



SOCIALIST TICKET.

For President.
EUGENE V. DEBS, of Indiana.
For Vice-President.
BEN HANFORD, of New York.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Robert H. Jackman, Indianapolis; James Oneal, Terre Haute.
First District—C. E. Bristow, Evansville.
Second District—John Gray, Switz City.
Third District—John Barsha, Jeffersonville.
Fourth District—John O. Cooper, Columbus.
Fifth District—John H. Adams, Brazil.
Sixth District—Otto A. Lauck, Richmond.
Seventh District—Gus Hoffman, Indianapolis.
Eighth District—John Armstrong, Alexandria.
Ninth District—Wm. Blenko, Kokomo.
Tenth District—Fred S. Rolf, Lafayette.
Eleventh District—Ed G. Nix, Huntington.
Twelfth District—Peter C. Keely, Garrett.
Thirteenth District—Wm. J. Walters, Elkhart.

STATE TICKET.

For Governor—Matthew Hallenbarger, Evansville; carpenter.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Harry H. Hart, Indianapolis; metal worker.
For Reporter of Supreme Court—Wm. Barrett, Indianapolis; clerk.
For Secretary of State—Elliott T. Anderson, South Bend; printer.
For State Auditor—Winfield S. Silvers, Bluffton; farmer.
For Attorney-General—Peter LaBelle, Anderson; merchant.
For Superintendent Public Instruction—John W. Newtown, Richmond; teacher.

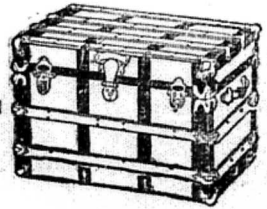
VIGO COUNTY TICKET.

For Congressman, Fifth District.
William Mahoney, Terre Haute.
For Joint Representative, Vigo and Ver-
Lain Counties.
Clarence E. Kingery, Terre Haute.
For State Senator,
Arthur Shelbouse.
For Representatives,
Wm. W. Anstead and Everett Kibbey.
For Sheriff,
Richard J. Barrett.
For Treasurer,
Samuel H. Harris.
For Prosecuting Attorney,
Charles E. Abel.
For Coroner,
William Parker.
For County Surveyor,
James C. Thompson.
For Commissioners,
Second District—Chas. W. Smith.
For County Councilmen, at Large,
John J. Davis, John F. Shepherd and Tillman
Shepard.
Harrison Twp.—Connellman,
John C. Hoagland,
Sugar Creek Twp.—Connellman,
James Stecie.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP TICKET.

For Trustee,
John S. Kingery.
For Assessor,
Lee Wall.

SEE OUR \$10, \$12 and \$15 BUGGY HARNESS.



You Can Put Your Clothes in Our Trunks

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

OUR \$3 TRUNK

exceptionally good value for the money—better ones, \$5, \$6, \$8, \$10, \$1 up to \$25. People who know how and where to buy Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, Telescopes, etc., come to us. We have never disappointed them.

PETER MILLER, No. 22 South Sixth Street. Sign of Dapple Gray Horse.

CITIZENS PHONE 218

AL PFEIFFER

The Practical Barber. 31 SOUTH FIFTH.

FRED W. BEAL

Attorney at Law.

Citizens Phone 1106. 419 1/2 Wabash Ave.

Jolts and Jars For the Sleepy and Otherwise.

CONTRASTED CONDITIONS—

Scene 1: A village consisting of a few coal shafts, a number of company shacks or miners' dwellings, half a dozen saloons, the company store and a great number of loaded coal cars. As the time approaches to begin the days' work, lights begin to appear in the miners' cabins. Soon may be seen men and boys with grimy clothes and little lamps attached to their headgear, hurrying to the great deep hole down which they soon disappear. Away from the sunlight, the fresh and invigorating air and the scenes and sounds that our nature craves, these toilers burrow at the earth's entrails and snatch from her the treasured warmth that makes civilized society possible. After eight hours of this dangerous and difficult work, the miner comes to the surface to get a little food and a little rest, only to repeat his dismal task.

There is not a thing at one of these mining towns to amuse, instruct or inspire. The surroundings are dark and desolate and the saloon is the only place that men can meet and forget their miseries. No music, no concerts and no means of elevating the inhabitants of a mining settlement. This is the way society rewards this most necessary branch of the great industrial army. These workers are not buoyed up with the hope of a day when they can cease their labors and have a competency saved, as they receive only enough to live on from day to day.

Scene 2: A fashionable section of a modern city, with paved streets, magnificent residences, luxuriantly furnished, electric lights and all conveniences and luxuries that art and science have made possible. The inhabitants of these quarters live in ease and enjoy the best of everything. They have automobiles, fine carriages, books, music, entertainments, the best of food and finest clothing. They do not work—they do not mine coal nor work in a shop—yet they get so much money in some way that they cannot spend nor invest it, so many of them waste it in balls and banquets, where favorite poodles and cats and monkeys are feted and are cared for by their idle and useless mistresses.

Isn't there something wrong with an industrial system that gives to the worker such a miserable existence and gives to the idler such a superabundance? If the mines were public property and all other means and opportunities of wealth production were so owned and those who worked were to get the entire value of their product those lazy and useless creatures who now enjoy the fruits of our toil would have to go to work and help produce the things necessary to human comfort and happiness. These men and their defenders will tell you that they do work. Yes, they work like a burglar works,—trying to get another's wealth.

A system of wealth production and distribution that gives to the shrewd, the cunning and unscrupulous the means to overreach and despoil the millions of workers ought to be abolished. The working class must use the ballot to get control of the mines, the railroads, the

shops and all other means of wealth production.

THE rank and file of the trades unions are being treated to a very edifying spectacle. There is the republican party with such men as Roosevelt, who sent the militia to Croton Dam to shoot down the striking workers who were trying to enforce a state law, and who said those who opposed government by injunction were akin to those who ate the woolly rhinoceros and fought with stone axes,—that they were savages, in a word, and Parry and Peabody, who have become infamous for their outrageous attacks on organized labor, and several other labor crushers, enlisting into its services labor leaders (?) as O. P. Smith, F. P. Sargent and other lesser lights to go over the state and defend the iniquities of the republican party and its prominent supporter.

On the other hand, we have the degenerate old democratic party, with its Parker and Davis anti-labor twain, pressing Sovereign of the defunct Knights of Labor and Reese of the Mine Workers into its disgraceful service.

Now, how can these men take opposite positions on the labor question? Surely both of these parties have shown their hostility to the workers' interests and no intelligent student of the trade union movement can be ignorant of the facts. Yet here are a few selfish (mis)representatives of trades unionism making capital out of their positions and trying to decoy the workers into the enemy's camp. The Socialist party is the only party that stands for what the workers demand and what they should get—the full product of their labor.

THE cold weather is coming and with it will come anxiety and suffering. Thousands will live in a condition of benumbed suffering from cold and hunger. What an awful commentary on our Christian civilization and on our twentieth century intelligence that we have not the conscience or the ability to avert the horrors of winter among the workers! But winter is a season of great enjoyment among our rich class, with balls, theaters and various other forms of entertainment it is a season of pleasure.

If there were no food nor shelter it would be different and we might bear our hard lot in silence and submission, but when there is an abundance in this country for all; and those who work the hardest have the least, while those who do no useful labor enjoy a superabundance, it is time that heroic measures be adopted to change the present system of wealth production and distribution. But those who partake of all the good things of life will not change it and they will pay well the Judases among us to betray our interests as well as buy men to keep us in ignorance of our power and interest.

WHAT can be said of a labor leader who raises his voice in defense of the rotten capitalist political parties that stand for a system of industry that is reducing the masses of the working people to a condition of abject serfs? We have today in this country some-

thing like two and a half million unemployed workers. In a number of industrial centers we have strikes and lockouts. Reductions in wages have taken place in a number of strongly organized trades, while strikes have been lost in a number of others. Crime and corruption, dependency and degradation, insanity and immorality are manifest on all sides and society is a festering sore. Yet, in the face of these hideous facts a few cheap labor "brokers" are abroad in the land peddling their manhood at the politicians' altar and lending their voices in in defense of capitalism.

Is it not time that intelligent trades unionists should recognize that there is a conflict of interest between the capitalist or employing class and the working class and that this conflict of interest extends into the political arena? It is impossible to make and enforce laws that will equitably and with satisfaction to both parties advance the interests of these opposing classes.

