 1903.

Chart showing membership international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and of unions not so affiliated.

Chart showing number of international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and of unions not so affiliated.

Pen used by Governor Hunt in signing the eight hour law for the island of Porto Rico, together with original letter presenting the pen to President Samuel Gompers.

Complete bound volumes American Federationist. Complete bound proceedings of American Federation of Labor conventions. Bound volumes of all pamphlets and leaflets published by American Federation of Labor, in English, German, French and Spanish.

Official journals and convention proceedings of national and international unions. Constitutions of national and international unions. Copies of record books and other supplies furnished affiliated unions.

It has been proposed to make the first Monday of next September the world's fair day for union labor at St. Louis.

LABOR IN ENGLAND. Statistics Compiled by the London Board of Trade.

Statistics compiled by the London board of trade for 1903 show a continuance of the wage reductions of the years immediately preceding.

The fall in wages in 1901 and 1902 was mainly confined to the coal mining, iron and steel and shipbuilding trades. In 1903 wages continued to fall in these industries, and the downward tendency spread to other trades, such as the engineering, glass and clothing trades. In all 82,000 employees were affected by changes in wages reported during 1903 as compared with 89,000 in 1902 and 102,000 in 1901.

The estimated weekly decrease in wages in 1903 was £38,400 only, about \$192,000, as compared with £72,700 in 1902 and £77,300 in 1901.

There were fewer strikes in 1903 and not so many disputes threatening strikes. In the year there were 360 disputes, affecting 113,873 employees and losing 2,316,762 working days. Questions of remuneration were the cause of 214 disputes. Refusals to work with nonunionists and other questions affecting trade unions were responsible for 25, directly involving 17,602 persons, while 64 disputes, involving 13,471 work people, arose out of working arrangements.

Eighty-three disputes, affecting 28,241 persons, terminated in favor of the men; 156, involving 25,639 persons, in favor of the employers, while 92, affecting 17,380 persons, were compromised.

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