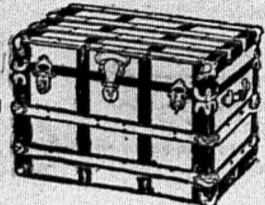


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"MOVING PICTURES," by Eugene V. Debs.

Never has the Socialist prospect been so bright in this country. We enter the campaign this year with the mental equipment and moral stamina of a full-fledged national party. Our comrades everywhere are eager for the battle.

There is not a moment for bickering or hairsplitting. Croakers to the rear! Socialists to the front! Down with Wage-Slavery! Up with the Working Class! On with Class Struggle! Hurrah for the Social Revolution!

The following press dispatch should be read by every worker who is not a Socialist:

HOT AIR "Indianapolis, June 29.—AND THE It was decided at the meeting of the republican state committee to conduct a "jolly" department as an auxiliary of the republican state campaign. The men in charge of this bureau will be the candidates on the republican state ticket, nearly all of whom have enviable reputations as jolliers.

"The scheme is an interesting one and if it works out in practice as it is planned in theory political committees in other states may establish "jollying" adjuncts.

"The plan, as outlined at the meeting and agreed upon, provides that the state officials, who largely compose the state ticket, shall apportion the state among themselves. Each man is to make regular excursions into his particular district to jolly the republican workers and see that the esprit de corps of the party is kept up in good shape. Speech-making will not be essential, but each candidate will be expected to carry a side-line of hot air that will enable him to cheer and encourage the party henchmen."

The "jolly," with hot air on the side, is a powerful argument in favor of the republican party and wage slavery. Workingmen who vote that way have been "jollied" and "hot-aired" by the republican politicians and flimflammed and frostbitten by the democratic politicians until their toes are out of their shoes and the seats of their trousers have jarred from their bearings, but they hold on like grim death. A diet of dried "jolly" with hot air gravy next winter may help them let go and fall in line with their class in the struggle for freedom.

You have been "jollied" long enough, Mr. Worker! Stand up like a man and act like one on election day!

Here is another press dispatch that should delight the heart of every workman:

PRINCE "Munich, Bavaria, June AND 15.—Albert, the reigning PRINCE OF THURN AND Taxis, is an ardent sportsman and is said to be an adept in every known sport. But he has other tastes for which the tailors, haberdashers, shoemakers, hatters and perfumers should make him their patron saint.

"The prince puts on a new suit of clothes every day. To his critical eye a coat once worn is in rags. Each of these garments is perfumed with attar of roses that costs not less than \$96 an ounce. In a year His Serene Highness wears about a thousand cravats, two hundred and fifty pairs of shoes and an unaccountable number of gloves and hats.

"In a word, compared with the prince, Beau Brummel was a tatterdemalion."

This perfumed parasite believes that workingmen are disgusting animals and they agree with him. Only workingmen who have sense enough to become Socialists are opposed to princes who produce not enough to feed a mosquito, yet have a new suit every day and squirt perfume at themselves that costs \$96.00 an ounce. The poor princes are not to blame. Workingmen force them to it and they can't help themselves. The workingmen who set up and worship princes who wear 365 new suits of clothes a year while they themselves are pantless, vote

the republican-democratic reversible ticket. Socialists are workingmen who have cut loose and propose to make princes of themselves and their class.

Father Sherman and other pliant tools of capitalism are ceaselessly frothing about Socialism, because it will "break up the family and destroy the home." The Terre Haute Tribune-Gazette of June 30 has this item with the caption, "One Divorce in Five":

"The report of the state statistician shows the year 1903 there were 837 marriage licenses granted and 176 divorces in Vigo county."

The present marriage institution is the reflex of the economic basis of capitalist society. The dollar mark is its coat of arms. Financial consideration is the controlling factor in match-making. Pure love stands little show against a fat pocket-book. Economic dependence accounts for one divorce in five marriages. There are thousands who are utterly wretched, but would die before being divorced in public, and there are thousands of others who "don't get along" because they were married on the merchandise basis and their souls were not in the deal for a moment.

Honor bright, as Colonel Ingersoll used to say, what percentage of marriages in present society are truly ideal and fill the lives of husband and wife with pure and perpetual joy? Do they amount to ten per cent?

The idea of Socialism polluting such an unclean institution! Capitalism has defiled the marriage relation; Socialism will purify it and make it holy.

Then, the annual reports of the City of New York show that in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, New York city, there were sixty thousand four hundred and sixty-three (60,463) evictions during the year 1903.

This is how capitalism preserves, inviolate, the sanctity of the family and the sacredness of the home.

And if you want to know some of the results of capitalistic methods of family and fireside salvation go the red-light district and count the houses of shame.

The hypocrite who defends the capitalist system of profit-gouging and at the same time pretends to feel concerned about the homes and families of the working class, should be stood on his head a moment that the thirty pieces of silver, the price of his perfidy, might roll from his pockets and accuse him of the prostitution of his trust.

Precisely what difference there is between the republican and democratic wings of the capitalist party may be seen in President

PAUL MORTON Roosevelt's appointment of Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy. Morton has been a life-long alleged Democrat, but is admirably fitted for a republican cabinet.

In 1888 Morton was general passenger and ticket agent of the C. B. & Q. The engineers and firemen went on strike. Morton was the company's press agent and won promotion by becoming the most notorious liar in Chicago.

Some verses went the rounds of the time, describing "Paul Morton's Reception in Hell" as follows:

"We have looked for you, Poll, Every one of us knew That the Champion liar Of the C. B. & Q. Who, when he opened his mouth, A hundred lies flew, Couldn't miss hell, for the title he wore, As understood by our philological class, And as the devil him repeatedly swore, Means Grand Prevaricator and Trival Ass. Say, how did you come, Poll, by underground? And did you bring with you a C. B. & Q. scab? We've a place for your soul, Poll, a 2x3 cell, The smallest that's made for the inmates of hell. Down here, Poll, we have classification, Something after the style of the C. B. & Q., But just where to place such a liar as you Has bedeviled the devil and the rest not a little, Because we behold in you something that's new: The combination of liar-lickspittle Could only be furnished by the C. B. & Q."

Sixteen years have passed since the C. B. & Q. strike in which Paul Morton played the star role and won his honor (?), but it is still known among railroad

men at "The Great Scab Route." Engineers and firemen are not allowed to organize under penalty of instant discharge.

Yes, Yes, Paul Morton, the scab-chief of the C. B. & Q., is eminently qualified for President Roosevelt's cabinet and ought to get the solid union labor vote for Roosevelt and the full shop and open dinner pail.

CONTENT.

Can wealth endow my soul with joy And fill it with content. While seeing others longing for The money I have spent? Their poor, pale faces filled with care, And children hungry, too, How can my heart know full content, With sorrow thus in view? Oh! why must some e'er strive for wealth, And heed no other cry, And selfishly push on their way, To pause not, for the sigh Escaping some o'erburdened soul? That bears the weight of toil? They heed not, for so many tears Might, their ambitions, fail? Ah! better far should sympathy Be reigning in our hearts, To teach us, of Christ's brotherhood, Which happiness imparts: For love would so transform the world And turn its grief to joy, When filled with love and sympathy, Naught could our peace ally. MARTHA SHEPARD LIPPINCOTT, Moorestown, N. J.

OBSERVATIONS.

BY JOHN A. MORRIS.

The socialists are political and economic Protestants.

Revolution is oft times but another name for revelation.

In the hands of men supremely wise the ballet is stronger than the bullet.

We are savages at heart, covered over with a thin veneer of what we call civilization.

Some of the editorials in the capitalist press ought to be called idiotical.

Time commercialized is slavery enthroned, and the stroke of the clock is the slave's call to duty—to the duty of obedience to the master-class.

In the literature of Success Secretary Cortelyou's biography ought to be written large; and its title should be: "From Stenographer to Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee."

A spring poet of the day thus warbles in one of our exchanges:

There's music in a beating heart That quickly charms a lady fair, But dollar marks are far more smart, Accompanied by a millionaire.

