

JOIN THE UNION OF YOUR CRAFT

THE TOILER.

JOIN THE PARTY OF YOUR CLASS

VOL. 6, NO. 3

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 11, '04

SIXTH YEAR

A BISHOP'S BEWILDERMENT

BY EUGENE V. DEBS

The address of Bishop John I. Spalding of Chicago last evening on "Democracy, Socialism and Labor" is reported rather fully in the press dispatches this morning.

In the bishop's premises he admitted practically the whole Socialist contention and his only escape from the inevitable conclusion was to jump the track and go in the ditch and this the bishop did to the delight and disgust of his class-divided audience.

Bishop Spalding was true to his theological training and his clerical instincts. He began with the roar of the lion and wound up with the bleating of the lamb.

To take a decided stand would be to jar the flock and wake up the faithful and stampede the fold.

To the man with clerical mind, peace and harmony must prevail at whatever price. The "rich brother" and the "poor brother" must dwell in peace together as the church needs them both.

This works for a time, for a painfully long time, but it will not work forever.

Peace at the price of principle is sooner or later fatal to both.

They who advise peace to perpetuate injustice, fraud and oppression are guilty of a moral crime.

The honest man issues a clean indictment, points out the criminal, calls him by name and asks him what he has to say in his defense.

In the action brought by Bishop Spalding, the capitalist class is the criminal. Bishop Spalding knows it. His indictment charges it. But as he proceeds, the defendant's bristles begin to stand up.

That is the clerical mode of premise and conclusion that props up the capitalist mode of production and distribution.

Bishop Spalding accuses capitalists, scolds workingmen, then excuses both, sings the doxology and bows in benediction from the stage.

It takes a well-groomed twentieth century follower of the radical and revolutionary Jesus to serve his master by placating the scribes and pharisees He lashed in public with whips of flame.

Compare the following extracts from Bishop Spalding's opening and close:

"More than 70 per cent of the wealth of the United States is owned by 9 per cent of the families, while 29 per cent is all that is left for 91 per cent of the families; and THE TENDENCY OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS UNDER THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM IS TO INCREASE INEQUALITY OF POSSESSION.

After this what? Does the bishop point out the incontrovertible fact that this exploitation of the capitalist class is possible only because they are the masters of the means of production and distribution?

Not a word, not one! Here is the way he ends his wail: "If capital and labor will but learn to act in harmony, no harm will happen to any class."

In other words, if only workingmen will learn to love the class that robs and enslaves them, they will be contented with their lot and proud of their chains forever and forever.

Exit, Bishop Spalding! You are not with us and therefore you are against us.

You are not so vulgar and ignorant as Father Sherman, and the less excuse there is for you.

You know the secret of wage-slavery and its attendant misery and shame, but, unlike your professed master, you dare not tell it.

You may go in Bishop Potter and Bishop Quigley and Archbishop Ireland and other ecclesiastical special pleaders for Mammon's rule, and if your theology will stand the test of your economics you may reach the gates ajar, but you will never hear the "We'll done" of your master.

Eugene V. Debs

The National Officers Joseph R. Buchanan, in his excellent "Story of a Labor Agitator" (which we will review before long) says that it requires great courage for a leader to oppose a strike when the men are anxious to strike.

Debs Endorsed The States Convention of Minnesota socialists has endorsed Eugene V. Debs as candidate for president.

Just So Every cargo of foreign labor now so joyously welcomed by the Citizen's Alliance and its ilk, adds to the strength of revolutionary socialism a few years hence.—The Christian. In a letter written to the editor of the Bricklayer and Mason a New Zealand labor official says: "Labor legislation has been tried and so far has proved a huge success. Our population is increasing fast; our export trade has risen by leaps and bounds. Prosperity reigns supreme. Our people are happy and contented, and that being so, what more can we ask? I trust that we shall see before long an arbitration court sitting in your great country, settling the industrial disputes in a legal and peaceful manner."

Until It Is Settled Right.

(BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.)

However the battle is ended though proudly the victor comes With fluttering flags and prancing nags and echoing roll of drums; Still Truth proclaims this motto in letters of living light: No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Though the heel of the strong oppressor may grind the weak in the dust, And the voices of fame with one acclaim, may call him great and just, Let those who applaud take warning, and keep this motto in sight: No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

Let those who have failed take courage, tho' the enemy seems to have won, Tho' his ranks are strong, if he be in the wrong, the battle is not yet done.

For, sure as the morning follows the darkest hour of the night, No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

O man bowed down with labor! O woman young, yet old! O heart oppressed in the toiler's breast, and crushed by the power of gold!

Keep on with your weary battle against triumphant might; No question is ever settled until it is settled right.

MAILLY'S REPORT

National Secretary Sends News of the Socialist Movement

The National Organizing Fund is still climbing up. The total amount is now \$2,948.20.

A comrade who has ordered several hundred party buttons during the last few months, writes in his last order: "I want to assure you that the buttons are doing the work. 300 scholars are wearing the buttons here all the time—which induces parents to inquire into the merits of socialism."

The Michigan Socialist Party State Convention was held at Lansing Feb. 27. According to press reports, great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the session. A full state ticket was nominated.

Charles Pergler, Bohemian organizer, will fill two dates at Racine, Wis., immediately after his Milwaukee engagement.