The real trouble in our industrial system is the right or privilege to own privately the sources and opportunities to labor. These means of wealth production have reached a point in their development where the men who operate and use them no longer own or control them. Today these great industrial implements, such as the land, mines, and machinery with the railroads and means of communication have become too expensive and complex for the individual to own and operate as the worker of a century ago did. The producers today must work co-operatively in shops, mines and on railroads, but must work at another's terms, which are such that the worker makes but a bare existence. But when the capitalists cannot make profit they shut up shop and turn the toiler out to starve or steal. That is what is taking place now.

The workers should vote to change the system of private ownership of the means of wealth production to public ownership so that everyone would have a free and unlimited opportunity and get the full product of his labor.

It is useless to organize men into unions and disarm them. Such men cannot be kept organized. It is harped on by the pure and simple trade unionist to keep politics out of unions, but that is depriving the union of its most effective weapon. It may be said in passing that those who harp the loudest on keeping politics out of unions are usually actuated by a desire to advance their own narrow interest. Unless the union adopts means or weapons that will enable it to induce the millions of unorganized workers to act together, the unions are foredoomed to decline and failure.

WHO SHALL IT BE?

It's Teddy, Swallow, Parker
And Debs all in the race:
I wonder which the people
Will in the office place.
They all of them are longing
To be the President,
And promise much if they will
To Washington to be sent.

Now, people, vote most wisely,
Don't let your votes be bought,
Or surely for that folly
A lesson you'll be taught.
But vote for men whose purpose
Is for the country's good,
Whose principles will lead them
To do just as they should.

And not for men whose honor
Would stoop to get a vote,
And on their policy seem
So shamelessly to dote.
Enough such politicians
Have ruled in this fair land.
'Tis time we should be guided
By an unselfish hand.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott, Moorestown, N. J.

In Parry's organ, American Industries, President VanCleave of the St. Louis Citizens' Alliance makes the boast that in ten strikes the union-smashers have won and enforced the open shop. The capitalists claim to have defeated the liverymen, storage and furniture movers, cooks, metal polishers, clerks, machinists, rope makers, brass molders, boiler makers and iron molders. They also claim to have won 27 cases in court against unionists since January 1, and the total fines levied, exclusive of costs, amounted to \$765, and a number of men were jailed.

DON'T SPLIT YOUR VOTE.

By Wm. H. LEFFINGWELL.

They tell us you're thinking of splitting your vote.

That you think Debs is all right and intend to vote for him, but so long as the party has no chance to win anyway, you'll just vote for John Smith, that most estimable Republican gentleman, for congress, or Bill Jones, "The Honest Democrat."

Don't do it. Vote 'er straight Republican. Or, vote the straight Democratic ticket. We don't want you to vote for Debs! That may sound rather strange to you. Not very good politics, eh?

Let me show you that, although strange, it is the best sort of politics.

You have been voting all these years—for what? Principles or men? You have been voting for men. Trying, ever so hard, to get good, honest men into office. And you've succeeded, too—sometimes. But are your conditions any better? You know they are not, that's why you are reading a Socialist paper. But, although you think socialism an attractive subject, you are not quite convinced that it is what you want. Well, then, don't vote for it.

Debs isn't socialism. Hanford isn't socialism. They are Socialists—and men.

If you elect Debs, and Debs only, he couldn't do a blamed thing. You'll have to elect Debs and Hanford and a majority of the men in congress and in the State legislatures. You'll have to elect Socialist governors, Socialist lieutenant-governors—in fact, you'll have to put the Socialists in power before they can start to work on the Co-operative Commonwealth.

A vote for Debs is a vote for a man. He is a good man, no doubt, or we wouldn't have put him up (you only have our word for that though), but nevertheless, in the last analysis he is only a man, and to you, only a name.

But a vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for socialism.

And it is backed, not only by the candidates, but by a large active party membership. A party composed of workingmen who know absolutely what they want and what they expect of their candidates. And, by the way, you can join it, too, if you want to, which is more than can be said of either the Republican or Democratic parties. A party membership that wants a change in the industrial system and which means to see that it gets it, too. Woe unto that candidate that strays from the paths of rectitude when it is discovered by the Socialist Party membership.

A vote was recently taken in Chicago on the question of municipal ownership. It carried by a two-thirds majority. The men elected to carry out this promise were "good" Republicans and Democrats. It was a "reform" council. Did they carry out the will of the people? Not at all. And they don't intend to. Did the people do anything? Not a thing. How could they? They were not organized. Almost half of the workingmen voted the Republican ticket and a little more than half of them the Democratic ticket—but not because it was a Democratic ticket or a Republican ticket, but because the fellows they voted for were such good, holy fellows. And no of these workingmen belonged to the parties which they had put in power. Did not have a word to say about anything. Just had the choice of voting for Smith or Jones.

Suppose, however, that the 200,000 people who said they wanted municipal ownership by their votes were organized into a body, conscious of what they were doing, and, as an organized body, had backed up their votes with a DEMAND; do you suppose the men they had elected would have dared to refuse to serve them? Not on your life.

And that's just the kernel. If you want socialism, vote for IT, don't vote for Debs. Vote the entire Socialist ticket—we cannot do a thing if you don't and we don't want you to give us your vote. Vote the entire ticket—put them all in office and then, after you have elected these men, follow up your vote with a DEMAND FOR SOCIALISM by joining the party and taking an active part in its affairs. Don't be a looker-on. If you want to make your vote count, always follow it up with a DEMAND. And, if you are not prepared to "vote 'er straight," for heaven's sake give Parker or Roosevelt a chance to show you that you ought to do it next time.

WARNING! LOOK OUT FOR LIES!

AS the campaign draws to a close and the enemy observe that the Socialist party is forging to the front and that they cannot stay its march their perverted ingenuity will be taxed to accomplish by a sudden coup what bribery, corruption, falsehood and intimidation has failed to do. Four years ago on the eve of the election they sprung the report that our presidential candidates had resigned in favor of the democratic candidates. Be on your guard! Allow no such or any report in the capitalist press to deceive you. Do not be caught unawares. If you see any such report, promptly deny it.

In case of emergency wire national headquarters and accept no startling report about the national candidates as true unless it is confirmed by and from the national office.

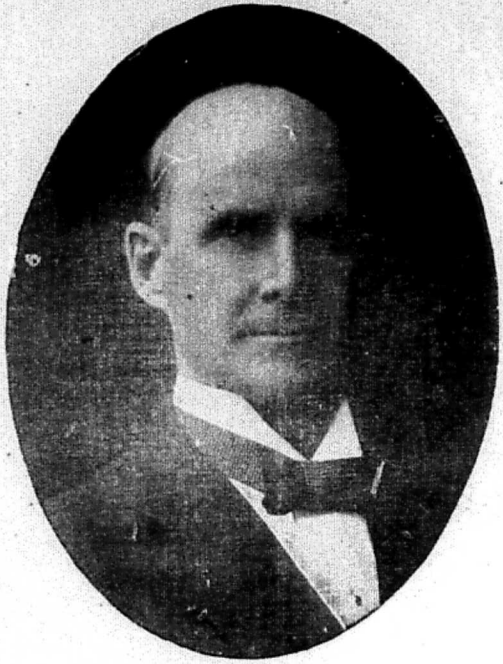
We do not know what the enemy may spring—what trickery they may resort to in the last hour; but we know the enemy and this is sufficient to warrant this warning to our comrades.

The sweep of the Socialist movement is the marvel and dismay of the old politicians and as they are as wholly lacking in scruples as they are adepts in in treachery it behooves us to be on our guard and prepare to meet any emergency, especially in the closing hours of the campaign when it is deemed too late for successful denial.

A word to Socialists is sufficient: KEEP YOUR REVOLUTIONARY EYE PEELED

Eugene V. Debs

THE WORKING CLASS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT



EUGENE V. DEBS OF INDIANA

Will discuss the issues of the National Campaign at

The Coliseum

5th and Cherry Sts., Terre Haute, Ind.

Monday Evening, Nov. 7th.

ADMISSION FREE.

Special Sale...