It is seashore season now and those of you who are able to enjoy yourselves at the seaside and look at the other fellow holding down a job will no doubt appreciate the following skit from the New York World:

She is a banker's daughter, And he a nobleman's son; They are flirting at the seashore, Each thinking the other won. The morrow comes, however, and Their vacation now is ended, And they both return to work; She to rattle the typewriter keys He to his job as clerk.

There is more truth in the World's funny man imagines in the above skit. Deceit and falsehood are the very essence of our civilization today. Hypocrisy is truly the murderer of our modern society. How many people do you think marry for real true love in this century of science, philosophy, mechanical invention and materialistic thought? Out of the 63,000 divorces in the United States in 1898, how many were united through love?

Henry Frank says in the July number of Mind some of the good things which the present writer most thoroughly believes to be true. For instance he says among other things:

"None can question that our age, especially here in America, is the completest expression of the practical, the material, the rational in human ambition, of any period of history. If there is one estimate that an American sets above another in the analysis of an idea it is its adaptability—its practical value. The entire tendency of modern science,

for instance, is wholly away from the speculative spirit of former centuries. The age cares not a whiff for the theoretical opinions of the chemists, astronomers, geologists and biologists. The chemical laboratory was once a pretty toy house in which to try amusing experiments. Today millions of dollars are annually expended in chemical experimentation, not because the age is eager to penetrate the mysteries of Nature for the mere gratification of its curiosity, but because the practical spirit of the age has discovered that it is the cheapest possible investment it can make in order to enhance its material wealth. The laboratory today is doing as much to increase the physical wealth of civilization as are its manufacturers, its agriculturists and its merchants combined. How?

"Why, by the product of what is known as synthetic chemistry. That is, by understanding how not only to analyze the substances of Nature, but by putting together these myriad particles in new associations, the chemist has turned almost alchemist and reveals in his laboratory the very workings of the universe. But he does more. He not only reveals the working; but he produces the substance.

"What shall we say when we learn that already the chemical laboratory has created over fifty thousand distinct compounds, which are merchandisable, the same as those Nature herself produces.

"It is likewise true in the mechanical and inventive worlds. When in all history were there so many useful and beneficial inventions contrived by the genius of man as in our time? Why? Because we have learned that every invention pays a thousand times more than it costs, by the comforts it bestows on mankind, but more especially because its promoters and exploiters have learned that millions of dollars may be made out of it."

In amending a part of Champ Clark's speech in the late Democratic convention I would as a Socialist write it as follows:

"No man ever found himself in worse company than in this year of grace. He is in the hands of the Philistines—republican and democratic Philistines—and they must bind him with their wiles—capitalistic pretenses. In every state of the union it is a felony to get property of any sort—or to attempt to get it, by false pretenses. If the same rule applies to the getting of offices, or to attempt to get them, the whole capitalistic class could be sent to the penitentiary for the pretenses and promises to the working class which have been unfulfilled."

Of course, Champ didn't say that, but I have said the things which he, as a democrat, left out; as his criticism was only against the republican party.

Did you notice how peacefully the "cross of gold" and "crown of thorns" went into partnership with the "I-am-a-democrat" gentleman from New York in the late democratic convention? But then William Jennings Bryan, the millionaire, is somewhat different from W. J. Bryan, the commoner and the political reformer, don't you know?

BORROWED OPINIONS.

The product of labor does not and should not belong to the laborer until he asks for it at the ballot box.

Parker or Roosevelt are equally good names under which the working class may be skinned. If you object to skinning, vote the Socialist ticket.

One would not imagine that there was any necessity for Mr. Bryan to come out and explain that he wasn't a Socialist. How can "dead ones" have any connection with live issues?

The inalienable right of asking some capitalist for a job is one which the workingman is permitted to exercise these days. The other inalienable right of asking it is also being taken advantage of liberally.

Lack of employment in the future will be the chief demonstration of the impracticability of capitalism and the inevitability of Socialism.—Eric People.

NO STRIKE EVER LOST

THERE CAN BE NO DEFEAT FOR THE LABOR MOVEMENT.

Eugene V. Debs Says That, However Disastrous the Battle, It Is Worth Its Price—What the Union Has Done For the Worker.

Eugene V. Debs, in a pamphlet entitled "Unionism and Socialism," just published, urges the organized workers to closer unity, especially in the matter of political action. Here are a few extracts from Mr. Debs' article on "Trades Unionism."

"The history of the last thirty years of trades unionism is filled with stirring incident and supplies abundant material for a good sized volume. Organizations have risen and fallen, battles have been fought with varying results, every device known to the ingenuity of the ruling class has been employed to check the movement, but through it all the trend has been steadily toward a more perfect organization and a more comprehensive grasp of its mighty mission. The strikes and boycotts and lockouts which occurred with startling frequency during this period, some of them accompanied by riots and other forms of violence, tell their own tragic story of the class struggle which is shaking the foundations of society and will end only with the complete overthrow of the wage system and the freedom of the working class from every form of slavery."

"No strike has ever been lost, and there can be no defeat for the labor movement."

"However disastrous the day of battle has been, it has been worth its price, and only the scars remain to bear testimony that the movement is invincible and that no mortal wound can be inflicted upon it."

"What has the union done for the worker? Far more than these brief pages will allow us to place on record."

"The union has from its inception fought, however imperfectly, the fundamental need of solidarity. It has inspired hope in the breast of the defeated and despairing worker, joining his hand with the hand of his fellow worker and bidding them lift their bowed bodies from the earth and look above and beyond the tribulations of the hour to the shining heights of future achievement."

"The union has fought the battles of the worker upon a thousand fields and, though defeated often, rallied and charged again and again to wrest from the enemy the laurels of victory."

"The union was first to trace in outline the lesson above all others the workingman needs to learn, and that is the collective interest and well-being of his class, in which his own is indissolubly bound, and that no vital or permanent change of conditions is possible that does not embrace his class as a whole."

"The union has been a moral stimulus as well as a material aid to the worker. It has appealed to him to develop his faculties and to think for himself, to cultivate self reliance and learn to depend upon himself, to have pride of character and make some effort to defend himself, to sympathize with and support his fellow workers and make their cause his own."

"Although these things have as yet been only vaguely and imperfectly accomplished, yet they started in and have grown with the union, and to this extent the union has promoted the class conscious solidarity of the working class."

"After reviewing the injustice that the worker has suffered at the hands of the two great political parties and the judiciary of state and nation Mr. Debs continues:

"The trades union is not and cannot become a political machine, nor can it be used for political purposes. They who insist upon working class political action not only have no intention to convert the trades union into a political party, but they would oppose any such attempt on the part of others."

"The trades union is an economic organization with distinct economic functions and as such is a part, a necessary part, but a part only, of the labor movement. It has its own sphere of activity, its own programme and is its own master within its economic limitations."

"But the labor movement has also its political side, and the trades unionist must be educated to realize its importance and to understand that the political side of the movement must be unionized as well as the economic side, and that he is not in fact a union man at all who, although a member of the union on the economic side, is a non-unionist on the political side and while striking for votes against the working class."

"It is of vital importance to the trades union that its members be class conscious, that they understand the class struggle and their duty as union men on the political field, so that in every move that is made they will have the goal in view and while taking advantage of every opportunity to secure concessions and enlarge their economic advantage they will at the same time unite at the ballot box not only to back up the economic struggle of the trades union, but to finally wrest the government from capitalist control and establish the working class republic."

Growth of the Freight Handlers.

"An international union that has made wonderful strides since it was organized is the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehousemen's International Union. It was formed in St. Louis in January, 1908, with nine local unions and a membership of about 5,400. At the present time, sixty-five local unions are affiliated, with a membership of about 12,000."

A STEP BACKWARD.

The Proposition That Wives Should Be Wage Earners.