Italian Organizer Silvio Origo begins work at Brooklyn, N. Y., speaking there March 18, 14 and 15. He will go to Yonkers for March 16, 17 and 18, and will probably speak in New York City before starting west through New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

German Organizer Robert Salliel reports the organization of another branch at Springfield, Ill., composed of splendid material. Mt. Olive and Staunton locals also had good meetings. Herman Rahm of Staunton, Ill., writes of Salliel's meeting there: "He had a good meeting. The Germans were out in force. He sold all the books he had with him. He also sold some buttons, and we received six applications for membership and I think we will get some more at our next meeting. I think Salliel is one of the best German speakers we ever had in Staunton." Reporting from St. Louis March 4, Comrade Salliel states that he is kept busy addressing branches of the party and German trades unions. Many German socialists have not identified themselves with the party organization and Salliel hopes to get many of these to join. He will work twenty days in all in St. Louis, closing about March 20.

Comrade Carey writes from Telluride, Colorado: "As you are aware martial law rules in this place. On the way here, at a point about 20 miles below, the train is stopped, surrounded by soldiers, and a sheriff with a gun goes through the train looking for the members who have been deported, or other objectionable persons. The soldiers wait with guns ready on the outside. If one is found who might be objectionable, he is pulled off the train and placed in charge of the soldiers who send him back on the next train. They objected to no one on the train I was on. On my arrival here I hunted up Comrade Floaten, national committeeman from this state. He had a permit from the military authorities allowing me to speak. I have it, signed by the officer in command. When the meeting opened, it marched a squad of soldiers, the sheriff, his deputies, and the city marshal, all armed. I spoke straight socialism including the class struggle and after I was through I went down where they were lined up. They marched out, I fell in behind and went out with them and it was all over. None of them said a word to me. You don't know how impressed I was with the magnificence of our institutions." Comrade Floaten writes of Cary's

Telluride meeting as follows: "By 'Permit' signed by Bulkely Wells, captain commanding Camp Telluride—of the state militia here—Comrade Carey spoke to 160 people on the 24th. He spoke under the auspices and in the presence of Captain Wells and a squad of soldiers, the sheriff and his deputies and the night marshal. There was one good thing about it, they had to listen to a good socialist speech. This is the only meeting we have been allowed to hold since the rule of despotism was inaugurated. Our local is not allowed to meet at all. How long this will be continued I don't know, but I hope it will last long enough to show the workers that it is necessary to own the government in order to have freedom from their class. I want them to get it hard enough so they will never forget it. I hope it will last till next election, and then they will probably elect a democratic administration, which I hope will give it to them the same way. Then probably two years from now they might be willing to listen to the only friends they have who are capable of showing them the way to relief."

The National Convention has been called to meet at Chicago May 1. The basis of representation is one delegate at large for each state and territory and one additional delegate for every 100 dues paying members.

LABOR'S PROGRESS In Other Lands

FRANCE

Ex-minister Millerand's expulsion from the Seine Federation of the French ministerial socialist party was reported from Paris Jan. 6th and is widely discussed. This electoral committee upheld him and shared his expulsion. The charge against Ex-Minister Millerand was that he voted against Deputy Hubbard's plan for disarmament; it was on Nov. 23rd that Deputy Hubbard brought the matter before parliament, asking the government to submit to the powers a plan for international disarmament. Minister Delcasse in reply declared that the French government, if another European nation should take the initiative, would gladly join in the movement for disarmament, but it seemed to him impossible for France the conquered nation to bring forward the proposition. As Gerault-Richard, writes in "La Petite Republique," 61 deputies voted against Delcasse's declaration and 489 for it. Millerand was the only Jaurèsist who voted for Delcasse's declaration; for this reason, the local organization of which he was a member was asked to explain the matter to the Seine Federation, and as his local supported him, it was expelled with him by the Federation.

The election of officers of the French Parliament has caused a new party-division; 65 members of the Radical-Socialist group in Parliament have left that group because it upheld the candidacy of Dubief as vice-president against the wish of the four groups of the Left that opposed his candidacy as it might disintegrate the parliamentary majority. The Radical-Socialist group had 115 deputies; by this division it loses much of its influence. The seceders have formed a new party under the name of Radical Socialist Left. Dubief was not elected vice president.

HOLLAND

Those who are interested in socialist propaganda among the teachers should keep informed of the important work done by teachers in Holland. Berlin

RANK AND FILE OF MINERS WILL DECIDE WHAT TO DO

The Operators' Proposals Submitted to Referendum Vote of Districts Immediately Concerned

To strike or not to strike, that is the question to be decided by the miners of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and parts of Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, the districts whose contracts expire April 1. This question was submitted by referendum to the districts named by the miners' delegates at Indianapolis last Monday. The vote will be taken at the different local unions on the afternoon of April 15. The final count will be made at Indianapolis on the 17 and the result will be declared to the waiting miners and the anxious nation as soon as determined. If a strike is decided upon it will begin April 1 and it is rumored that if a strike is ordered Mitchell will resign. But this rumor may have been started by some interested parties merely to influence the vote of the men.

All the national officers have advised the miners to accept the proposed reduction of 5.55 per cent.

The referendum resolution adopted is remarkably clear cut and words the issue plainly—the acceptance of the operators' ultimatum or a strike. In full the resolution reads:

We, your committee, appointed for the purpose of drafting for presentation to this convention a general policy for the direction of the organization in the crisis that now confronts us, beg leave to report as follows:

1. That the ultimatum of the operators be referred to the members of those districts whose contracts expire on April 1, 1904, to determine by ballot whether they will accept or reject the proposition.