SILK UMBRELLAS

Choice \$1.00

These are regular \$1.50 Umbrellas in both Ladies and Gent's, nice assortment of handles, paragon frames' steel rods and covered with good black silk twilled cloth. By far the best umbrella value ever offered in Terre Haute. Choice \$1.00.

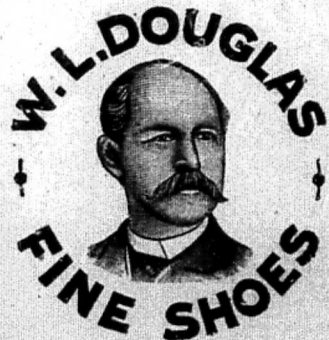
(SEE THEM IN EAST WINDOW.)

Hays & Greely

618 MAIN STREET

The Specialty Cloak and Suit House.

MYERS BROS. Fourth & Main



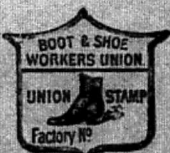
W. L. DOUGLAS is loyal to unions and union men are loyal to W. L. Douglas.

That's one reason there are more of his SHOES sold than any other three makes of shoes in the

Another reason is that he makes the BEST \$3, \$3.50 and \$4.00 Shoe ever sold in the country.

We are exclusive selling agents for this wonderful Shoe.

Come in and let us fit you in a pair of Douglas Shoes. Every pair warranted.



MYERS BROS.

LEADING ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS.

FOURTH AND MAIN.

DEBS AND HANFORD TOURS.

As the campaign continues enthusiasm grows and our candidates are received with ever-increasing crowds and enthusiasm. Debs bears the strain well and Hanford is in better condition now than for some time past.

Comrade Carrie Johnson Trilled, secretary of Local DuBuque, Ia., writes of the meeting in that city on October 13th: "The Debs meeting last night was the greatest and most successful ever held in DuBuque. The audience unnumbered any other political meeting, notwithstanding the charge for admission and the absence of brass bands. The lecture is the leading topic of conversation on the streets today. The Telegraph-Herald reported the speech in full."

At Rock Island, Ill., on October 14th a great meeting was held, of which the Argus of that city says: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president on the Socialist ticket spoke last evening at the Illinois theater before an audience that taxed the capacity of the house. The speaker presented the problems of the day from a Socialist's point of view in an entertaining manner, with sparkling witicism, and even those of the audience who do not agree with Mr. Debs' political or economical opinions were very well pleased with his lecture."

Comrade Debs rested on the 15th and spoke at Toledo, Ohio, to a full house on October 15th. Comrade W. C. Guntrup, secretary of Local Toledo, says: "Fully 300 people were turned away because there were no more seats to be had, and the hall was crowded to the doors. Comrade Debs' remarks were greeted with round after round of applause, and there is no doubt but his visit here will prove productive of good results when the votes are counted."

The grand rally of the campaign was held in Chicago on October 17th, when both candidates spoke to an immense audience at the Auditorium theater. Every seat in the house was sold and overflow meetings held on the outside. Both speakers were at their best, and during pauses in their remarks the applause was loud and continuous. The people crowded onto the stage after the address in such numbers that the candidates had to be hauled out by main force in order that they might rest for the next day's work. The newspapers gave good reports. The Tribune said: "Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for president, was the chief speaker. In the Auditorium were more than 4,000 men and women, who cheered, clapped hands, swung hats and waved handkerchiefs at the utterance of every statement to their liking. The opportunities for this enthusiastic sort of demonstration were many. To begin with, the candidate was greeted with such prolonged cheering before he had a chance to speak a word that he said he felt the meeting 'marked an epoch in the awakening of the working class.' Benjamin Hanford, candidate for vice-president, attacked the great parties in the same spirit as Debs, but with different figures of speech."

The Record-Herald said: "Eugene V. Debs, of Indiana, and Benjamin Hanford, of New York, candidates, respectively, for president and vice-president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, addressed a large and wildly enthusiastic audience at the Auditorium last night. A small admission fee was charged, and the seats were all sold. Outside of the Auditorium, in Congress street, overflow groups listened to speeches pitched in high keys by local Socialists. A score or more union labor banners and flags were in evidence on the Auditorium stage, and when the candidates made their entry the representatives of the various organizations bore their emblems to the front, where they stood in a group while the audience cheered. When Mr. Debs was introduced he was greeted with a great demonstration, the audience arising en masse and waving handkerchiefs to the accompaniment of cheers."

Following Chicago, Mr. Debs spoke in Cleveland, Ohio, on October 18th. Speaking of the meeting the Cleveland Leader said: "At the mass meeting at the Grays' Armory last night Mr. Debs was a little late, but when he arrived he was given an ovation by more than 3,000 persons." The Plain Dealer said: "Eugene V. Debs, candidate for president of the Socialist Party, addressed a crowd of 3,500 people at the Grays' Armory last night on the principles of socialism. The crowd was enthusiastic. Debs lectured them, talked to them confi-

dentially and scolded them, but at every statement he was cheered and applauded."

Mr. Debs' dates for the remainder of the campaign are: October 20, Boston and Fall River, Mass.; 31, Brockton, Mass.; November 1, Providence, R. I.; 2, Rochester, N. Y.; 3, Buffalo, N. Y.; 4, Milwaukee, Wis.; 5, Racine, Wis.; 6, Detroit, Mich.; 7, Terre Haute, Ind.

HANFORD.

Just previous to the Chicago meeting Hanford spoke at Peoria, Ill., and Milwaukee, Wis. At the former place on the 14th he had a great crowd, and Comrade S. A. Knoopfangel says: "Hanford, though tired and worn out, was full of fire. He was greeted by at least 2,000 men and women, to the chagrin of our local republican and democratic politicians. The largest of all the political meetings was Hanford's. He spoke for two hours in plain English. He was the teacher, the master teacher. He was a wage-slave facing wage-slaves. The audience saw it, felt it, yes, and liked it, for they applauded stormily and unanimously, not the few jokes he introduced, but the morals thereof, and every other point he made. Numerically, the meeting was the largest one yet held by any party; educationally, it was the only one; financially, it was a grand success." The Herald-Transcript says: "Hon. Benjamin Hanford, candidate for vice president of the United States on the Socialist ticket, was in the city yesterday evening and spoke to several hundred persons at the Coliseum. Mr. Hanford is from New York. He looks the part of a candidate on that ticket, and can talk socialism from A to Z without stopping."

On the 15th Comrade Hanford spoke at Milwaukee, Wis., in competition with Fairbanks. He had an audience of 4,000. The Journal of that place says: "While Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, the republican candidate for vice-president, was addressing an audience at the Pabst theater Saturday night, Benjamin Hanford, of New York, Socialist Democratic candidate for the same office, was talking to a large audience at Schlitz park. It was an audience characteristic of Socialist meetings; composed largely of workmen and their wives and children."

Mr. Hanford's dates to the close of the campaign are: October 31, Sacramento, Cal.; November 1, San Francisco, Cal.; 2, Oakland, Cal.; 4, Pasadena, Cal.; 5, Riverside, Cal.; 6, Los Angeles, Cal.; 7, San Diego, Cal.

PRICES REDUCED ON NATIONAL CAMPAIGN SUPPLIES.

Prices have been reduced on some of the supplies handled by the national headquarters, so as to clear out the stock on hand before election day. The new prices are as follows: Campaign buttons, Debs and Hanford, 25 for 25c; 50 for 40c; 100 or more 60c a hundred. Booklets, "What Workmen's Votes Can Do" and "Speeches of Acceptance" by Debs and Hanford, 16 pages each, 10 copies for 25c; 25 for 50c; 65 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.25; 200 for \$2.00; 500 for \$4.00; 1,000 for \$6.50. Leaflets: "The National Platform"; "Do You Know What Socialism Means?"; "The Mission of the Socialist Party"; "Which Party Should Workingmen Support?"; by Simons, \$1.00 a 1,000 in quantities of 500 or more. A foreign language the Platform and Debs and Simons leaflets, 500 for \$1; 1,000 or over \$1.50. Debs and Hanford stickers 75c a 1,000. Debs Medallions 10c each. Plate paper portraits of Debs and Hanford, pair for 20c. Debs and Hanford cards, blank on one side, 75c a 1,000.

No reduction has been made on lithographs, booklets or supplies not mentioned above. All prices include mail or express prepaid.

LOCAL SOCIALIST NOTES.