Professor Simon N. Patten of the University of Pennsylvania recently said that "the whole social problem would be solved were the wife to become an income producer." Gunton's Magazine for July joins issue with Professor Patten, and in a comprehensive article completely refutes his proposition. The article concludes as follows:

From these facts, which are ample and reliable, three things are deducible: (1) That the aggregate earnings of the average family in any given class of wage receivers are always proportioned to the cost of living in the average family in that class; (2) that in proportion as the wife and children contribute to the support of the family the wages of the father are reduced; (3) that the standard of living, and consequently the total income of the family, is the lowest where the wife and children contribute the most toward its support. . . .

This principle obtains throughout the whole field of economic action. It is true of prices, it is true of wages, regardless of industry, race or country. Upon no other principle can the difference in wages in various localities be explained. This law explains why wages are higher in Europe than in Asia; higher in America than in Europe; higher in large cities than in small ones; higher in urban centers than in rural districts; higher where tips are not paid than where they are paid, and higher when men support the whole family than when it is supported from several sources. Professor Patten's proposition to solve the labor problem by making the wife a wage earner is contrary alike to experience and to the law of social evolution and human improvement.

This does not mean that any arbitrary methods should be instituted to prevent wives from being wage earners. There are numerous instances where this will be a benefit, but this is only in individual cases. Like charity, it may be beneficial so long as it is exceptional, but in proportion as it becomes the general custom of any class it becomes injurious and tends to repress progress. Like tips and other gratuities, it is beneficial only so long as it does not become part of the general economic condition of the group. As a means of permanently improving the condition of the wage class Professor Patten's proposition to encourage the habit for laborers' wives to work for wages is worse than a failure. It is a step backward.

LABOR MUST BE FREE.

Must Have a Voice in Making Laws Under Which It Lives.

But to get the best and the most out of labor it must not only be intelligent; it must also be free, free to rise or sink in the social scale. It must have a voice in making the laws under which it lives. Otherwise those laws will operate to hinder, not to help it to make the best fight of which it is capable for possession of home and foreign markets. Without this voice the laws will become more and more unequal and oppressive.

A labor class deprived of freedom, of a voice in government, cannot maintain the advantage which mere intelligence and skill may have gained for it in the struggle for existence. As it loses freedom, a voice in government, it will lose ultimately its skill, its intelligence as an industrial factor, for it will become in effect subject to if not exactly the slave of the capitalistic and labor classes which are free, which make the laws. And these classes will invariably act on the assumption that the more ignorant such a subject labor class is the less trouble it will cause. In their opinion slave labor is more manageable than free labor, gives rise to simpler social conditions, to problems less complex and difficult to handle.—Atlantic Monthly.

A Prophecy.

One of two things must happen in this country. There will be a set of castles and lords on the one hand and hovels and slaves on the other, or else the common people will come together and assert their right and be free forevermore. Man makes progress from the ground upward, and we have not got above our stomach yet. One of the greatest campaigns ever conducted in this country was won on the "full dinner pail," which is very essential in its place, but some time there will be a generation that will rise above their stomachs and conduct a campaign on the rights of man. For that time let us labor.—Rev. H. M. Brooks.

LABOR NOTES.

The International Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has established lodges in Canada and Mexico. The organization is growing rapidly and bids fair to reach 20,000 by the end of the year. This year's convention of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Union of America will begin its session in St. Louis Sept. 7.

The seventh annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen will meet in Washington Aug. 8.

The American Federation of Labor has been asked to call a convention for the purpose of forming a national union of soap, glycerin and tallow candle makers, many of whom are now affiliated with the butcher workmen, and desire to secede.

The Cigarmakers' International union has just passed its fortieth birthday, having been organized June 21, 1868.

Terence V. Powderly, former head of the Knights of Labor, has opened a law office in Washington.

AN EMBLEM OF PEACE

WHENCE THE UNION LABEL DERIVES ITS POWER.

Stands For the Rescue of Children From Toll, Women From Degradation and the Millions of Labor From Poverty.

The power of the union label is proved by its progress. The union label signifies the application in industrial life of those rules which every good citizen applies in individual life—cleanliness, morality, honesty, chivalry toward woman and care for the young.

Originating in 1874, in the white label of the San Francisco cigarmakers, followed in 1875 by the red label of the same craft in St. Louis and permanently established in 1880 at the convention of the Cigarmakers' International union by the adoption of "the other color in the flag"—the familiar blue label of today—the union label has become the emblem and guarantee of fair labor in three empires—the United States, Great Britain and Australia.

During less than twenty-five years' use in national trade unionism the scope of the union label has extended from a single industry so that it now includes more than fifty crafts in North America, whose products enter into almost every article of household and personal use.

The union label derives its power from the fact that it is based upon the first law of nature, the law that "motion seeks the line of least resistance."

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice and often without apparent results.

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

The instincts of woman and the interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the young, the sanctity of the home; both stand against strike and force. The union label makes woman the strongest, as she is the gentlest, of God's creatures.

The mistress of the household represents the "purchasing power." She cannot go on strike, but she can obviate the necessity of striking by demanding the union label.

With the "purchasing power" in her pocket and the union label in her heart woman reigns with the olive branch. She is mistress of the situation.

To the woman of the trade unionist household the union label affords a guarantee that the wages earned under union conditions are expended upon union products and for the maintenance of union conditions, to return with interest in improved conditions for all.

By demanding the union label the wife of the trade unionist becomes truly the helpmeet of the breadwinner, her powerful influence being thus extended from the home to the workshop, from which she is otherwise totally excluded.

The child who demands the union label wields more influence than the man or woman who strikes. The striker's place may be filled, but there is no substitute for the union label.

The union label transforms the women and children of the working class into towers of strength. Without it they are often elements of weakness in the struggle for bread.

The union label unites all interests that lie in the improvement of industrial conditions through the abolition of the sweatshop, tenement house, insanitary factory, convict labor, Chinese labor, night labor and child labor. Each of these evils has its antidote in the union label.

Each circle formed in the interest of a particular reform expands toward the others until all meet and merge in one great body, constituting a purchasing power quickened by conscience, directed by intelligence and concentrated with unerring precision.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always—namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops and good workmanship.

The union label stands always for the facts of today, never for a tradition of yesterday.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride. The union label is, indeed, the only guarantee that the products of any industry are fit to enter decent and cleanly homes.

The distinguishing characteristic of the union label is its assurance against deception. When an article ceases to be union made it ceases to bear the union label.

In a word, the union label is a weapon with which the trade union arms the fair employer and disarms the unfair employer.

It is in the hoc signo vinces of the crusade to rescue the child from the workshop, factory and mill; the woman from the sweatshop and tenement house and the millions of labor from the clutches of greed, degradation and poverty—Walter MacArthur is American Patriotism.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Present Relations Between Them Cannot Endure.

"The Irrepressible Conflict" was the topic of a sermon by Rev. Alexander Kent at the People's church, Washington, recently, and in the course of the discourse he referred to the labor troubles in Colorado as evidences of the "system" which produces the clash between capital and labor. He denominated the conditions in Colorado as a "social disease prevalent throughout the country," and he said that the conflict would continue until some remedy is devised for the conditions that produce it.

One solution of the problem, he asserted, is to develop a community of interest. This was the method adopted by the capitalists in the disposing of their own differences. They had to combine, he said, and now either own or control the great enterprises of the country. If capital be permitted to dominate, Dr. Kent declared, the laboring classes will soon be reduced to a condition of servitude. The community of interest doctrine, he said, appealed to him as having its foundation in Christian ethics. He said that he had no "cut and dried" theory as to the way to accomplish this community of interest among the people, but neither the Socialist nor the single tax solution of the problem can be realized as long as the government is in the hands of the plutocracy and under the control of the growing evil cannot be applied until the people have control of the machinery of the republic.

In the course of the sermon Dr. Kent explained the nonpartisan federation for majority rule" as a system by which, through the "initiative and referendum," the people may put themselves in control of the government. This system, he claimed, is in vogue in Switzerland "with most happy results," and likewise in South Dakota, Oregon and Utah with like benefit. It contemplates the pledging of candidates for state and national legislatures to vote and work for a majority rule through the "initiative and referendum," which, in a word, means that the people shall have power either to initiate or veto legislation according as they shall deem it beneficial. It makes of them a court of last resort, which, on theory, is the primal foundation of the American system, varying from the ideal only in its application.

TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Still Going Forward Despite Assaults of Its Enemies.

In view of the bitter antagonism newly manifested by the worst elements of the capitalist class against the trade union movement, we have been asked by a friend here and there whether that influence has had a baneful effect upon the growth or development of the trade union movement. We can best answer that question, and at the same time meet the assertions of open and covert opponents to our movement, by substantially giving the reports of the American Federation of Labor for the first six months of the fiscal year, October, 1903, to March, 1904, and thus set at rest both the apprehensions of the one and the untimely glee of the other.

The receipts per capita tax of the American Federation of Labor for the six months named were \$72,810.02, as against \$51,188.15 for the same months of the previous year. In other words, the average membership for the six months upon which per capita tax was paid was 1,826,114.

At this writing there are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 117 international unions, which embrace approximately 23,500 local unions; 32 state federations, 614 city central labor unions and 1,478 federal labor and local trade unions having no international affiliation of their craft or calling.

When the facts are borne in mind that it is generally agreed that the pendulum of industry has somewhat swung from the high mark of the past few years, and as a consequence many workmen are idle who were heretofore employed, that the immense tide of immigration to our shores shows no abatement, that the relentless and unscrupulous bitterness continues with which the "buggy" man Parry and his fellow capitalist anarchists are running muck in their endeavor to antagonize and "crush" organized labor—we say that, notwithstanding all these elements arrayed against the trade union movement, there is not much cause for alarm among our fellow workers and friends for the safety and the future of the labor movement.—American Federationist.

Mentally Deficient.

That man is mentally deficient who cannot see the necessity of becoming a member of his trade organization during these stirring times and is actually blind to his own best interests by remaining without the fold of his craft union.—Mixer and Server.

LABOR NOTES.

Jerome Jones, labor editor of Atlanta, well known to the delegates in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor, has been elected president of the Georgia State Federation.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders has a membership of 55,000.

An employment bureau, controlled and operated by the Chicago Employers' association, is the latest weapon that employers have adopted with which to combat unionism.

The union label appeals not to force, but to reason; establishes confidence in place of fear; makes no one ashamed; but, on the contrary, invites and encourages the people to take pride in well doing.

HULMAN & CO'S
DAUNTLESS COFFEE
A GENUINE JAVA AND MOCHA
DELICIOUS FLAVOR
PACKED IN ONE-POUND CARTONS ONLY

DRINK the beer that
is making **Terre Haute** famous and
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You doubtless want **GOOD COAL**, Full Weight
and Prompt Delivery. All these points guaranteed by
DAN DAVIS
Tenth and Chestnut Sts. Both Phones No. 18

LOOK HERE!

If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see
A. FROMME,
General Contractor
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As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

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Union Beer

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

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Any two of the above for \$1. or all three for \$1.50.
THE TOILER, Terre Haute, Ind.

EUROPEAN TRIPS.

Some Points For the Traveler Who Would Be Economical.

The apparent cheapness of cab fares in Europe will at first lead one into unnecessary extravagance, which can easily be avoided. In every large city and many smaller ones little hand-books of the tramway lines can be had, and the cars are so plainly marked that the intelligent traveler soon learns to use them. You do not really know a city or its people until you have studied both at close range in the street cars; you are too far away from them in a cab.

Museums, galleries and palaces are always open one day at least in each week free of charge. To arrange for a visit on this day will save quite a tidy little sum in entrance fees when the expenses are counted up at last.

To sum up, \$2 a day is a liberal allowance for living expenses, for they will not rise to this sum in cities where a long sojourn is made, and so the greater cost of short stands will be equalized to this one average. Almost all European countries offer special cut railroad rates for a number of tours during the summer months. Information as to this is obtainable in the bureau of information in every city railway station, where officials speaking English can always be found. These round trip tickets cover about everything to be seen in the country in question, and international routes can also be covered by their help at a cost less than that offered by the tourist agencies. Steamer travel is cheaper than rail, but the great time demanded makes the question of meals a serious one, as there is no helping yourself out with a sandwich bought at a station.

To be able to avail oneself of all these possibilities for saving money and really getting the most out of one's trip a good guidebook is absolutely necessary.—Pilgrim.

MEALS AND EMOTIONS.

An Odd Difference That Exists Between Men and Women.

I cannot understand the difference between men and women about eating. It is such a radical difference and there doesn't seem to be any reason for it. It gave rise to the old saw, "The way of a man's heart is to his stomach," and many maidens have profited thereby—if gaining a permanent position as cook is to be regarded as profit.

I have seen men at the time of a great crisis, when their faces were white with emotion, when a life, or a fortune, or a name—or a woman was hanging in the balance, answer a dinner call with alacrity, and eat, eat heartily. I have seen a chafing dish tempt a man from an important business engagement, and a cup of tea even make him sacrifice a train. The man who comes home a nervous wreck, cross, irritable, taciturn, after a meal to his liking is a creature to conjure with, so great is the change wrought. It is an established fact that criminals eat well when awaiting trial and even execution. Men in destitute circumstances will sacrifice everything for the sake of three hearty meals a day, where with women clothing, or, in rarer instances, reading matter, is a first consideration.

Men in distress go and eat—and feel better; if women attempt it they feel worse. The very thought of food repels them, it chokes them, and actually does them more harm than good. To eat in a time of grief seems to them sacrilege. They cry out against the necessity after days of fasting and yield only in degrees. Women cannot suffer and eat at the same time. Men can. And that is the difference I cannot understand.—Brown Book.

Smoking in Berlin Streets.

Before May 23, 1832, no smoking was allowed in the streets or parks of Berlin, and offenders were punished by a fine for the first infraction of the rule and by imprisonment afterward. The king of Prussia in those days detested smoking and the police and the military men were under strict orders to arrest any one who dared to smoke in public. It is recorded that when Napoleon occupied Berlin a hundred years ago the Berliners eagerly took advantage of the opportunity to smoke, and took a special delight in puffing smoke in the faces of the police, who had then no power to arrest them. In 1832, however, the restriction was withdrawn, and since then the people have celebrated the anniversary with great joy.

Extinguisher.

"I followed good advice about returnin' good for evil," said Mr. Rafferty. "Casey has done me some bad turns, but he wanted a favor, an' I heaped coals iv fire on him."
"Coals iv fire, is it?" said Mr. Dolan. "Well, there's no great danger. As he cem past the house awhile ago yer wife, be way iv neighborly repartee, tossed a bucket iv water on 'im, so the chance of his burnin' alive is over."
—St. Louis Republic.

Speaking From Experience.

"If a man tells the exact truth at all times," said the philosopher, "he has done as much as ought to be expected of him."

"My friend," answered the weather forecaster, "he has done a great deal more than ought to be expected of him."
—Washington Star.

A Doubtful Compliment.

He—You are just as sweet as you can be. She—I don't think that much of a compliment. You see, it all depends upon how sweet you suppose I am capable of being.—Town Topics.

Duplicates.

She—Did your sister get any duplicate wedding presents? He—Yes; she married a widower with two boys.
—Yonkers Statesman.

HUNTING FOR TALISMANS.

An American's Odd Expedition to an East Indian Temple.

When the late Professor Sommerville of the University of Pennsylvania, the learned collector of gems, charms and mascots, had set his mind on some curious relic of one of his meetings with orientals, nothing could bar the way. Were it in the center of the desert of Sahara or on the topmost pinnacle of the Himalaya mountains, he would go after it and keep up the search until the treasure was found, purchased and placed on exhibition at the university museum.