2. That the ballot shall be taken on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 15, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock.

3. That the mines shall be idle on the afternoon of March 15, in order to give every one an opportunity to vote who desires to.

4. Each local shall select an election board who shall receive and count the ballots and make returns of the same to the national office.

5. Every member shall be furnished with a ballot on which the following words are printed:

"Those who favor accepting the ultimatum of the operators mark an X in this square."

"Those who favor a strike rather than accept the ultimatum of the operators mark an X in this square."

6. The election boards shall send the results of the vote to the national secretary.

tary-treasurer not later than Wednesday, March 16, in an envelope specially marked "Ballot returns," which shall be opened only by the national tellers and the vote shall be counted by them.

7. Any district desiring may select one person, at its own expense, to act as watcher while the ballot is being opened and counted.

8. The tellers shall meet in Indianapolis on Thursday, March 17, for the purpose of counting the vote.

9. That the ballots shall be furnished to each local union by the national organization.

10. In order that the members may thoroughly understand the situation as it exists the national officials are hereby authorized to send out a circular containing such recommendations as their judgment will best promote the interests of the organization and its members.

JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman W. E. WILSON, Secretary.

If the strike is ordered it will immediately involve about 190,000 men and will probably spread before long to many thousands more.

The terms proposed by the operators are that there shall be a reduction of 5 cents a ton in the cost of mining one and one-quarter inch mesh screened lump coal—pick mining—in western Pennsylvania thin vein, the Hocking Valley—the basing district of Ohio—and in both the bituminous and block mines in Indiana; a reduction of 3 cents a ton on mine run pick mining in the bituminous districts of Indiana and Illinois.

The prices of machine mining are to be reduced 4 cents a ton on screened lump coal in western Pennsylvania thin vein, and in the Hocking Valley—basing district of Ohio—and 3 cents a ton on the mine run—machine mining in Indiana and Illinois.

The wages of the track layers, timber men, drivers, water haulers, machine haulers and bottom cagers, who have been receiving \$2.56 a day since last April, would be reduced to \$2.42, or 14 cents a day. Pipemen would be reduced from \$2.52 to \$2.36 and all other inside day labor from \$2.36 to \$2.23 a day.

The provision that the reduction should not affect the day laborers receiving \$2.28 a day or less, was not inserted and the reduction proposed is to cover all mining and labor around the mines. The reduction proposed is conservatively figured at an \$18,000,000 a year cut in wages for the soft coal miners of the country.

infinite plan to promote these objects, for the next annual convention. Comrades Bijkerk, Ceton and Jansen, were re-elected to the Union's Executive Board. The former editors of the "Volksonderwijzer", Comrade Ceton, Jansen and Zander were also re-elected.

Violence In Labor Disputes.

Editor D. Douglas Wilson of the Machinists' Journal has this to say against violence in labor disputes: "Lawless acts have never yet assisted the cause of labor. The Journal has tried to the best of its poor ability to emphasize this from time to time, and it will continue to do so, for it honestly and sincerely believes that violence and acts of lawlessness do harm to the cause and that any cause whose success is based and dependent upon force, repression and a disregard of the rights of others cannot stand. The policy of the bludgeon may succeed for a time, but it will sooner or later fail and bring down with it the cause for which it was evoked 'unwep and unsung.' Every workingman knows this and in his inmost heart feels that the advocacy of violence to assist in the labor struggle can only be detrimental."

English Employers and Unionism.

A London shipbuilder who has 5,000 men on his payroll says: "I am in favor of unionism because it gives the men a feeling of security, without which no workman amounts to much. Union men are generally the best mechanics. They are better disciplined, and it is easier to deal with organized labor than with men who are not organized." A manufacturer said, "It is worth 20 per cent to feel that my men are contented and satisfied with the conditions under which they work." A mine owner said: "Employers do not object to meeting their men, so that the conditions of labor may be discussed. In fact, they regard that as a part of their business. My opinion is that the union has exercised an influence for good because it has established better relations between capital and labor and because it has put in force collective bargaining, which is best for both sides."



# Patrick M'Carthy's

## Lucky Day

A Story of the Seventeenth of March

By WILLIAM CALLAHAN

TRIMBLE was an Englishman, and McCarthy, as you perhaps might surmise, was an Irishman. They were not upon the best of terms, but the wrongs of Ireland had nothing to do with the case. Jealousy is a strange creature. For instance, Trimble was jealous of McCarthy's popularity, though he would never have made any effort to be a general favorite himself. He despised that sort of thing. And yet it irritated him to see McCarthy make friends so easily.

Everybody liked McCarthy in the boarding house in Boston where the two young men lived. He had a fine voice for ballads, and he knew an enormous number of them. A delegation, including all the pretty girls in the boarding house, was always in waiting to escort McCarthy to the piano after dinner. Trimble cared little for music and nothing at all for the girls, but he felt that he should have been of far more importance than McCarthy in any society. He would often sit in a corner of the parlor with another young Englishman named Corwin and discuss the thousand faults of McCarthy and the general inferiority of the Irish as he and Corwin figured them out.