Comrade Joseph C. Becker, a member of the Switchmen's union, has been speaking to good crowds in this neighborhood this week. He made the following points: Fontaine last Sunday; Terre Haute Monday; Perth and Carbon Tuesday; Clay City Wednesday; Linton Thursday. Tonight he will speak at Dugger, and Saturday afternoon and night at Crawfordsville. Comrade Becker is a forceful speaker, and holds his crowds for nearly two hours. At Brazil last Saturday he spoke to over 200 people in the street, while the republicans had about 75 in the opera house.

Teofilo Petriella, of Newark, N. J., Italian organizer, spoke to more than 200 of his countrymen at Diamond Wednesday night. He spoke at Clinton Thursday and again tonight.

Guy E. Miller, president of the Telluride Miners' Union, and one of the first men deported by the Colorado Citizens' Alliance, has been speaking in the coal fields this week. His dates were as follows: Monday, Linton; Tuesday, Midland; Wednesday, Jasonville; Thursday, Clay City; Friday, Brazil. From Brazil he goes to the eastern part of the state.

Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth will speak at Miners' Hall, West Terre Haute, Wednesday evening next.

The usual Saturday and Sunday meetings will be held at Third and Main.

The distribution of 10,000 state addresses was finished last Sunday.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

Friday, Saturday Matinee and Night, October 28-29.

MISS KATE WATSON IN

THE HOOSIER GIRL.

Monday Night, Oct. 31, Frederick Kathryn WARDE AND KIDDER

"SALAMMO."

Tuesday, November 1,

REAPING THE HARVEST.

PHILIPPINES AT WORLD'S FAIR

Complete Exhibition of Island People and Industries, Covers Forty-seven Acres and is Independent of Larger Show.

Not even in the heart of Manila city could there be found forty-seven acres of Philippine territory as interesting as that amount of space covered by the islands' display at the World's Fair. Here is an exposition within an exposition, a little wheel that revolves independently of the larger one encompassing it.

Scores of buildings are filled with exhibits, native life is depicted by as many different villages as there are tribes on the islands, military drills are given by Philippine troops, and concerts are rendered by native bands. For its amusement features the Philippine exposition has the humorous Igor-



SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF LIBERAL ARTS, WORLD'S FAIR.

rote, who dines on dog meat, and visitors are entertained by Visayan actors and actresses. Nothing is lacking to make the show complete.

The Administration building is a replica of the government offices in Manila, while the Art and Education building reproduces in miniature the cathedral within the walled city, even the mellowed tints of age being faithfully rendered. A section of the ancient but still serviceable town wall has been reconstructed to serve the double purpose of a gateway to the show and a museum of arms and war relics. The other main edifices are types of Filipino homes, being built of undressed timber, bamboo and rattan, with thatched roofs and broad verandas.

Then there are the tribal villages nesting under the trees, some of the houses perched high up among the boughs, others on piles above the waters of the Arrowhead lake, all of them actual dwellings fashioned of native materials by native workmanship and illustrating the manners, customs and pursuits of their occupants. Here are women weaving a coarse cloth on a rude hand loom, others making baskets, others tending irrigated fields of rice. One group of men are in village council, trying an offender according to their tribal laws; others are slowly moving in a circular dance to the thump of tom-toms and the clang of brass gongs; others, again, are smelting iron by the aid of a primitive but most ingenious bellows, the constituent parts of which are a bamboo tube and an airtight mop of feathers working therein like the piston of a syringe. And these are but a few of an almost endless variety of life pictures.

The ethnological problem is a somewhat complicated one; but, although there are no fewer than sixteen races represented among the village dwellers, the scouts and the constabulary, each race speaking its own dialect and following its own customs, all may be roughly classified into four groups—the true aboriginals or non-Malays, the pagan Malays, the Christian Malays and the Mohammedan Malays.

The first are the dwarf Negritos, with dark skins and woolly heads, wearers of scanty raiment, proficient in the use of the bow and poisoned arrow, a race of nomads and forest dwellers, pagans pure and simple. They live in their own stockaded village.

Next to them are the Igorotes, whose origin is traced back to the first wave of Malay invasion. Here, again, we have scanty clothing, amounting almost to nudity, but copper colored skins, long wavy tresses, pleasant featured faces and fine physiques, even though the stature be small. Among these pagan Malays are the head hunters and the dog eaters. They are savages, yet have their code of laws and a knowledge of several primitive industries.

The Christian Malays, produced by the second wave of invasion, are represented by the Visayans, a tall and handsome race, dressing well, living in pretty homes, skilled in weaving, dyeing, basket making, hat making, wood carving and other handicrafts, musicians of no mean merit, the one group of natives who came early and thoroughly under the influence of the early Spanish settlers.

Very different are the Moros, who swept into the islands from the Malay peninsula last of all, bringing with them their Mohammedan religion, also a knowledge of gunpowder acquired from the Koran from the Arabs—fanatics like their teachers, pirates, blood-thirsty, treacherous and vindictive fel-

Te Happy Home

Is the one furnished from
FOSTER'S
Carpet and Furniture House.

Fall stock is now in, and many are the exclamations of delight as the ladies look it over.

Everything is new. One price to everybody.

You're safe at

FOSTER'S.

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 Hospitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the aged, debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

(See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Pasadena, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret
Is held in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Taole Wine, specially suited for dinner use.

Speer's P. J. Sherry
Is a wine of Superior Character and partakes of the rich qualities of the grape from which it is made.

Speer's * Climax Brandy**
IS A PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and equal in every respect to the highest Old Cognac Brandy of France, from which it cannot be distinguished.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS WHO KEEP FIRST CLASS WINES.



BUY THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

Before You Purchase Any Other Write
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
ORANGE, MASS.

Many Sewing Machines are made to sell regardless of quality, but the "New Home" is made to wear. Our guaranty never runs out.

We make Sewing Machines to suit all conditions of the trade. The "New Home" stands at the head of all High-grade family sewing machines.
Sold by authorized dealers only.

FOR SALE BY
J. S. EVANS & SONS,
820 Main Street.

HUNTER Laundering and Dyeing Co.

LARGEST IN INDIANA.
EMPLOYS MORE PEOPLE.
OPERATES MORE WAGONS.
DISBURSES MORE MONEY.

This plant has attained its standing and popularity through
Perfect Work.
Prompt Attention to its Patrons.
Decent Treatment of its Employees.

The building is the best lighted, best ventilated and most sanitary laundry building in the state.

SIXTH AND CHERRY

God's Children A Modern Allegory

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

Fifty Cents, Postpaid
CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, Publishers,
66 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

See three-month subscriptions for \$1.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Sullivan, Ind., Oct. 21.—Editor Toller: Pursuant to a call of the Socialist Party of Sullivan county, the convention assembled with John Kirkham in the chair. The following nominations were made: County Representative—Wm. L. Shake. Treasurer—Jacob Nicholson. Sheriff—Richard Wiggins. Coroner—Vardamus Bowles. Commissioner Second District—Robert Miller. Surveyor—Wm. E. McGrew. Before adjournment the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this convention be submitted to the editors of the two Sullivan county papers and THE TOLLER for publication; and be it further Resolved, That we endorse the National platform adopted at Chicago May 5th, 1901, also the State platform adopted July 4th, 1904, at Indianapolis, and that we pledge our allegiance and support to the National, State and County Socialist ticket. JOHN KIRKHAM, Pres. CHAS. BARNETT, Sec.

Huntington, Ind., Oct. 21.—A large and appreciative audience listened to Comrade G. Breslau Hunt, of Chicago, on the evening of October 20th at this place. Mrs. Hunt, who is one of the most eloquent and impressive exponents of socialism, is doing a great work for the movement, especially among women. She said her mission was to interest women because they, like their brother employees, were also exploited by the capitalists, and even more so.