American gold was Professor Sommerville's magnet wherever he went. He thus described its effect on one of his expeditions:

"On one occasion we desired to visit the famous Dilwarra temples in India, and for that purpose engaged two Jnrkishas and a number of natives to draw them, about twelve in all. The temples, as you know, are set in a magnificent grove of mango trees on a mountain top and surrounded by great hills. With a fair measure of tact and money I hoped to secure from the people of the vicinity some of their odd talismans and rings. I said to the chief rickshaw man: 'Now, Lala, what will you do for me if I double your pay? I want to make this journey in half time, and if you accomplish it you shall be doubly paid.'

"He went to his helpers at once and informed them that I was a prince. We started out under the contract. He ran ahead of the convoy, raising both hands in the air and crying to the astounded people: 'Here comes a prince. Down with you. Here comes a prince.'

"And during the entire twelve miles ride I was treated to the un-American experience of seeing the people cover their faces and drop abjectly to the ground in obeisance and salutation, only daring to look at me through their parted fingers. But my amusement at thus being treated as a prince was nothing to the gratification I experienced in securing from this people—who did not dare to refuse so august a personage as I—some of the most interesting inscribed talismans that I have in my collection."
—Booklovers' Magazine.

A NATURAL WONDER.

Ringin' Rocks That Sound Like a Bell When Struck.

With all manner of legends clustering around their history and various reasons given by geologists for their presence, the Ringin' rocks, two miles north of Pottstown, Pa., are the greatest natural wonders of Montgomery county. Although these rocks and boulders are scattered over a large extent of territory, there is one place, covering over two acres, where they lie so closely together as to suggest that that particular spot was the center of a volcanic disturbance that rent the earth and piled the rocks as they are today. It is the general opinion that the spot was once the crater of a volcano.

A rich, bell-like tone, produced by striking some of the stones with a hammer, explains in part why the name of "Ringin' rocks" was given them. Visitors carried off some of the smaller stones of unusual musical quality, but this practice has been stopped.

Located some distance away from the main deposit of rocks are grotesque formations like the Haystack rock, looking like a petrified haystack, but rent from top to bottom by a convulsion of nature which probably also made it a "leaning tower." In the Bullfrog rock a company of soldiers could stand, the Umbrella rock could shelter twenty or thirty, and the Stone House and Cave, rising thirty feet in height and covering half an acre of ground, suggests some of the wonders of the Yosemite.

A cave under the rocks was penetrated several years ago by Dr. W. B. Shaner and J. S. Bahr, who upon throwing a stone into an opening could hear it reverberating for a great distance and then fall into a body of water. This is surrounded by many legends. One is that robbers made it their rendezvous and into it carried all their plunder, defying pursuers to follow. Because of the danger of accidents to venturesome boys the entrance to the cave has been closed.
—New York Telegram.

When Tea Was New.

"I sent for a cup of tea, a Chinese drink, of which I had never drunk," wrote the immortal Pepsy, who felt in duty bound to sample every new thing that came along. And about the same time another Englishman was extolling the new importation in the following terms: "It caseth the brain of heavy damps. Prevents the dropsie. Consumes Rawness. Vanquishes superfluous sleep. Purifieth humors and hot liver. Strengthens the use of due benevolence."

Time to Die.

City Editor—See here! In your account of Congressman Crookitt's funeral you continually refer to his "prematu demise." Reporter—Well, he was a young man, and— City Editor—But that scamp's demise couldn't possibly be too premature.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Important Part.

Lawyer—Then, too, there will be the court crier's fee. Fair litigant (breach of promise)—Oh, I shall do my own crying! I should never think of trusting anybody else to do that—goodness, no!—Puck.

Though this is a dairy country, every one watches jealously when the cream pitcher is passed to see how much the others take.—Acheson Globe.

None are less eager to learn than they who know nothing.—Sword.

MONUMENTS OF SHAME.

Mounds Erected to Men Who Were Liars While on Earth.

While other nations build monuments to the memory of men who have done great and noble deeds, the Dyaks heap up a pile of the branches of trees in memory of the man who has uttered a great lie, so that future generations may know of his wickedness and take warning from it.

The persons deceived start the tugong bula by heaping up a large number of branches in some conspicuous spot by the side of the main road. Every passerby contributes to it and at the same time curses the man in memory of whom it is.

The Dyaks consider the adding to any tugong bula they may pass a sacred duty, the omission of which will meet with supernatural punishment, and so, however pressed for time a Dyak may be, he stops to throw on the pile some branches or twigs.

This custom dates from very ancient times. It is interesting to notice that though the ethics of the Dyaks, even at the present day, do not agree in many points with the moral code of other and more advanced races, still from the earliest ages the Dyaks seem to have agreed in considering a lie a most disgraceful crime and a liar a man who deserves the curses not only of his own generation, but also of people yet unborn.

A few small branches, a few dry twigs and leaves—that is what the tugong bula is at first. But day by day it increases in size. Every passerby adds something to it, and in a few years' time it becomes a large and imposing monument raised to the memory of one who was a liar.

It has often been remarked by Dyaks that any other punishment would, if a man had his choice, be much preferred to having a tugong bula put up in his memory. Other punishments are soon forgotten, but a tugong bula remains as a testimony to a man's untruthfulness for succeeding generations to witness and is a standing disgrace to his children's children.

Believing, as the Dyaks do, in the efficacy of curses—a curse among them being a fineable offense—it is easy to understand how a Dyak would dread the accumulation of curses which would necessarily accompany the formation of a tugong bula.—Straits Settlements Budget.

LOVE.

Love's a whetstone to the mind.—Anacreon.

Love stoops as fondly as he soars.—Wordsworth.

Love's best habit is in seeming trust.—Shakespeare.

They who love are but one step from heaven.—Lowell. ♪

Love is not where most it is professed.—Spencer.

The deeper the love the more exacting it is.—George Sand.

There is but one kind of love, but there are a thousand different copies of it.—La Rochefoucauld.

Love is never lost. If it be not reproached, it will flow back and soften and purify the heart.—Irving.

Love looks through spectacles which make copper appear like gold, poverty like riches and foul tears like pearls.—Cervantes.

Natural Law.

The reputation of Mr. George Washington Jones for honesty had been slightly tarnished for some years, but his son Erastus was not supposed to know it.

"Cur's how cold contracts t'ings," Mr. Jones remarked thoughtfully one evening. "Now dere's Max'milian Smith's wood pile for a case. 'Pears like dat wood pile is shrinkin' steady since dis las' col' spell set in."

"Seems as if our pile behind de stove was gettin' bigger, paw," hazarded Erastus, gazing at his parent for explanation of this phenomenon.

"Course it am, chile," said Mr. Jones calmly, "'cause de room is hot an' heat expands t'ings. 'Pears like yo' gwine to school don' put much wisdom into dat head of yours."

A Chinese Dog Story.

The following dog story is a favorite one in China:

"There was a Chinaman who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble, whipped them and drove them forth.

"The next night when he came home the dogs were lying on the floor. But he placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies; therefore he gave them another whipping.

"The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it."

Almost Impossible.

Jack—Why wouldn't she marry you? She loves you to distraction. I know it, because she told me so. George—She insisted on my proving that I am not already married, because she says there is a great deal of bigamy nowadays. Well, it is easy enough to prove that one is married, but how the dickens am I going to prove that I am not?

Painless Spanking.

Father (cutting the whip smartly through the air)—See, Tommy, how I make the horse go faster without striking him at all. Tommy—Papa, why don't you spank us children that way?—Glasgow Times.

Stingy Steps.

An old man was passing our house one afternoon, taking exceedingly short steps. My little cousin watched him for several minutes and then said, "Mamma, doesn't he walk stingy?"—Exchange.

FARE OF THE GREAT.

The Favorite Dishes of Some Famous Men and Women.

Queen Victoria is said to have given mutton the preference in the line of meats, and was nowise offended if offered "the cold shoulder."

Queen Elizabeth was very fond of roast goose. She was dining on this when the good news was brought her on Michaelmas day that the Spanish fleet had been driven back. And ever since that fowl has been to the English feast of St. Michael what the turkey is to our Thanksgiving day.

Henry VIII. was extremely fond of beans and imported a Dutch gardener to raise them, as in his day they were only used by the upper classes—"a dish to set before the king."