If Trimble and Corwin had not thus acquired the habit of being jealous of McCarthy it is possible that neither of them would have been disturbed by his attentions to Miss Bessie Carroll, a stunning, pretty girl, who spent some weeks in the boarding house with her parents. Trimble and Corwin decided almost immediately that Miss Carroll was far above the social level of that

when certain alterations had been completed in their home they moved back to it. During the succeeding winter Mr. Trimble, Mr. Corwin and Mr. McCarthy went out to Winchester quite often. Englishmen think slowly, yet they really do think down to the truth eventually, and there came a time when Trimble and Corwin began to think that it was not much use for them to go out to Winchester any more. Neither was sure of this. Each preserved an expectant attitude and cherished the suspicion that the superficial attractions of McCarthy would betray him into attentions to some other girl, or perhaps half a dozen, and that Miss Carroll would hear of it. They had so poor an opinion of McCarthy that they were very sure of his ultimate failure in any effort, and they believed that he was always upon the point of losing Miss Carroll's esteem.

On the evening of the 16th of March Trimble knocked at McCarthy's door on the way down to dinner. What prompted him to do so he really did not know. Perhaps he was curious to know whether McCarthy had any plans for the morrow's holiday that involved Miss Elizabeth Carroll. St. Patrick's day is not a great occasion for an Englishman, and yet Trimble had meditated celebrating it by a trip to Winchester.

He opened McCarthy's door without waiting for an answer to his rap and was surprised to find that the room was empty. He had thought that he heard its tenant moving about therein. Standing upon the threshold, Trimble stared at the walls and the familiar furniture in slow surprise.

"Well, upon my word," said he and began to back out, closing the door.

At that moment his glance fell upon the end of a yellow envelope which protruded from under the rug by the door. Obviously this was a telegram which some servant had pushed in beneath the door without realizing that it would slide under the mat.

Trimble's first intention was entirely creditable to him. He knew that McCarthy must have come in and gone out again without seeing the telegram. It might lie there unperceived until the next day, and with this in mind Trimble picked it up.

"I'm expecting the day of my life," responded Pat.

Trimble expressed the polite hope that Mr. McCarthy would not be disappointed.

"Disappointed tomorrow?" said Pat. "Me? I guess you've forgotten my name. I'm bound to be lucky on St. Patrick's day."

"Far be it from me to unsettle your faith," said Trimble, "but accidents will happen."

"Not to me on the 17th of March,"



"I'M EXPECTING THE DAY OF MY LIFE," responded McCarthy. "I'm insured. But what do you mean by accidents?" "Nothing; absolutely nothing whatever," said Trimble. "I was thinking of the weather."

McCarthy, who was standing by the window, drew aside the curtain and glanced out, and Trimble had the chance to lift the edge of the rug with his foot and see the yellow envelope safe in its hiding place.

# Saint Patrick's Language

The Irish Literary Revival and the Study of Gaelic

By MICHAEL O'LEARY

WILL the language of St. Patrick again become the common tongue of the Irish people? So we may fondly hope, as to this end points the remarkable literary revival now in progress in the Green Isle and among its descendants in this country. And may we not also hope that with the restoration of the ancient Gaelic language Ireland may be restored to its pristine glory and again take its proud place among the nations of the earth?

The literary revival which gives this promise took definite form in 1893, when was organized in Dublin the Gaelic league, whose purposes were defined to be:

First.—The preservation of Irish as the national language of Ireland and its extension as a spoken tongue.

Second.—The publication of existing Gaelic literature and the cultivation of modern literature in Irish.

In the pursuance of its first named purpose the few scholars of the Gaelic language and literature gathered about the University of Dublin began a vigorous campaign for the preservation of the ancient tongue among those by whom it was still used, urging them to keep alive the yet remaining spark of the literary light which once burned so brightly. The work, therefore, of the Gaelic league was at first mainly confined to the so-called "Irish speaking districts," which, roughly, embrace the portions of the island lying along the coasts north, west and south from Donegal to Waterford. They contain the finest scenery in Ireland, and their inhabitants are as pure Gaels as are extant, being in some places, like the Arran Islands, wholly unmixed. It is fairly estimated that one-fifth of the

and cottage. Branches of the parent league are being established everywhere throughout the island, and the study of the ancient language and its literature is taken up with such enthusiasm as to stimulate the hope that the Gaelic tongue may yet resume its once honored place in history and letters.

Not only is the Gaelic revival spreading throughout Ireland, but among the sons of Erin who have crossed the sea to America and their descendants there is a growing desire to know more of the language and literature of historic Gael. In all the principal cities of this country there are Gaelic societies, devoted to the awakening and preservation of the ancient language, customs, art and music of Ireland, embracing in their membership hundreds who speak and write Gaelic. These societies are affiliated with the Gaelic league of Ireland, to which they render substantial aid and have been greatly stimulated and encouraged by the presence in this country of William Butler Yeats, the distinguished Irish poet, orator and dramatist, who is now regarded as the master spirit of the Gaelic revival.

The Gaelic movement in Ireland is in no sense political, though it is likely to have a marked effect on the political status and sentiment of the country. In the education of the Irish people and the revival of their language and literature the national spirit is strengthened, unified and intensified and the people inspired with keener ambition for the ultimate freedom of Ireland.

Aside from any sentiment of patriotism which the study of the Gaelic language and literature may awaken in the breast of the loyal son of Erin, it is a fascinating theme. Though largely fragmentary and disconnected, the literature of ancient Gael is astonishingly rich and abundant. Hundreds of manuscripts, written in the days when the lamp of Europe's learning was kept burning only in "the little isle of the west," are stored in Trinity college, Dublin, and in museums and libraries elsewhere throughout the world. They were a labor of love on the part of the old monks, and the illumination and chirography of some of them are veritable works of art.