The meeting was held at the court house and was opened by Comrade Leroy Sweatland, who delivered some instructive remarks suitable to the occasion and then introduced the speaker, who, among other things, said it was not to the interest of either of the old parties to educate the working class, but rather to chloroform and intoxicate them with the picture of the despicable truths which confront them, but with the glories of our nation's wealth and prosperity, which was only for the interests of the capitalists. The experiences of the working element by this time are enough to prove that both parties are the instruments of those awful evils. Comrade Hunt is highly qualified for platform work and capable to interpret the thought of her subject with wonderful effect. She moved the heart of her hearers by many illustrations of our industrial life, and showed how even little children are subjected to the oppressive wage system which prevails today. In the course of her address she exhibited a little girl six years old and asked the audience how they liked the idea of a civilization supported by the wage oppression of little children of that age and size, yet said she, with 4,000,000 women not less than 2,000,000 of these little ones are made to labor in our industries to make profits for millionaires whose interest is not for the high ideals of citizenship and humanity, but for foreign markets for the millions of wealth produced by the labor of this country. "My services in the Socialist Party," said Comrade Hunt, "is a protest against this wicked system of profit and robbery. Over-production should be curtailed by over-consumption. We should be so fat we couldn't turn around."

With reference to the unions the speaker said: "I have the highest praise to extend, but on a political score labor should stand united. We are fighting capitalism these days, and whoever votes to support it is a snub at the ballot box, whether he belongs to the union or not." Ed. G. Nix.

Trenton, N. J., October 24.—My Dear Comrades: Unexpectedly I was ordered to go with Mr. Debs and here we are! The most wonderful meetings everywhere! No audience room yet big enough. Thousands turned away yesterday. Big overflow meeting in Brooklyn. Every seat sold long before the day of meeting, and in New York the meeting was indescribable. It was almost impossible to get out, and only after a strong line had been formed and scores of policemen had made way could we drive away, and then they fol-

lowed on the run with that ominous cry that is deep in significance. These are great days!

The Pittsburgh meeting was the greatest I ever saw in enthusiasm. "Gene is in fine physical health and never better. His voice was somewhat strained but every evidence of that disappeared yesterday. We are expecting a great meeting here tonight. The Republicans had advertised a great parade for last night but changed it for tonight.

The old parties are appalled at the terrific growth of Socialism and do not understand it at all. Oh, it is glorious! Love to all the comrades. I only regret that my dates had to be filled by someone else, but I guess I am doing what I should do. Everywhere the comrades express great satisfaction that I am with him. We will shake old Terre Haute on the 7th. Fraternally, S. M. REYNOLDS.

HAVE YOU A HOBBY?

An Especial Fad's Said to Be Good For Mind and Body.

The best thing in the world for nerves is sleep, the next proper food, the third proper dress. But as good as any one of these is a hobby.

How often does one hear the expression, "Oh, that is So-and-So's hobby," spoken rather disparagingly. It is the tendency of the average mind to regard a person who has a pronounced enthusiasm as a species of harmless lunatic rather than to be pitied. The truth of the matter is that any one who has any especial fad is greatly to be envied, as it probably provides more interest and amusement for its possessor than anything else. Any decided interest in life, whether it is dignified by the name of an occupation or is simply an enthusiasm or even mentioned slightly as a fad, is eminently desirable.

"I have never seen a genuine collector that is not happy when he is allowed by circumstances to gratify his tastes," remarked a student of human nature, "and a bent in that direction should always be encouraged. It is a curious phase of our humanity that we will work diligently to make provision for our material needs when we are old and quite neglect to store up mental resources that will interest and amuse us until we are called hence." Hobbies help one to forget sorrow and give us pleasure in the present. They are among the best things in life—promoters of health, peace and happiness.—Detroit News-Tribune.

A PIRATE AMONG PLANTS.

Wild Fig of Mexico Choked to Death the Pencil Palm.

Among all the forms of vegetable life in the Mexican tropics the wild fig trees are the most remarkable. Some of them show such apparent intelligence in their readiness to meet emergencies that it is difficult to credit them with powers of volition.

In the tropics, where the wild figs flourish, there is a constant struggle for life among numberless species of plants. Certain of the wild figs appear to have learned this and provide a fruit which is a favorite food for many birds. Then an occasional seed is dropped by a bird where it finds lodgment in the axil of a palm frond high in the air.

There the seed takes root and is nourished by the little accumulation of dust and vegetable matter. It sends forth an aerial root, which creeps down the palm, sometimes coiling about the trunk on its way. When this slender, cordlike rootlet reaches the ground it secures foothold and becomes the future trunk of the fig tree. After the descending rootlet has secured itself in the ground a branch bearing a few leaves springs from the seed in the palm top, and a vigorous growth begins. Then the fig gradually enlarges and incloses the supporting palm trunk until the latter is completely shut in the heart of its foster child and eventually strangled.—Geographic Magazine.

Melons and Snuff.

Of that great lady, Charlotte of Bavaria, the Marquise of Crequi in her memoirs says: "The diet of this illustrious person was largely composed of salt beef and soup made of beer; also a certain horrible ragout of fermented cabbage which made the whole castle stink when she partook of it. She called it 'schaucraout,' and she used to compel her guests to eat it. Indeed she made a sort of patriotic persecution of it, so that every one tried to evade her dinners. She would eat the most horrible messes—prunes and pears cooked with lard and onions, salads made of raw herrings and apples soaked in oil and mustard, pasties of otters' flesh and snails. She powdered her melon with Scotch snuff."

Big Four Excursion Indianapolis AND RETURN Sunday, Oct. 30.

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

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL DAYS

Events of Worldwide Importance Crowd One Another on the Season's Programme—Many Congresses and Conventions to Meet.

Each of the remaining days of the World's Fair season has a programme filled with special events that offer additional attractions for late visitors. National and state governments, municipalities, secret societies, trade organizations and college fraternities have arranged to participate in the special days allotted to them, and thousands of persons will be drawn to the World's Fair upon these occasions. Missouri is to have an entire week at the Exposition, and the Lumbermen of America will be present for six days. St. Louis day Sept. 15, will be



SOUTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES, WORLD'S FAIR.

one of the big days of the Exposition in point of attendance. Some of the largest events, including the great airship races, have not yet been scheduled, and they are not included in the list of attractions given here:

- SPECIAL EVENTS FOR AUGUST.**
 22—Missouri week begins, Pythian day and convention of National Firemen's association.
 23—Horse and mule show in Live Stock section; closes Sept. 3.
 24—Fathomee Sisters' day.
 24—Deutscher-Krieger Bund day.
 25—Conventions of dental examiners and Institute of Bank Clerks.
 26—Ramsay family reunion.
 27—Liberal Arts day.
 28—Inauguration of great Olympic games, hammer throwing, running and jumping.
 29—Tennis tournament and Marathon race in Olympic games.
 31—Eagles' day and Tyler family reunion. International tug of war in Olympic games.

- SPECIAL EVENTS FOR SEPTEMBER.**
 1—Tennessee and Indiana day. Dumbbell competition and hurdle races in Olympic games.
 2—Wenters' and Silvermiths' day.
 3—Sons and Daughters of Justice. International team race in Olympic games.
 5—Labor day and beginning of Lumbermen's week.
 6—Oklahoma day.
 7—Convention of postoffice clerks and Brigham family reunion.
 8—Modern Woodmen day.
 9—California, Odd Fellows' and House of Hoo-Hoo day.
 10—Reunion of Spanish War Veterans.
 12—Maryland day.
 13—Wenters' amateur cricket contest. Cattle show opens in Live Stock section; closes Sept. 24.
 13—Catholic Knights of America.
 14—Woodmen of the World and State of Louisiana day.
 15—St. Louis day.
 16—Mexico day and Germanic congress.
 17—Massachusetts and Colorado day.
 19—Congress of arts and science and Arizona day.
 Olympic golf championship tournament.
 20—Nevada day.
 21—Archery contests.
 21—North Dakota and Apple day.
 22—Arkansas day.
 23—Lewis and Clark Centennial exposition day and Virginia day.
 24—Idaho day.
 26—Fraternities day.
 Military athletic carnival.
 27—North Dakota and Apple day.
 28—International congress of lawyers and justices and Utah day.
 29—Knights and Ladies of Security day.
 30—Kansas day.