Napoleon's favorite dish was bean salad, much cheaper in his time, but equally good.

Louis XV. was "extravagantly" fond of a dish made of the eggs of various birds, which cost \$100.

George Elliot, while at Brookbank, used frequently to walk over to the farm where she purchased her vegetables and chat with the farmer's wife on gardening and buttermaking, who was somewhat surprised at the great novelist's conversation on such homely topics and afterward remarked, "It were wonderful, just wonderful, the sight o' green peas that I send down to that gentleman and lady every week." This was the summer "Middlemarch" was written.

George Sand not only liked sauces, but excelled in making them.

Lincoln, in the days when he did his own marketing, often stopped at a certain shop for his favorite—gingerbread. He used to say, "It swells up and makes me feel as if I had had something."

Stonewall Jackson delighted in buckwheat cakes in season and out of season.

Ralph Waldo Emerson was fond of pie, especially that made of plums, which he called the fruit of paradise.

Dr. Holmes, on the contrary, said of the peach, "When nature has delivered it to us in its perfection we forget all the lesser fruits, and if not found by the river of life an earth born spirit might be forgiven for missing it."

Charles Sumner's private secretary tells of the statesman's sweet tooth for chocolate creams.

Andrew Jackson surrendered to ice cream at first taste when Mrs. Alexander Hamilton introduced it into Washington and swore his usual oath, "By the Eternal!" he would have it at the White House, and he did—at the next reception.

Washington was noted for his fondness for hickory nuts, and the amount he could consume.—What to Eat.

The Lord High Constable.

The lord high constable of England was an official of high rank in olden times. The name is a contraction of comes stabuli, count of the stable, or, as we should now say, master of the horse. His functions were partly military, partly judicial and partly civil.

It became a hereditary office to the Staffords, by one of whom, the Duke of Buckingham, it was forfeited in 1521 for high treason, and has never been revived, save for special occasions, such as a coronation. This office still exists in Scotland and is reserved for the earls of Erroll. The present constable of the Tower, of Dover, Windsor, and other places is a remnant of the old office, and the term police constable indicates that the chief duty was to keep the peace.

Royal Riddle.

Queen Anne of England and her husband George, prince of Denmark, had great similarity of taste. The two subjects that interested them most were horses and dinner. A Jacobite allusion to these pardonable weaknesses runs thus:

There's Mary the daughter, there's Willy the cheater,
There's George the drinker, there's Annie the eater.

That King George II. of England was not popular with his subjects is evident from the following epigram, which was published in London on the death of Queen Caroline:

O cruel death! Why hast thou been unkind
To take our queen and leave our king behind?

Preferred a Bird in the Hand.
"Mr. Heavyweight," said the minister, "is willing to subscribe \$10,000 for a new church provided we can get other subscriptions making up the same amount."

"Yet you seem disappointed," said his wife.

"Yes, I was in hopes he would contribute a hundred dollars in cash."
—Brooklyn Life.

Imagination Runs Riot.

"But," the publisher complained, "the chief characters in your story are a man and a woman who go on making love to each other for years and years after they are married."

"Well," the young novelist replied, "you must remember this is a work of fiction."
—Chicago Record-Herald.

Only to the Inexperienced.

Miss June—You are married, Mrs. March, and you ought to know. Do you believe in love at first sight? Mrs. March (looking grimly at Mr. M.)—Well, I think it can happen once.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

No Risk.

Fond Father—Heaven bless you, sir, for rescuing my daughter from a watery grave. Think of the risk you ran. Life Saver—No risk at all, sir; I'm married.—Milwaukee News.

Too much effort to increase our happiness transforms it into misery.—Rousseau.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

I am a candidate for Treasurer of Vigo County, subject to the action of the Republican convention.
D. P. DOWNS.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the nomination of County Coroner, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
DR. THOMAS SPAULDING.

I am a candidate for County Prosecutor of Vigo County, subject to the Republican nominating convention.
FELIX F. BLANKENBAKER.

I will be a candidate for nomination for the office of County Treasurer subject to the Republican nominating convention.
W. T. SANFORD.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the office of Prosecuting Attorney of Vigo County, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
JAMES A. COOPER, Jr.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the Democratic nominating convention.
JERRY FITZGERALD.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Senator from Vigo County.
A. G. CAVINS.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo County, subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.
H. H. THOMPSON, M. D.

I will be a candidate for Coroner of Vigo County subject to decision of Republican primary election or convention.
W. E. NICHOLS, M. D.

I will be a candidate for re-nomination for County Commissioner from the Second District of Vigo County, Indiana, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held at the call of the Republican county chairman.
WILLIAM P. HOLMES.

I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo County subject to the decision of the Republican county nominating convention.
WILLIAM E. HORSELY.

The undersigned will be a candidate or re-nomination for commissioner for the Third district, subject to the will of the Republican nominating convention to be held in Vigo county.
JERRY BLOCKSOE.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Treasurer of Vigo County, Ind.
ALVA B. GUNN.

I will be a candidate for Sheriff of Vigo County, subject to the decision of the Republican county nominating convention.
F. H. (FRITZ) MEYER.

I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for Representative from Vigo county.
MEGGINSON HALL.

THE COMPETITIVE PLAN.

BY J. L. MCCREERY.

An employer inserted a note in the Post that he needed some workmen—a couple—
—At most—
—And found himself soon in the midst of a host.

"My friends," he said, "in hiring a man of course I must get him as cheap as I can. For that's the approved, competitive plan."

Said one: "I've a wife and children three. My aged mother is living with me. I need twelve dollars a week," said he.

"I've a wife and a child," the next one said.

"My mother, thank God, is long ago dead. Ten dollars a week will buy our bread."

"I've only a wife," said the third, "and hence our living involves a smaller expense. I'll take nine dollars as my recompense."

"My wife each week earns a dollar or two."

Said the next, "If I were to work for you, about eight dollars a week would do."

"I have no wife," said the next. "I stay with my parents, who board me without any pay. So I will work for a dollar a day."

Said the next in a tone most meek and subdued:

"For twenty-four hours I've tasted no food. Three dollars a week is sufficient for me."

Thereupon to the crowd the employer spake:

"The lower the wages you're willing to take
The larger, of course, are the profits I make."

"Two workmen are all I at present require.
The two that spoke last are the men I will hire."

So the rest of the crowd may as well retire.
The unhired men began to retreat:

"We've nothing to do and nothing to eat.
Must we and our families die in the street?"

"Aye, some of you must, if the rest would thrive.
Too many of you are at present alive,
And only the fittest can survive."

"And he is the fittest, beyond dispute.
The present competitive system to suit
Whose life comes nearest to that of a brute."

"You ought to remember you only exist
For the purpose of grinding some other man's grist.
And swelling the gains of the capitalist."

"The coarsest of food to nourish you while
Your master is daily increasing his pile,
That he may revel in royal style."

"Some wretched hovel in which to dwell—
If you get these you are doing well.
For a worker in this competitive hell."

WANTED.

Special representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly with expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything.
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For the best quality and latest styles, no one can sell you Carpets or Furniture cheaper than John G. Dobbs, 635 Main street.

How Are You Going to Vote?

We elect a president next November. Are you going to vote with the Democrats, the party of the little capitalists, and try to put things back where they used to be? Or are you going to vote with the Republicans, the party of the big capitalists, and help keep things as they are?

Or will you vote with the Socialist Party, the party of the workers, and help change things so that those who do the work will own what they produce?

But possibly you do not know about the Socialist Party. Then send four cents in stamps, and receive by return mail three books, *Easy Lessons in Socialism*, *The Socialist Party*, and *What to Read on Socialism*. Address

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A Modern Allegory

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THE TOILER COMPANY

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One Year..... 50 cents
Six Months..... 25 cents

PUBLICATION OFFICE

422 OHIO STREET

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



LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

The regular meeting of Central Labor Union was held last night. The following new delegates were seated: Charles Brunken, of the clerks; William Birkhart and William Bueener, of the tailors; A. Born, of the plumbers; George Bandle, of the hod carriers; Mart Lallo, of the glass blowers; William Dudley, Charles E. Abel and John F. Shepard, of the broommakers, and John Hurly, of the cigar-makers.