Dividing early Irish literature roughly into two main groups, the prose tale

the type of womanhood revealed in it. "As it belonged to Celtic romance," says a prominent Irish writer, "to impose upon the mind of Europe a new type and ideal of womanhood, the type of Iseult and Elaine, of Guinevere and Enid, so it belonged to Ireland to create some of the earliest love tales of western Europe, the love tales of Deldre and Emer, of Etaine and Grainne."

The love tales of Ireland are not only among the most ancient of Europe,



SHE KNOWS HER GAELIC WELL.

but they have also a purity, a tenderness and a charm hardly to be found elsewhere. They are indeed a special production of the Gael. The heroines of these tales are sprightly, winsome, very human maidens, belonging to an order of beings as unlike the Titanic women of the northern saga as they are unlike the morbid, luxurious ladies of southern romance. If one wishes to learn how Irish youths and maidens of those early centuries loved let him turn to the "Wooing of Emer," to the "Children of Usnech," to "Der-

# THE BRIGHTEST FEAST OF ST. PATRICK

COPYRIGHT 1904 BY PATRICK J. TANSEY

COME, bind as before, dearest Erin, thy tresses With wreaths of the shamrock eternally green, And pray, as of yore, to St. Patrick to bless us Who hail and revere thee as mother and queen! Then joyfully smile upon us the while We sing a glad anthem to Freedom's bright ray That brilliantly gleams in the dawn's early beams On this feast of the patron whose glory we cherish Too dearly to let our affection decay For thee, or our faith in thy future we perish While yearly recurs a St. Patrick's day!

HOW long has thy shamrock bedewed by the weeping Of pitying angels, told misery's tale? How long has the harp in thy sanctified keeping Forgotten all notes but captivity's wail? But now let it sound thy fair island around The tones of thy triumph in tuneful array, While seraphs sing praise in jubitant lays To Patrick, thy patron, who, loyal forever, Did never forget for thy freedom to pray Nor cease till he saw thy true children dis sever Thy bonds on a joyous St. Patrick's day!



HIGH rises the sun of thy freedom's fair morning, Dispel the darkness of slavery's night, The green and the gold of the banner adorning, And crowning thy mountains with liberty's light. The land robber flown, thy sons have their own Restored as their right and forever to stay, And, proud of the prize, they bid thee arise, Content with no less than a dignified station, May full independence and sovereign sway Come to thee and make thee a world leading nation Some joyful and merry St. Patrick's day!

FROM the ends of the earth come thy children, returning, To join in the joy of the rights thou hast gained, With pride of thee flushing, with love for thee burning, With jubitant hearts for thy freedom attained. From over all seas on the wings of the breeze Comes the chant of their chorus in melody gay, While nations acclaim thy laurels and name, Till even Great Britain, from over the water, Clasps hands with thee, vows to be sister always, And begs thee forgive her for famine and slaughter This glorious, greatest St. Patrick's day!

PATRICK J. TANSEY

house, and especially above the level of McCarthy.

So far as lay in their power, Trimble and Corwin protected Miss Carroll from these influences by offering her various attentions. In fact, there were times when Trimble thought that Corwin was protecting Miss Carroll too much and there were other times when Corwin had similar notions about Trimble. Miss Carroll was a girl who liked amusements, and Mrs.



M'CARTHY HAD A FINE VOICE FOR BALLADS.

Carroll had American notions about chaperons. So the girl saw all the good plays in town, and most of them at Mr. Trimble's or Mr. Corwin's expense, but between whies she seemed to like nothing in the world so well as to play Mr. McCarthy's accompaniments when that young gentleman could be prevailed upon to sing. The Carrolls had a house in Winchester, which is a suburb of Boston, and

The lappet of the envelope was so carelessly sealed that a mere touch opened it. A single glance sufficed for the reading of the message:

Shall take steam cars, not trolley. Meet me Northern depot 11:30. E. C.

So Miss Carroll was coming in to view the parade. Doubtless McCarthy had made arrangements for entertaining her, and there had been an appointment which this telegram was intended to change. If McCarthy should fail to receive the message the chances were ten to one that his meeting with Miss Carroll would not take place on March 17 and would be full of woe and recriminations whenever it did occur. Trimble was well aware that Miss Carroll demanded punctuality and the most faithful devotion to her interests on the part of her cavalier and that she had her own methods of punishing delinquents. If Mr. McCarthy should fail to be at the Northern depot and Mr. Trimble should happen to meet Miss Carroll in the midst of her wrath, she might be very kind. It is a feminine method of revenge described in all the books.

Moreover, it might be possible to increase Miss Carroll's natural resentment against poor Pat by a cleverly devised story. The stupidest man thinks that he can tell a clever lie, and Trimble never doubted his own ability.

What should he do with it? A vision of the penitentiary rose before him at the thought of destroying it, and stealing it was no better. In a moment of panic he hastily resealed the envelope and stooped to replace it where he had found it. From this act came his inspiration. With a trembling hand he thrust the telegram entirely under the rug, and this trick seemed to him so safe and so clever that his self esteem, which had suffered considerable injury when he opened that envelope, was completely repaired.

Having his own plans for the next day, Trimble was afraid that his friend Corwin would suggest some plan which it might be embarrassing to escape from, so he dodged Corwin during the evening and spent the time in roaming about the city alone. Returning near midnight, he found the door of McCarthy's room open and saw the young son of Erin within. "Great times tomorrow, I suppose?" said he, pausing by the door.

