

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. The good bishop began by laying a strong foundation for a Socialist superstructure, then threw up his job as a builder and adopted the role of a pettifogger, charging the whole account of capitalist misrule and wage-slavery up to "capitalistic greed" and "workingmen's improvidence and wastefulness" and ended the performance by going "bodily up in the air."

In the bishop's premises he admitted practically the whole Socialistic and the performance of the per

ist 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 de-

light 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. He dared not walk straight to the conclusion of his premises, fix the responsibility of his arraignment, side with the working class against their exploiters and accept the consequences of his obedience to conscience and courage. It is hard, next to impossible, for a man educated in a theological seminary to do that. The clerical mind conciliates, compromises, lulls and soothes into passivity

and insensibility.

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, and to keep them both it must praise the rich brother's "charity" and reconcile the poor brother to his lot. The Lord knows what is best for them both and his chosen minister must not interfere with the divine plan of his

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, there is fire in his eye and a low growl is heard. That settles it. The good bishop drops his indictment, fidgets with his watch-fob, clears his throat, and gravely announces that the defendant is not so guilty after all, that in fact his victim is as much to blame as he is and that the best thing for them both to do is to be good-and then they will be

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.

That was not the way Jesus Christ performed. He did not excuse the rich robbers, nor did he add to the burdens of their suffering victims and the horrors of their existence the cruel insult that their own "improvidence" and "wastefulness" was the cause of their poverty and wretchedness.

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

"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 UN DER THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM IS TO IN-CREASE INEQUALITY OF POSSESSION. If the present methods continue a few individuals and trusts will soon control the means of production and distribution, and this is an era in which money is the mightiest form of social influence and dominion. To these few individuals and corporations will belong an authority and power which are incompatible with political liberty and popular institutions. Capital dictates, in a large measure, the policies of our national, state and municipal legislative bodies. It enables the multi-millionaires and the trusts. Le or to evade the laws. It controls the most potent organs of public opinion and is able to give to the interests of industrialism priority over the rights of man."

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 and that these must be wrested from them through co. west of the public powers by the working class? Does he so much as suggest the class struggle, the clashing of which drowns his impotent plea? Has he a single word for the workers, a hint that their interests are identical and that they must unite and conquer at the ballot-box and drive the robbers from power that they may put an end to wage-slavery and exploitation and corruption and crime and poverty and misery and suicide?

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 enshaves 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, unli ke your professed master, you dare not tell it, You may jo 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, list you will never hear the "We & done" of your Enque to Dela

#### The Nat ismal Officers

Joseph R. Buc Jyanan, in his excellent "Story of a Lab or Agitator" (which we will review befc re long) says that it requires great co arage for a leader to op pose a strike w ben the men are anxious to strike. The fact that all the national miners' officia' s oppose the strike and advise the acc eptance of the operators' proposals should weigh very heavily upon the mi sers as they consider the matter from all sides.

#### **Debs Endorsed**

The States Convention of Minnesota socialists I as endorsed Eugene V. Debs as candids to 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 indus-trial disputes in a legal and peaceful OUR institutions."

### Until It Is Settled Right.

જ્વિતુર <del>ન</del>ે અને ક્લેક ક્લેક

(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 gried the weak in the

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 toller's breast, and crushed by the power

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 000000000000000

The National Organizing Fund is

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 timewhich 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, g. r. enough so they will never forget it. I enthusiasm prevailed throughout the hope it will last till next election, and session. A full state ticket was nomi-

Charles Pergler, Bohemian organizer, will fill two dates at Racine, Wis., im mediately after his Milwaukee engage

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 Saltiel reports the organization of another branch at Springfield, Ill., composed of splendid material. Mt. Olive and Staunton locals also had good meetings. Herman Rahnn of Staunton, Ill., writes of Saltiel'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 Saltiel is one of the best German speakers we ever had in Staunton." Comrade Saltiel 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 Saltiel 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 objections the matter to the Seine Federation, and ble, he is pulled off the train and placed as his local supported him, it was ex in charge of the soldiers who send him pelled with him by the Federation. 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 that group because it uphelp the canmilitary authorities allowing me to didacy of Dubiet as vicepresident speak. I have it, signed by the officer against the wish of the four groups of in command. When the meeting opened, in marched a squad of soldiers, the it might disintegrate the parliamentary sheriff, his deputies, and the city marshall, all armed. I spoke straight socialism including the class struggle and loses much of its influence. The secedafter I was through I went down where ers have formed a new party under the they were lined up. They marched out, name of Radical Socialist Left. Dubief 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

Comrade Floaten writes of Cary's

Teluride 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 still climbing up. The total amount is now \$2,948.20. 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 aflowed 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