The committee on arrangements for the meeting of the Federation of Labor which is to be held in Terre Haute on the last Monday in September reported that it has secured the Maecenas hall for the convention, and is progressing satisfactorily with its other arrangements.

The Labor Day committee reported that arrangements of a satisfactory nature have not yet been made with the railroads owing to the inability of the committee to get into communication with all the men necessary to secure rates.

The stone cutters also met and elected Frank Rananah as delegate to the stone cutters' convention at St. Louis on September 7th.

The rolling mill men of Terre Haute are arranging for a "tug-of-war" contest to be held here Labor Day, and all the strong men of Terre Haute are invited to enter the contest.

The labor unions of Linton are preparing a big Labor Day program. The committees have arranged to meet every Sunday until Labor Day. Good speakers will be engaged.

The strike of packing house employes, begun ten days ago, and which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled in Chicago on Wednesday night at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' Union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stock yards. The whole controversy will be submitted to a board of arbitration, 50th sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach.

Chicago Stereotypers Union No. 4 has succeeded in unionizing all offices in Chicago, with a scale of \$3.50 per day and an increase next April of 25 cents a day.

The next convention of the National Glass Workers' organization will be held in Terre Haute in 1905. This city won in the contest for the next meeting place, at the Buffalo meeting, on the first ballot. St. Louis, San Francisco, Alexandria, Va., and Terre Haute were the four contestants for the meeting. Four telegrams which were sent from Terre Haute aided greatly in the securing of the convention, which will meet here on July 10, 1905.

The delegates from here who are attending the Buffalo convention are: Fred Kemmitzer, Dan Taylor, Jack Dwyer, Louie Bush, Joe Noeary, Frank Ewald, George Hoppell and Ed Phillips.

The official call for the state meeting of the Federation of Labor, which is to be held in Terre Haute in September, has been sent out.

District President John Boyle of the United Mine Workers has returned from a trip over the southern portion of the Indiana district. At Cannelburg he settled some trouble at one of the mines regarding the outside firemen going below to work, thus laying off the regular men.

The city ambulance was called to the Union station Tuesday to remove John Calvert, of Dugger, Ind., to St. Anthony's hospital. Calvert is a blacksmith in Dugger, and Tuesday, while attempting to alight from a train, fell beneath the wheels and his left leg was cut off.

Attention, lovers of good books. In order to introduce this wonderful book, I will for fifteen days send "The Handwriting on the Wall, or Revolution in 1907," or "Past, Present and Future Conditions," etc., for \$1.25. 400 pages. Agents wanted. Big commission. Address: WM. T. NOE, Agent, Columbus, Ind.

MAILLEY'S REPORT

Weekly Socialist Bulletin of National Secretary.

National Headquarters, Socialist Party, Chicago, July 18.—Applications for dates for John Spargo, Franklin H. Wentworth, John W. Brown and Louis Gozliou (French), on their western tours should be made directly to William Mailley, National Secretary, 299 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president, will be the Labor Day speaker at Erie, Pa. The National Secretary is prepared to furnish the following campaign literature to state committees, locals or individuals:

1. Leaflet (four pages) "Who Is Responsible for Anarchy in Colorado?" 30c a hundred, postpaid; \$1 a thousand, by express, purchaser's expense.

2. Booklet (sixteen pages) "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford; 8 for 25 cts; 20 for 50 cts; 60 for \$1; 100 for \$1.50; 200 for \$2.25; 300 for \$3; 500 for \$4.25, 1,000 for \$8, mail and express prepaid.

3. Booklet (16 pages), "Debs' and Hanford's Speeches of Acceptance," with portraits and biographical sketches. Same price as "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do." Orders can be divided between the two.

4. Leaflet (4 pages) "The Mission of the Socialist Party," by Eugene V. Debs; 500 for 75c; 1,000 for \$1.25; 3,000 for \$3.50. The National Secretary has offered this leaflet with advertisement of state headquarters or head of state ticket inserted at reduced prices in large quantities to State Secretaries, and orders can be placed with them by locals.

5. Jewish pamphlet; by B. Feigerbaum, "Workingmen Next!" with National plot form in Jewish, 32 pages; single copy, 5c; or 50 for \$1.80; 100 for \$3, prepaid.

6. Campaign Literature Combinations: No. 1 consists of "Unionism and Socialism," by Eugene V. Debs; "The Labor War in Colorado," by Ben Hanford; "The Day of Judgment," by George D. Herron; "What Workingmen's Votes Can Do," by Ben Hanford; and "Speeches of Acceptance," by Debs and Hanford; usual price 55c; all five for 20c, prepaid. Other combinations of same books at proportionate prices.

Debs' "Unionism and Socialism" 10c, and Hanford's "Labor War in Colorado" 5c, also furnished.

The campaign buttons are now ready for shipment and can be ordered in any quantities from the National Secretary. Combination (Debs and Hanford) and single (Debs) buttons come in two styles each. Prices are: Combination buttons 5c apiece; to party organizations 12 for 50c; 30 for \$1; 100 up to 500 2c apiece; 500 up to 1,000 1 1/2c apiece; mail and express prepaid. To individuals, 1c apiece added on all orders over 30. Single buttons (Debs) 3c each. To party organizations, 10 for 25c; 25 for 50c; 60 for \$1; 100 up to 500 1 1/2c apiece; 500 up to 1,000 1c apiece. To individuals 1c apiece added on all orders over 25.

Comrade W. E. White, member Executive Board American Labor Union, requests the Socialist press, through the National Secretary, to give publication to the following: "To the Workingmen of America—You are requested to stay away from the state of Colorado, as the conditions prevailing in this state are such that bread riots are liable to occur almost any time, and the industrial stagnation is such as to make it impossible to obtain work even for board. Colorado is in Russia; therefore stay away from Colorado."

LOCAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

The regular monthly meeting of the county organization will be held Sunday afternoon.

The county convention will be held next Monday evening, when a full county ticket will be nominated.

The Fifth District Congressional convention will be held in this city on August 11. Joint representative and joint senatorial conventions will be held at the same time.

Speaking at Fifth and Main Saturday evening.

A good street meeting was held in West Terre Haute Wednesday evening. Another meeting will be held there next Wednesday evening, when a branch will be organized.

Headache

Can be Cured with Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

If your nerves are subject to disturbances such as Headaches, Neuralgia, Backache, Rheumatism, Menstrual Pains, Sleeplessness, etc., their jarring and jangling can be quickly ended with a Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pill.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are pleasant little pink tablets, which do not act on the bowels, nor do they have any disagreeable weakening or habit-forming effect on the system.

They are the result of the latest scientific knowledge on the subject of Pain, and bring relief safely and quickly to the greatest sufferer.

You should always keep a box of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills in the house, since you never know when pain may attack you, and it is wrong to suffer when your suffering can be so quickly relieved.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills contain no opium, chloral, cocaine, morphine, or similar drugs, and are sold by druggists under a guarantee to relieve you, or pay your money back.

By relieving Pain, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills shorten suffering, and lengthen life. 25 cents. Never sold in bulk.

"I have used Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills when troubled with headache, and find that one pill infallibly effects relief in a very short time. I also use Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills when necessary. I am considerably afflicted with neuralgia of the head and find these pills of much benefit to me. They are all that is claimed for them."—GEORGE COLGATE, 213 Oakland St., San Antonio, Tex.

FREE Write to us for Free Trial Package of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, the New Scientific Remedy for Pain. Also Nerve and Liver Pills. Our Specialist will advise your case, tell you what is wrong and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL CO., LABORATORIES, 213 OAKLAND ST., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

NEW ZEALAND LEADS

YOUNG COMMONWEALTH IN VAN OF LIBERAL GOVERNMENTS.