"It'll be a fine day," said Pat. "I hope so," said Trimble. "I've arranged a bit of a celebration, and I wouldn't wish it to be spoiled."

Trimble was early at breakfast next morning, for he was still afraid that Corwin might try to spend the day with him, and Corwin was as sticky as a bur. Upon this occasion, however, he was so kind as to keep out of the way. By 11 o'clock Trimble was at the Northern depot elegantly arrayed and prepared to make the effort of his life. He spent a nervous half hour, which seemed very long, and then a still more nervous ten minutes which seemed much longer. Trains arrived, and people poured out of them. Green banners waved, and bands played, and pretty girls with Irish blue eyes and shamrocks displayed upon their holiday raiment hurried by, but Bessie Carroll was not among them.

At 1 o'clock the most melancholy Briton under the blue canopy of heaven gave up the game and returned to his room in the boarding house, where he stuffed a black pipe with strong tobacco and sat down to "think it out." There was a rap at the door, and Corwin entered. The two men seemed to be in the same mood. They exchanged growls, and Corwin dropped into a chair. Ten minutes of silence ensued. Then Corwin spoke.

"There's no way to beat that blasted Irishman!" he said.

Trimble smoked gloomily.

"Look here!" said Corwin. "I can trust you, and I'm going to tell you something. I found out yesterday that McCarthy had an engagement to meet Bessie Carroll at Arlington and Boylston streets. She was coming in from Winchester by trolley. So, just for a bit of a joke, I fixed up a bogus telegram, telling him to meet her at the Northern depot, and I chucked it under his door."

"You did?" said Trimble.

"Yes, I did," responded Corwin. "And then I went to the corner of Arlington and Boylston streets to see whether I might be of some service to Miss Carroll, and, by the living jingo, there was Pat McCarthy! What do you make of it?"

Trimble shook his head. "Don't know what to make of it," he said. "Never heard of such blasted luck in my life."

people of Ireland still speak the old Gaelic tongue with greater or less fluency, but it is most frequently heard in Donegal and Galway, in Sligo, Mayo, Cork, Kerry, Clare and, most of all, in the Isle of Arran. In these sections, which may be termed the core of Gaeldom—sections which have most tenaciously clung to the traditions of the old days of Ireland's independence and most stoutly resisted British innovations—the efforts of the



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS, THE IRISH POET.

Gaelic league met with a quick and enthusiastic response from the Irish speaking people, and thus was begun a Gaelic revival, which is spreading with wonderful rapidity throughout the land. Never has the dying tongue of a people been resuscitated so quickly. Until a few years ago the landed gentry and nobility of Ireland almost without exception took pride in not knowing the language of their country, and its use was confined to the peasantry and a few scholars of the ancient literature. Now everybody from the duke to the laborer has taken up Gaelic, and it is popular alike in castle

and the lyrical poetry. Gaelic students maintain that there still exist in manuscripts of various ages about 500 tales, of which only about 150 have been translated and printed, while a manuscript catalogue in the library of the Royal Irish academy enumerates the initial lines of nearly 7,500 poems still preserved. It is true that many of these tales and poems are known to the modern student only in late copies, but these often reach back in an unbroken chain to very early originals, so that it sometimes happens that a poem originally composed in the eighth century had been preserved only in a seventeenth century manuscript. Others are clearly the productions of recent times, being merely modern settings of stories told and retold in Ireland for centuries.

In the prose tales there is embalmed a vast mass of legendary lore of a character mythological, heroic, semi-historical and romantic. These tales were learned by heart and recited by generations of professional story tellers and were later written down and preserved by the scribes of the monasteries. The oldest of them carry the student back to a pre-Christian period and give a picture of life in Ireland at a time antedating the advent of St. Patrick, who preached in the Gaelic tongue.

The literary merit of these ancient productions has been dwelt on by many critics, both favorably and otherwise, and their art, pathos, dignity, purity and humor abundantly shown. No one who has delved into Gaelic literature even cursorily will deny the high degree of technical finish and the rare gift of narrative displayed. It is a world of barbaric grandeur, of unending strife, to which the earliest tales transport us, but also a world of noble though rugged ideals of chivalry, honor, loyalty and love, of picturesque figures and scenes and a world without over which fancy has spread its wings. Nor is there any lack of themes of perennial interest to humanity—the struggles of the individual with his passions or against the trammels of the law, social conventions or against fate itself; conflicts of love and duty, of friendship and loyalty. If there is one trait which distinguishes this early literature from that of other nations in a similar stage of development, it is

mot and Grainne," or to "Liadain and Curthir."

The Irish have always been a poetic people, and the ancient Gaelic is particularly rich in poetry, much of it of a high literary order. It is related that in the days of Oisín "about 40,000 persons were able to compose verse." One-third of the men of Erin were poets in the time of Colum-kille, and soon after every learned man was compelled to prove himself a poet. Much of this poetry is still preserved. It represents the cheerful, buoyant, hopeful spirit of the Irish race which has survived the persecution and repression of centuries. Some of the old Gaelic songs, such, for instance, as "Alleen Aroon," have been heard in Ireland for a thousand years.

While the specimens of Gaelic literature yet extant have been and will continue to be studied by generations of historians, folklorists and archaeologists, it is their literary and human qualities which cause them to live in popular favor. They await the hand of the artist, the poet and painter, whom the present Gaelic revival may develop, and when thus interpreted it is not unlikely that the world's literature may once again be influenced by Celtic genius, as it was in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

St. Patrick's Pence in New Jersey. Coins bearing the image of St. Patrick were once legal tender in New Jersey.