- SPECIAL EVENTS FOR OCTOBER.**
 1—Indian Territory day. Equestrian polo championship contests.
 3—New York day. Sheep and swine exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Oct. 15.
 4—New York State and Advertising Men's day.
 5—Rhode Island day.
 6—Maine, Ohio, New Jersey and German day.
 7—W. C. T. U. and Daughters of Comforters' day.
 8—Chicago Press day.
 9—Cuba's national day.
 11—Missouri day.
 11—Italian and Michigan day.
 13—Connecticut and City of Detroit day.
 14—A. A. U. Wrestling Championship day.
 15—Home mission convention.
 17—American Library Association day.
 17—Alaska, Nebraska and Helen Keller day.
 19—Jefferson day.
 20—Meeting of Colonial Dames of America.
 21—Congregational day.
 22—Fraternities' day.
 24—Bankers of the World day and National Council of Women.
 Poultry, pigeons and pet stock exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Nov. 5.
 25—Clergymen day.
 Dog and cat exhibition in Live Stock section; closes Oct. 28.
 26—Nut growers, dairymen and silk culturists' congress.
 27—Farmers' mass exhibition. Turners' mass exhibition.
 28—A. A. U. gymnastics championship.
 28—Home mission convention.
 A. A. U. gymnastics championships.

- SPECIAL EVENTS FOR NOVEMBER.**
 2—Convention King's Daughters and Sons and National Humane society.
 1—Collegeiate Alumni association.
 1—Missouri University day.
 7—Interscholastic football games. Southern breeding cattle exhibit in Live Stock section; closes Nov. 18.
 10—College relay racing.
 12—College football.
 13—Brooklyn day.
 15—Association football.
 17—Cross country championship.
 18—Association football.
 19—Interscholastic football.

CAUSTIC CARLYLE.

His Contempt For Great Men Was Subject to Modification.

Carlyle's opinion of Herbert Spencer as "the most unending ass in Christendom" must, of course, be read in conjunction with Carlyle's derision for mankind in general. "Mostly fools," he cheerfully thought of us all. Darwin, we know, he would not have at any price—not a word of him. Cardinal Newman, he estimated, had "the brain of a medium sized rabbit." Ruskin was a bottle of soda water. "A bad young man" was his sum up of another eminent writer.

But these hostile phrases were subject to considerable modification if the man against whom they were aimed came near enough to Carlyle to do him a personal favor, even to pay him a personal compliment. Disraeli, whom he had described as a mountebank dandling upon John Bull's stomach, offered Carlyle a baronetcy and elicited from him, together with a refusal of the title, many tributes to his magnanimity. He said very little about Disraeli henceforth in print, and in private he spoke of him only as "a very tragical comical fellow."—London Chronicle.

THE ONION CURE.

A Remedy Which Is Claimed to Be Infallible in Pneumonia.

This remedy, which is claimed to be infallible, was formulated many years ago by a well known physician in New England, who never lost a patient by this scourge: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine. Put in a large spider over a hot fire, adding about the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar to form a stiff paste. Stir thoroughly and simmer five or ten minutes. Put into a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs and apply to the chest just as hot as the patient can bear it. In about ten minutes change the poultice, and thus continue reheating and applying, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. And just here a word of caution. In applying this or any other hot poultice care must be exercised not to let the patient get chilled during the changing process. Have the hot one all ready to go on before the cooling one is removed, and make the exchanges so swiftly and deftly that there is not a moment's exposure of the body surface, which becomes exceedingly sensitive to a chill.

POSITION DURING SLEEP.

Slightly Raise the Head and Lie on the Right Side.

The main object of sleep is that every organ of the body should have perfect rest. The brain, the lungs and the heart have been, not inappropriately, called the "tripod of life," as upon them hangs the prosperity of the whole frame; hence we slightly raise the head to check the flow of blood to the brain and more or less quickly find out the position of greatest ease for lungs and heart.

This will be found by sleeping for the greater part of the time on the right side, for nearly two-thirds of the heart is on the left of the medial line, and the apex points closely to the smaller left lung; hence the fullest and freest play possible should be given to the left side.

A quiet pulse, diminished respiration and refreshing rest are all combined when open windows, moderate warmth and unchafing heart work together. It is often best to court sleep on the left side and turn to the right before going off.

A Philanthropist.

Modern advertising can cope even with the etiquette of courts. A London journal tells us that a young American woman wished to be presented at the court of the king of Saxony. The high officials, having inquired into her social standing at home, objected. They represented to her that the king could scarcely receive the daughter of a retail bootmaker. The young woman calmed home and told her father the situation. The next morning she received his answer: "Can't call it selling. Practically giving them away. See advertisement."

That solved the difficulty. She was presented as the daughter of an eminent philanthropist.

A Doctor's Visit.

More patients become dissatisfied because they are not visited often enough than because they are required to pay for excess of services. One of the most grateful families that I ever knew was one that had just paid a young medical grafter for fourteen visits made between 5 and 11 p. m. of a single day, when two visits would have been amply sufficient. Small wonder that some of the younger men yield to this temptation and shortly become known to the profession as repeaters. But these soon lose caste.—The World Today.

Lesson in Modern Finance.

"Pa," said the son of the captain of industry, "what is being recent to one's trust?" "Not increasing the capital stock every time the public can be hypnotized into buying a few more shares for the benefit of the people who hold the bonds."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Foresight.

De Garry—As you intend to marry her, why did you consent to her riding a bicycle when you are so opposed to it? Merritt—Well, I knew she would have her way in the end, and I calculated that by giving in now her father would have to pay for the bicycle.

Nothing is farther from the earth than heaven; nothing is nearer to heaven than earth.—Hare.

High-Class Men's Wear at Low Prices

Don't buy your goods of firms selling high price today and low price tomorrow. We have only one price to all. Everything we sell we guarantee.

Foulkes Bros.,
Hatters and Furnishers.

CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor

GERMANIA HOTEL

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Head-quarters for Union Men. Liquors and Cigars

Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.

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

J. P. Hardisty is the only Practical Umrrella Maker in the city. Give him a call. 1234 Main. New phone 863.

CHAS. T. BAKER

Staple and Fancy Groceries

MEAT MARKET FANCY FRUITS

S. W. Corner 12th and Main Sts
Citizens Phone 80 Bell Phone 80

JAS. T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.

820 NORTH NINTH

RHEUMATISM

CURED BY HOT A IR BATHS

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

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY
66 FIFTH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

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Any one sending a sketch and description will receive a free opinion as to whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patent sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. Special notices, without charge, in the **Scientific American**.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms \$3 per annum, \$1. Sold by mail news-dealers.

Munn & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 257 St. Washington, D. C.

LOOK! SEE!

The day of Socialism dawning in the horizon, then greet it by singing the great Socialist Campaign Song.

"The Dawning Day"

Solo, with chorus harmonized for male voices. Words by Frank Sence. Music by Thomas G. Fudge.

SOCIALISTS, ATTENTION.

The title page to this song is embellished with portraits of Debs and Hanford, making it well worth the price. To say nothing of the composition. A good many are buying it to serve as lithographs for windows. The chorus is a hummer. Organize glee clubs and sing it. Price 10c; 3 for 25c. Send your orders to the publisher, T. G. Fudge, Terre Haute, Ind.

Sent on Approval TO RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE

Laughlin

FOUNTAIN PEN

Guaranteed Finest Grade 14k. SOLID GOLD PEN

To test the merits of this publication as an advertising medium we offer you choice of These Two Popular Styles For Only \$1.00

Postpaid to any address (By registered mail 5c extra)

Holder is made of the finest quality hard rubber, in four simple parts, fitted with very highest grade, large size 14k. gold pen, any flexibility desired—ink feeding device perfect.

Either style—Richly Gold Mounted for presentation purposes \$1.00 extra.

Grand Special Offer

You may try the pen a week. If you do not find it as representative, fully as fine a value as you can secure for three times the price in any other makes, if not entirely satisfactory in every respect, return it and we will send you \$1.10 for it, the extra 10c. is for your trouble in writing us and to show our confidence in the Laughlin Pen.—(Not one customer in 5000 has asked for their money back.)

Lay this Publication down and write NOW

Safety Pocket Pen Holder sent free of charge with each Pen.

ADDRESS

Laughlin Mfg. Co.
371 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT.

[No. 745.]

State of Indiana, Vigo County.—In the Superior Court, September Term, 1904.
 Bessie Thompson vs. Elias Thompson.

It is known that on the 16th day of September, 1904, said plaintiff filed an affidavit in due form, showing that the defendant, Elias Thompson, is a non-resident of the State of Indiana and a necessary party defendant to the complaint herein, and that the object of said action is divorce. Said non-resident defendant is now, therefore, hereby notified of the pendency of said action against him, and that the same will stand for trial on the 16th day of November, 1904, the same being the 63d judicial day of the September Term, 1904, of said court; and unless said defendant appear and answer or demur to said complaint at said date, the same will be heard and determined in his absence. Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 17th day of September, 1904.