Continued Prosperity in That Favored Land—Wealth Creators Banded Together and Won the Battle For Democracy.

Commenting on political and economic conditions in New Zealand the Arena for July says:

From time to time the great dailies which are beholden to public service corporations and reactionary and class interests publish statements derogatory to New Zealand. These reports almost invariably have been proved to be either pure fabrications or distorted and unwarranted conclusions.

Thus, for example, some time since a number of our capitalistic dailies published long disquisitions on the enormous debt of New Zealand, carefully concealing the fact that while the debts of most countries represent largely if not chiefly money squandered or worse than squandered in war, and therefore are balanced by no assets, New Zealand's debt was almost wholly the result of the people taking over the great railways, telegraphs and other public utilities and paying investments, and therefore was balanced by enormously valuable assets that are directly or indirectly enriching the state and the citizens instead of being a perpetual drain upon the treasury with no return to the nation, as is the case with war debts.

This essentially dishonest sophistry about the debt of New Zealand was published far and wide, but few of the great dailies gave circulation to the replies which proved how misleading were the claims of the special pleaders for corporate interests. Recently two new alarmist cries have been put into circulation. One was that New Zealand was on the verge of a terrible financial panic; that the times were very hard, and that the outlook was extremely gloomy because of the social experiments which had marked recent decades of her history. The other was that the arbitration law was a failure.

As usual, these reports, which were the subject of so many long and laborious editorial disquisitions and warnings, were false. Professor Frank Parsons of our editorial board has handed me a personal letter which he has just received from Prime Minister Seddon, in which that statesman says:

"In reply to your questions, I beg to state that New Zealand's prosperity has been mounting steadily upward for several years, and 1903 was no exception to the general average of advance."

"There has been no trouble with the arbitration act during the last year. In February, 1903, a good deal of attention was attracted to a furniture trade dispute in Auckland, of which perhaps you may have heard. Much more importance was given to the dispute than it deserved, but it had the effect of getting the law amended in the direction of forbidding combinations to endeavor to defeat an award."

Under date of March 16, 1904, Justice Cooper of the supreme bench of New Zealand, and formerly a justice of the court of arbitration, writes Professor Parsons as follows in referring to the recent awards of the court of arbitration and conciliation, as given in the latest published reports:

"You will find the awards very interesting, covering as they do most of the trades in all the chief cities of New Zealand and settling the rates of pay and conditions of work of some thousands of workers. I found the work of the arbitration court exceedingly interesting, but very difficult and delicate. But I am glad to say that, though the past three years have been marked by considerable industrial activity and many industrial disputes, there has in no case been any indication that employers and employees have shown any substantial inclination to disobey the awards of the court."

In New Zealand the electorate takes so vital an interest in the government that perhaps in that commonwealth to a greater degree than in any other land in the world the people are the government. Hence, instead of a government of the corporations, by the corporations, for the exploitation of the producing and consuming masses, as with us, by which an enormously rich privileged class has been enabled to honeycomb the municipal, state and national governments with graft and through party bosses and corrupt machines to become the masters of state as well as the masters of the bread, we find the democratic ideal of a government of the people, by the people and for the people prevailing. This was rendered possible by the agrarian population and the laboring men in urban life going into politics for the benefit of the wealth creators instead of acting, as have our breadwinners, in the interest of corporate wealth.

Our laboring classes today have next to no influence in our government because the leaders, perhaps prompted only by mistaken ideas, have persuaded them not to go into politics and vote with other wealth creators in the interest of those measures that would place corporate wealth under the mastery of the people instead of the people at the mercy of the corporations.

In New Zealand the wealth creators banded together and won the battle for democracy, and they have placed this magnificent young commonwealth of the antipodes in the very van of liberal governments. There also, instead of departments being honeycombed with corruption and statesmen indifferent to the law evading and criminal action of corporate wealth, the government is presided over by statesmen earnest, sincere and true in their efforts to increase the happiness, development and prosperity of all the people.

MOTHER JONES' MEETING.

A Big Crowd Heard "The Angel of the Mines."

At least 700 people congregated at Eighth and Main streets last Saturday night to hear Mother Jones discuss the outrages in Colorado. She spoke for two hours, graphically depicting the horrible conditions that exist in the state controlled by the Citizens' Alliance. A collection of about \$20 was taken for the benefit of the strikers.

Druggists Say, and It Is True.

The Speer's wine is pronounced by our customers and doctors the best they ever used. All our principal physicians prescribe it.



MYERS BROS.

4th and Main.

Annual Mid-Summer Clearance—The Greatest of All Bargain Events Now Actively in Progress Here.

Your unrestricted choice of all our Men's \$6.50, \$7.00 and \$8.00 Suits now...\$5.00

Your unrestricted choice of all our Men's \$9.00, \$10.00 and \$12.00 Suits now...\$7.50

Your unrestricted choice of all our Men's \$14, \$15 and \$16 Suits now...\$10

Your unrestricted choice of all our Men's \$17, \$18 and \$20 Suits now...\$13.50

Your unrestricted choice of all our Men's \$22, \$24, \$25 and \$27 Suits now...\$17.50

BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED

KNEE PANTS SUITS

Ages 7 to 16 Years.

\$2.00 values, Clearance price.....\$1.25

\$2.50 values, Clearance price.....\$1.50

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\$4.00 values, Clearance price.....\$3.00

\$5.00 values, Clearance price.....\$3.75

\$6.00 and \$6.50 values, Clearance price.....\$4.00

\$7.00 and \$8.00 values, Clearance price.....\$5.00

We give S. & H., American and National Rebate Stamps with every purchase. Ask for your stamps.

MYERS BROS.

Leading One-Price Clothiers, Cor. 4th and Main.

Big Four

Excursion

Indianapolis

AND RETURN

\$1.00

Sunday, July 24.

Special train leaves Terre Haute 7:50 a. m.; returning leaves Indianapolis 7:30 p. m., same date. Full particulars at Big Four ticket offices.

E. E. SOUTH, General Agent.

V=P Vandalia

Pennsylvania

World's Fair Rates,

St. Louis and Return.

Fifteen days limit tickets.....\$7.00

Sixty days limit tickets.....\$8.00

Seven days limit tickets, every Tuesday and Thursday.....\$5.00

GEO. E. FARRINGTON,

General Agent,

Terre Haute, Ind.

1-3 OFF

All This Season's Styles.

SHIRT WAISTS

- \$1.00 Waists in this sale..... 67c
- \$1.50 Waists in this sale.....\$1.00
- \$2.00 Waists in this sale.....\$1.33
- \$2.50 Waists in this sale.....\$1.67
- \$3.00 Waists in this sale.....\$2.00
- \$3.50 Waists in this sale.....\$2.33
- \$4.00 Waists in this sale.....\$2.67
- \$5.00 Waists in this sale.....\$3.33
- \$6.00 Waists in this sale.....\$4.00

These Are All New and Up-to-Date Styles.

HAYS & GREELEY,

The Specialty Cloak and Suit House,
618 Main.

WILL YOU BE MY PARTNER?

My magazine is now on a paying basis. That is, I am taking in as much money as I am paying out, a condition that has not existed since I established Wilshire's Magazine. It took \$100,000 in cold cash to put it there, but it's there.

The comrades who know me know I have no desire to make money, but that I only wish to make Socialist Propaganda.

What is the best way to do this?

I have given it a great deal of thought and have decided that the best way is to take into partnership with me 5,000 Socialists who are as earnest as I am. With their active assistance I can do many times more than I can now.

But, few Socialists have any money to invest! Very well, if I can get the men I want I'll give them the stock free—but on one condition.

If you want to know what the condition is, write me now and I'll tell you how you can get a \$10 share of my stock, with voting privilege, on which I will guarantee a 5 per cent. annual dividend.

Don't delay—this offer is limited.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE

Editor

Wilshire's Magazine, New York, N. Y.

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At Lakeview Park
Two Concerts Daily—at 4:30 and 8 o'clock
BIG VAUDEVILLE SHOW EVERY NIGHT