These were issued by the confederation of Kilkenny when it ruled Ireland with but little interference from London, raised armies and sent out ambassadors.

They circulated in Ireland long after the glorious day of the confederation, but were "called in" at length because they were a constant reminder of a period when Irish national independence was almost accomplished.

To the colony of New Jersey, where they could do no harm and would be of great service, most of them were sent in care of a government agent, one Mark Newby. They were legalized in 1682, the law declaring that "for the more convenient payment of small sums of money Mark Newby's coppers, called Patrick's halfpence, shall pass as halfpence current pay."

**SOUTH AMERICA**  
SOCIAL, INDUSTRIAL,  
AND POLITICAL

BY FRANK C. CARPENTER

A splendid octavo volume of more than 600 pages, with scores of illustrations and maps.

Rich Paper! Strong Binding!

Styles and Prices—  
Cloth Binding ..... \$3.00  
Half Morocco Binding ..... \$4.00  
Full Morocco Binding ..... \$5.00

The subject is one of great and growing interest.

All About Panama and the Canal  
All About Venezuela

The author's name is a guarantee of interesting and reliable statements. Books sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

AGENTS WANTED

**THE SAALFELD PUBLISHING CO.**  
AKRON, OHIO

**THE TOILER**

Exclusively A Labor Paper

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

**THE TOILER COMPANY**

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year ..... \$5.00  
Six Months ..... \$2.50

Publication Office—422 Ohio Street

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

**JOINT AGREEMENTS.**

HOW WILL THEY OPERATE ON A DECLINING LABOR MARKET?

may be assumed that workmen are receiving "fair" wages. That is one of the claims always made by labor leaders themselves. The union scale of wages is considered "fair." Now, for illustration, without giving correct figures, but merely to show the point of the following argument: If, for instance, the market price of steel rails is \$28 a ton and the wage scale agreed to by the union is, say, \$4 a day, that is considered by the union a "fair" wage. Would it continue to be "fair" if the price of rails fell to \$24 a ton? Manifestly it would not. If the manufacturer could afford to meet the reduction in the market price entirely from his profits, then the scale of \$4 a day was too low in the first place. But the union said it was a "fair" scale. Then it follows that a reduction in wages of 14 per cent would still be as "fair" as it was in the first place.

It is beside the point in a general way to say that the stocks of the Steel corporation are watered, and so on. The same thing would apply in any other industry, and it must be remembered that all employers are not capitalists. The profits of some employers at the end of the year may be about as small as or smaller than the savings of the workman.

If the unions in the past few years have been able to convince employers that wages should be increased because of the general condition of the market, then it is but fair to assume that the employers should be able to convince the unions that wages must be reduced when prices are falling. If the joint trade agreement establishes fair relations between employer and employee, then wages must go up and down along with profits. If the unions as a whole accept the advice of their leader and resist reductions, then the joint trade agreement will in all probability be shown as a failure.

This question is likely to be put to a test in this city shortly when the agreements between the Metal Trades association and the several unions in that industry expire. The market price of machinery has fallen—at least a little—and it remains to be seen whether wages will follow.

There is no general rule that can be applied in such cases. One union may be in a position where it can resist a wage reduction successfully, and it may be perfectly fair for it to do so. The market price for the commodity it produces may not have fallen or it may not have been receiving fair wages when conditions warranted it. Another union may find that in resisting wage reduction it may meet its Waterloo, and in such cases the reduction goes into effect, and the union goes out of business at the same time. It will not be long after that until another reduction takes place, larger than the first one, and there is no organization left to resist it. In such cases no one can say that it would not have been wiser to accept a slight reduction and maintain the union.

There is of course another question involved that must be considered. Labor unions are organized primarily to keep up wages, and if wages are reduced it becomes a question how long the members of the union will hold together. It is education along that line that the unions need now. They should look a little into the future, and in deciding questions of this character they should think not alone on present wants, but on what may be best for them a few years hence.

The older unions, and especially those with a beneficial system, have little to fear from that source, but they are in the minority. They can hold their members together in prosperity or adversity, because they are better educated and have a financial interest in their unions. But for the union with no beneficial system, the membership of which rises and falls with the times, it would appear wise to give this question of wage reduction serious consideration, and if it becomes a choice between the union and the wage scale let the scale go temporarily and preserve the union.—Luke Grant in Chicago Inter Ocean.

**Labor Union and Trust.**

"Is not organized labor a trust, and where will you find a trust with such power and such dividends?" This question was recently put to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"You may call it a trust," replied Mr. Gompers, "but it is a trust for the good of the many and not for the individual few. The combinations of capital try to eliminate every one but themselves. They try to freeze out as many of their own members as they can, and the big fish eat the little ones. Our trust, if you call it so, is open to all. We welcome every one, and our only aim is the good of the country and of all the members of our organization."

**Union Growth in New York.**

The New York state labor department's latest bulletin shows a gain in membership of trade unions of 38,634, or 11 per cent, in the last six months and mentions the increase by cities as follows: In New York, 24,301; Buffalo, 4,395; Rochester, 828; Syracuse, 697; Albany, 201; Troy, 238; Schenectady, 187, added to the rolls of labor organizations. The principal gains were in the building and transport industries. The total number of trade unionists in New York state has doubled since 1898, the present figure being 398,736, of whom 14,768 are women wage earners. There are 2,587 unions in the state.