DAVID L. WATSON, Clerk.

W. W. Kunssey, Plaintiff's Atty.

Patronize Your Patrons . . .

COLUMBIAN LAUNDRY

Phone 829. Eleventh and Main

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, 210 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 Symptom Blank. Our Specialist will diagnose your case, tell you what is wrong, and how to right it. Free. DR. MILES' MEDICAL LABORATORIES, ELKHART, IND.

THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper.

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

THE TOILER COMPANY

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LOCAL LABOR NOTES.

The Modern Construction company was awarded the sub-contract to build the People's Brewery. This company will do the construction work only, as the Weideman-Cramer company of Detroit has the general contract. Work has started on laying the foundation, and it is expected that the brewery will be completed and ready for operation some time in April.

Bartenders' ball at Germania Hall next Thursday.

The stock and fixtures of the bankrupt L. B. Root company were sold at public auction by Trustee A. Z. Foster Monday morning for \$28,550. The purchaser was A. F. Curtis, a merchant of Toledo, O., and the sale was approved in the afternoon by Referee in Bankruptcy Rabb, at a meeting in the offices of Henry, Crane & Miller. The sale took place at the store and the bidding was confined to the buyer, Daniel Nugent, of St. Louis, and Kleeman & Co., and Abe Levinson representing local bidders.

Jerutia Ryan has filed suit in the Superior court for \$1,700 damages alleged to be due from the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railway company for forcibly taking possession of real estate belonging to plaintiff in the northeast part of Harrison township.

Death claimed the second victim of the terrific explosion that occurred in the Indiana Powder company's mill at Fontanet last Friday morning with that of Cecil Campbell at St. Anthony's hospital. At the time of the accident Campbell was pushing a car of powder from one part of the coining department in the powder mill to another when in some unknown manner it ignited and exploded with a deafening report that jarred the entire mill and instantly killed an employe, William Ammerman, beside fatally injuring Campbell and severely burning John Osborne, all of whom were working in the mill. The two injured men were brought to St. Anthony's hospital. The condition of John Osborne is still considered very serious, and there are slight hopes entertained for his recovery.

The damage suit of Grover Luzader against the Columbian Enameling and Stamping company, which was being tried in the Circuit court the latter part of last week, was withdrawn from the jury Monday afternoon and a settlement effected by which the plaintiff received \$950. The suit was for \$2,000, brought for the loss of an eye while Luzader was employed in the turning room of the company's plant, and was won on the grounds that the company failed to comply with the law of the state governing the equipping of all dangerous machinery with proper shields.

Wm. Topkins, colored, a Brazil miner, fell from the 9 o'clock eastbound Brazil car at Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue Thursday night and sustained a broken leg as a result of the heavy fall.

MINES AND MINERS.

The Illinois coal operators and members of the Hoisting Engineers' Union were in conference for several days regarding the scale to be paid during the next year, and Wednesday the meeting adjourned without any agreement being reached. The operators asked the engineers to accept the same reduction as that agreed to by the miners last spring, and the engineers demand that the present scale be continued.

John Smith had a narrow escape from death in the Indiana Southern mine at Gilmore Wednesday. He was loading his car when a piece of slate ten feet long fell and pinned him down. The slate struck the car, and this probably saved his life. He sustained a broken collar-bone, and was taken out with difficulty, owing to the weight of the fallen mass.

The miners employed at the Mammoth mine, near Shelburn, are on a strike owing to the discharge of the mine committee for an alleged violation of agreement.

The embargo which was placed on Chicago coal by the C. & E. I. railroad from the E. & T. H. and the S. I. has been removed and coal traffic to Chicago has begun again. On account of a congestion in the Chicago market the C. & E. I. was compelled to place an embargo on the coal last week.

The new electric motor placed in the mine of the Indiana Southern Coal company at Gilmore made its first successful trip Monday. The motor will take the place of a number of mules, but not all the mules in the mines.

Several coal operators met with District President Boyle of the Mine Workers Monday night in an effort to settle a dispute at a mine near Gilmore, the trouble arising over the working "turn."

Vice President Walters went to Glendora Monday to investigate the report of trouble at the Bogle mine there.

George Purcell, national board member for this district, is again at home, having concluded his work of organizing in the southern fields at present.

TEAS THAT ARE WORTH FORTUNES

Twelve Hundred Kinds Are in China's Show at the World's Fair--The Most Populous Nation of the World For the First Time Makes an Exhibit Worthy of Her Greatness.

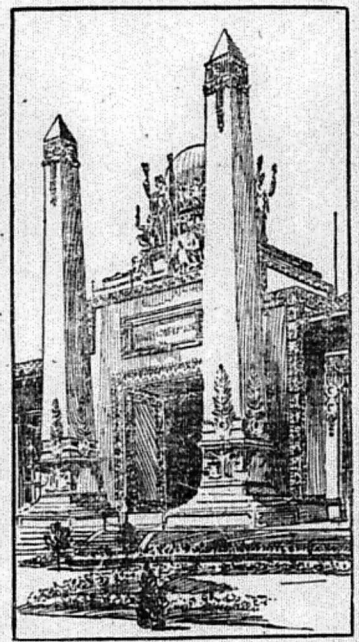
Many expositions of stupendous character make up the World's Fair of 1904. Each part is a vast and distinct show. Each building shelters many acres of wonderful things--wonderful because they are the choicest of their kind. Every nation on the globe is represented. Every state and territory is here with its best and making the most of its greatest opportunity.

The fact that China has not been a large exhibitor at world's fairs gives to her great exhibit here a prominence quite exceptional. It is a wonderland of ingenious productions. We know China best by reason of her extensive exports of teas, which have found a vast market in the United States for generations. Her commercial interests therefore prompted her to make a display of teas that we should not forget.

In sealed glass jars China displays in the Liberal Arts Palace some 1,200 kinds of tea. Young Hyson and Old Hyson have a string of tea relations longer than the genealogical chain of a Plymouth Rock. They are neatly selected "chops," in the language of the tea farmer, and these classes do not embrace medicinal teas, which are quite another lot in the rather modest number of 400.

The teas exhibited vary in price from a few cents a pound to some rare and exclusive kinds that are worth their weight in gold, the tea in the latter cases being placed on one side of the scales and pure gold on the other--that is to say, the tea of this expensive kind is worth about \$20 gold an ounce. Only a very small quantity of this exclusive leaf is exhibited, and it is grown in carefully guarded tea plantations or gardens right under the shadows of the great wall of China. Its cultivation is prohibited for any use save for the imperial family of China and a few of the favored high officials.

Mention has been made of the word "chop" in connection with tea, and it may be interesting to the everyday reader to know what the word actually signifies. The tea leaf is grown in various districts of the Chinese empire on



NORTH ENTRANCE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY, WORLD'S FAIR.

large areas of ground which are often mistaken for single plantations. This is hardly ever the case, as the large tracts are very often owned by hundreds of different men, whose individual plots of ground bearing the tea plants are carefully mapped out, so that each individual owner may cultivate and pick his own crop of tea. Each owner likewise markets his own tea and puts his own special mark, or "chop," on the packages. Hence the term "chop" signifies an individual growth or picking of tea by one owner. In an area of tea land of, say, a thousand acres, all apparently under one ownership, there may be some forty, fifty or more owners of the plantation and consequently a like number of "chops" of tea.

It must not be imagined that all these different owners of the tea get the same price for their commodity--far from it, as each of these individual tea growers has his own secrets for improving the quality and flavor of tea. Take, for instance, the Amoy and Fuchau districts, whence most of the tea for the United States comes. The owners of "chops" of tea varying from 10 to 200 chests of 56 pounds each bring samples of their goods to the various foreign merchants for sale. These latter turn the Chinese tea growers over to the good offices of the foreign or American professional tea taster, who passes on the goods as to price. The tea taster has the samples infused, not boiled, in his presence and passes upon the quality, flavor, twang and manner of curing, fixing a price accordingly, from which there is never any variation and which the tea grower must accept or go elsewhere to dispose of his wares. In a single tract of tea land like the one cited above the price has ranged from 14 cents, the lowest, to 48 1/2 cents, the highest, per pound among sixty-one different tea producers. A matter of great moment that also figures in the price of tea is that very often tea from the same district will have the various "chops" blended together in order to produce special flavors.