**NEW YORK'S CHILD LABOR.**

Marked Improvement in the Situation Under the New Law.

Decrease in the number of children given permission to work, an elimination of the perjury by parents resorted to under the old law to get children into factories and stores, the establishment of systematic co-operation

between the authorities which enforce the law and those that investigate—these are some of the improvements noted in a report recently issued by the child labor committee of New York.

The new law has been in operation since Oct. 1. In the months of October, November and December certificates were issued to 2,922 children in New York city, or 67 per cent of all who applied, whereas during the same months of the preceding year certificates were issued to 4,353 children, or 80 per cent of all who applied. The stricter requirements which have caused this change are as follows: A minimum age, a minimum amount of schooling and proof that the child has been observing the school law.

For eighteen years the minimum age in New York state has been fourteen years, but not until the present time has any real evidence of age been required. There is good reason to believe that under the old law more than half of the affidavits filed by parents regarding their children's ages were false. Under the new law the parent's word is not recognized as proving age. For every certificate issued there is filed some official or religious paper as evidence of age.

In requiring a minimum amount of schooling in addition to a minimum age New York is in advance of all other states in the Union. The provision is practically that fourteen-year-old children who wish to work must have reached at least the grade of the average twelve-year-old child. The enforcement of these conditions has revealed the fact that more than 7,000 fourteen-year-old children in the public schools alone were in or below the twelve-year-old grade.

**"Let There Be Light!"**

The Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union is planning a general campaign toward the abolition of night work in the bakeshops throughout the country. Before fixing a date for the inauguration of a daylight schedule simultaneously in all cities and towns the general executive board of the journeymen bakers has prepared a circular letter to the public headed:

Let There Be Light,  
Day Work and Eight Hours.

The recipients of this prospectus are invited to send replies to questions bearing on the advisability of the proposed reform. Joseph Schmidt, editor of the Bakers' Journal, Cleveland, to whom the answers are to go, says, "We appeal to all those noble minded men and women who through the lecture platform and with the pen are endeavoring to be of service to their fellow citizens to give the members of our craft their opinions on the changes we aim to bring in our industrial life."

**Belgium's "Labor Courts."**

In Belgium there are "labor courts" in all the large cities for the settling of disputes between labor unions and employers. Last year these courts settled nearly 8,500 cases, and in 67 out of every 100 cases both parties concerned declared themselves satisfied with the decisions.

**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 CHESTNUT

**FISCHER'S PRINTING OFFICE**

has been removed to  
**1226 WABASH AV.**  
Phone 616

Give us a call for  
**UNION LABEL PRINTING**

**PATENTS**

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

TRADE MARKS  
DESIGNS  
COPYRIGHTS &c.

Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

**Scientific American.**

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.

Munn & Co., 311 Broadway, New York  
Branch Office, 667 F St., Washington, D. C.

**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.

**WANTED**

inform workingmen in general that A. H. Springer's stove and jobbing foundry is still **UNFAIR**

Don't forget to call for the union label on all stove repairs and castings.

**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, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11 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.

**RUSKIN College**

Literary department of Ruskin University, Chicago, is holding \$2.50 Industrial Students course for work to this term. Tuition \$10 per term of 10 weeks. College business, Art, Musical and Industrial courses. Residents and correspondents course, conducted by A. H. and May Wood Simons. Only college in America with industrial department, offering courses in various branches of industry. Residence \$10 per week. Courses in evening. Picturesque woodland lake and natural springs; thirty-three miles from Chicago depot. Fall term begins Sept. 15th. Send for prospectus to  
**GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Jr., President,**  
1024 N. W. 11th St., Chicago, Ill.

**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 distributing \$125,000.00 a year in wages to union workingmen . . . . .

**TERRE HAUTE BREWING CO.**

**When you want . . . . . COAL**

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

**This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America**

When you are buying a FUR HAT—either soft or stiff—see to it that the GENUINE UNION LABEL IS SEWED IN. If a retailer has loose labels in his possession and offers to put one in a hat for you, don't patronize him. He has no right to have loose labels. Loose labels in retail stores are counterfeits. Do not listen to any explanation as to why the hat has no label. The genuine union label is perforated on the four edges, exactly the same as a postage stamp. Counterfeits are sometimes perforated on three of the edges, and sometimes only on two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeits. Unprincipled manufacturers use them in order to get rid of their scab-made hats. The John B. Stetson Co. of Philadelphia is a non-union concern. JOHN A. MOFFITT, Pres., Orange, N. J. JOHN PHILLIPS, Sec'y, 11 Waverly Place, New York

**LOOK HERE!**

If you are going to build, what is the use of going to see three or four different kinds of contractors? Why not go and see **A. FROMME, General Contractor**

1701 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET

As he employs the best of mechanics in Brick Work, Plastering, Carpentering, Painting, etc., and will furnish you plans and specifications if wanted. Telephone 475.

**SUITS, \$15 up. UNION LABEL**

**HUGH A. MARTIN**

**MERCHANT TAILOR**

11 NORTH SIXTH STREET  
TERRE HAUTE

Drink Only . . . . . **Union Beer**

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

**CHRIS. REINKING, Proprietor**

**GERMANIA HOTEL**

Good Accommodations for the Public. Bar Supplied with Fine Wines, Headquarters for Union Men. Liqueurs and Cigars.

Southeast Corner Ninth and Chestnut Streets.