THE COMMON PEOPLE.

We are the common people, the hewers of wood and stone. The dwellers in common places, mighty of brawn and bone.

Bearing the common burden that only the shirkers shun And doing the common duty that others have left undone: Dubbed by the few plebeian, rabble or proletariat: Ours is the hand that feeds them, ours is the prize they share, And ours is the common blessing, free to the toilers all, To win from the lowly valley unto the summits tall.

Common and only common, This by the might of birth, Yet the world in its need leans on us-- We are the kings of the earth.

We are the common people, and ours is the common clay That a God deemed fit for using when, in that olden day,

He took the dust of the garden, the dust that his will obeyed, Fashioned and formed and shaped it, and man in his image made.

And, seeing that God selected such clay for the human test And deeming his wisdom suffices to choose but the surely best,

We, who are common people and made of the common clay, Leave to the proud uncommon to improve on the Maker's way.

Common and only common, Tattered, sometimes, and frayed, We still are content with the pattern That God in his wisdom made.

We are the common people, yet out of our might is wrought Even by God's own fiat masters of mighty thought.

Men of that grand republic whose rulers walk alone, Piercing the future shadows, knowing what seers have known,

And, measured by these, the unco' are petty and was and small, Playing with gilded baubles, chattering, voluble all.

And these, our sons, surpass them as the hills o'er top the glen, For their great hearts throb to the world's long sob, and they are the saviors of men.

Common and only common, Hopelessly commonplace, Yet out of our loins still issue The saviors of the race.

—Alfred J. Waterhouse in Success.

THE VOTE OF LABOR.

Why Workers Should Take Independent Political Action.

Under the head of "Throwing Laborism Out of Politics," American Industries, the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, says that "the two national conventions of the great political parties have proved conclusively, if conclusive proof were necessary, that the labor vote, so called, is a bogey pure and simple."

Quoting the labor planks of the two platforms, that organ comments: "It is to be said that these planks mean nothing and distinctly say nothing. It is also true that they are both alike--both of them so much alike that it is impossible to say which is the most alike."

Then follows the question, "Will labor organize for separate political action?" and it is answered this way: "We hardly think so. We hardly see what labor can do. It ought in fairness to be mentioned that workmen seem to be going into politics independently in England. They are. But that is a different country. The efforts of a class conscious unionism has not yet degraded our industrial enterprises here nor the ambition and the stamina of our individual working people."

Working people, the pointer is becoming plainer every day. Parry and his crowd of business men and labor "co-operators" do not want class conscious and independent political action on your part. Is not this, therefore, what you should want?--Workers' Gazette.

Union Label in England.

The American trade union label has not as yet been much adopted in Britain, only three unions having attempted its introduction. Those are the felt hat makers, cigarmakers and the east London Jewish bakers. The latter union was refused an injunction against two employers who are issuing the label, but refuse to conform to the conditions laid down by the union, which is now endeavoring to obtain an order from the court of chancery under the copyright marks act. The case cannot come on for some months yet, and in the meantime the two firms are using and issuing the label.

The Union Printers.

Typographical statistics recently compiled show that on May 31 of this year there were 632 locals affiliated with the International Typographical union. The total number of charters issued during the year ended on the same date was sixty. The average paying membership for the twelve months ended May 31 was 46,165, an increase of 3,729.

Put Yourself in His Place.

Think of men paying rent, raising families and being good citizens on \$8.50 a week! How would you like to do that, Mr. Union Hating Business Man?--Workers' Gazette.

LABOR NOTES.

In united Germany there are 2,033 associations of stenographers, with 51,231 members.

A census of the International Seamen's union shows that organization to have 40,000 affiliated members.

The average wage of a male school-teacher in the United States is about \$450 per year. The average salary of a woman teacher is about \$350 per year.

The retracements of the several railroad systems since April 1 has resulted in the dismissal of an army of 75,000 railway employes.

Of the total number of employees in the Nebraska packing industries this year, 5,497 were men, 393 women and 484 children.

CHILD LABOR EVILS.

CAPITAL IS ARRAYED AGAINST REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Even When Restrictive Laws Are Passed Their Enforcement Is Difficult--Efforts Being Made to Save the Little Ones.

Homer Folks, former commissioner of public charities in New York city, in an address on "Child Labor in America" before the General Federation of Women's Clubs at St. Louis, said in part:

"In addressing the representatives of the women's clubs of the United States it is happily unnecessary to dwell upon the suffering and sorrows of the children whose lot we are seeking to improve. I suppose that were it desirable to do so and had I power to picture to you the conditions that actually exist this very night in the employment of children in many places in this country the facts would be so terrible when rightly understood that no one present would be able tonight to close his eyes in sleep.

"In endeavoring to formulate a national programme we should not seek for an ideal system which we know to be at present impracticable, but rather for the minimum of regulation that is consistent with protecting children against exploitation in their early years and guaranteeing to them immunity from such labor as would interfere with their proper physical, mental and moral growth. I heartily endorse the report of your committee in favor of a general effort for the following minimum requirements:

"First.--That no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to work at night--that is, between the hours of 7 p. m. and 1 a. m.

"Second.--That no children under sixteen years of age shall be permitted to be regularly employed who cannot read and write simple sentences.

"Third.--That in states in which these two provisions are already enforced we should secure the enactment of the standard child labor law as outlined by the National Consumers' league.

"But our task is only half begun when we have secured legislation. Enforcement is possible only when adequate machinery is provided. Voluntary compliance on the part of the industries affected is an idle dream. Enforcement by the assistance of voluntary and casual inspection is a snare and a delusion.

"And here again we must expect to meet and overcome the same opposition which we will meet in securing legislation, with perhaps re-enforcements, for the number of those who are in favor of righteous law but against its enforcement is simply astonishing. Even when we have secured our restrictive laws and a provision for inspectors and an appropriation for their salaries our work is far from finished, for it is just at this point that the ardent employer is most likely to administer an opiate to the entire movement.

"Only those who have been close observers of public affairs understand to how large an extent, in the absence of constant effort on the part of right minded citizens to the contrary, those public officials who are appointed to oversee, supervise and regulate private interests for the public good become the very bulwark behind which such interests are enabled the more effectively to push their exploitation.

"In closing I would say a word of caution against being oversanguine. Let us not deceive ourselves. The history of the past two years has some chapters of encouragement, but many of disaster. In several states, with the issue distinctly and clearly drawn, with nothing like an adequate argument against their proposition, our friends have gone down in inglorious defeat before the plain, brutal strength of combined capital. It is to be no child's play. Human nature has not changed so much as we may think. The business interests that mistakenly, as I firmly believe, consider their interests menaced will fight to the end and will not be easily overcome.

"It may not be difficult to secure laws preventing child labor in factories--in states which have no factories. It may be possible to secure a law preventing child labor in all factories except glass factories--in states which have only glass factories. It may be possible to secure laws preventing child labor in factories during school sessions--in communities where the school sessions are exceedingly limited or altogether absent, but when it is a question of actually removing children who are in factories, mines, stores, telegraph offices, and so on, we must be prepared for a long and stubborn fight, perchance for frequent defeat, but so long as God is in his heaven if we are faithful in our task we shall win in the end."

Wageworkers of Bohemia.

In Bohemia every wageworker, of whatever sex or age, must have a "work book," which contains his personal description and history and his employer's indorsement. Permission to travel in search of work must be indorsed by one of the local authorities. In changing locations a certificate from original place of residence must be secured and filed at the new location.

The Worker Pays the Bills.

"Who pays unionism's bills?" somebody asks and attempts an answer by saying, "the professional or salaried class." Not so, mister. All the bills, of any class in society, are paid by the productive workers. The workers pay their own bills and the bills of everybody else.--International Metal Workers.

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ON SALE EVERY DAY, Commencing Sunday, Sept. 18th, and continuing during the Fair. Tickets good to return within seven days. These tickets are good on trains leaving Union Station at 2:15 a. m., 2:25 a. m., 8 a. m., 9:05 a. m., 2:20 p. m., 5:15 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. Remember, every day and Sunday, too.
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