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 0000000000000

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 nim ialist Teachers' Union forms a special and shared his expulsion. The charge organization of the socialist members of against Ex-Minister Millerand was that the Federation of Dutch Teachers. he voted against Deputy Hubbard's plan | Comrade C. Bijkerk, the chairman bf Reporting from St. Louis March 4, for disarmament; it was on Nov. 23rd the convention, in his opening address that Deputy Hubbard brought the matter before parliament, asking the government to submit to the powers a plan for international disarmament. Minister account of the general strike movement, Delcasse in reply declared that the French government, if another European of the Socialist Teachers' Union connation should take the initiative, would stantly gain new influence in the Teachgladly join in the movement for disarmament, but it seemed to him imposssible for France the conquered na tion to bring forward the proposition. As Gerault-Richard, writes in "La Petite Republique," 61 deputies voted against Delcasse,s declaration and 480 for it. Millerand was the only Jauresite who voted for Delcasse's declaration; for this reason, the local organization of which he was a men ber was asked to explain

The election of officers of the French Parliament has caused a new partydivision; 65 members of the Radical-Socialist group in Parliament have left the Left that opposed his candidacy us majority. The Radical-Socialist group had 115 deputies; by this division it was not elected vice president.

HOLLAND

Those who are interested in socialist propaganda among the teachers should eep informed of the important work one 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

parts of Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, the vote shall be counted by them. 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

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 Tuccday, March 15, butween the hours of I and 6 o'clock.

 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 ulti-

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

matum of the opperators mark an

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

"Vorwaerts" of Jan. 5th gives a good re-

of the Dutch Socialist Teachers' Union,

held Dec. 28th in Dortrecht. The Soc-

described the persecutions inflicted on

the socialist teachers of the public

schools in the past year especially on

The speaker declared that the principles

ers' Federation, In the Amsterdam

branch of the Federation, at the last

election of officers, of the 7 candidates of

the Socialist Teachers' Union 6 were

elected, and the 7th failed to be elected

simply because his opponent was a wo-

man. From the annual report given by

secretary Ceton, it is seen that the Soc-

ialist Teachers' Union now has 155 mem-

bers, of whom 60 live in Amsterdam; the

other largest branches are in Deventer

and Croningen. The Federation's organ

De Volksonderwijzer", has circulation

of 12,000 copies. The convention then

discussed the question "how far and in

what manner must the branches of the

Federation take part in the municipal

elections?" It was argued that as the

labor unions make demands for legisla-

the political party so the teachers' or-

ganization should make its demands and

leave their fulfilment to the socialists in

municipal and legislative bodies, and

should not, as has already occured nom-

inate separate candidates. It was urged

more to awaken the worker's interest in

school affairs and to form a stronger

bond between the teachers and the labor

movement. These principles, which were advocated by Comrade Ceton, were generally supported by those who took part in the debate. The Executive Board was requested to work out a def-

To strike or not to strike, that is the | tary-treasurer not later than Wednesquestion to be decided by the miners of day, March 16, in an envelope specially Lilinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and marked "Ballot returns," which shall be opened only by the national tellers and

7. Any district desiring may select one person, at its own expenses, 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 pur-

pose 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 mem-

> JOHN MITCHELI, Chairman W. B. WILSON, Sesretary.

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 the e 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 screen lump coal in wester 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 sents a day. Pipemen would be reduc-ed 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 re-ceiving \$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 con-servatively figured at an \$18,000,000 a year cut in wages for the soft coal min-ers of the country.

ininite 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, Jasen and Zander were also re-elected. port of the 14th general convention of

> Violence In Labor Disputes. chinists' Journal has this to say anent 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 fell and bring down with it the cause for which it was evoked 'unwept and unsung." Every workingman knows this and in his inpermost 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 tion the execution of which devolves on 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 con-tented and satisfied with the conditions under which they work."

A mine owner said: "Employers do inate separate candidates. It was urged not object to meeting their men, so that that the effort must be made, more and the conditions of labor may be discussed. In fact, they regard that as a pr ed. 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 bet-ter relations between capital and labor and because it has put in force collec-tive bargaining, which is best for both

# RAIN COATS Credit to the Worthy Dresented by the delegates. Secretary John Kennedy had not had time to complete his annual report in thine to be submitted to the convention.

This is the time of year to invest in a combination Rain Coat and Light-Weight Overcoat. The heavy overcoat feels burdensome. Besides, it makes you too warm, and if you are caught in a shower it's no protection. The modern Rain Coats are made of fine materials-cassimeres, wersteds and cheviots-all water-proofed so that the water runs off, as from a duck's back. There is no rubber used in the water-proofing, and consequently no odor or stiffness, as found in the mackintosh or rubber coat. All the materials in our coats are prepared under our supervision and the garments are cut and made a our factory. Therefore they have the same elegant style and fit that's found in our regular overcoats.

Our coats may be worn with pride on any occasion, and are guaranteed absolutely rain and wind-proof. If they leak, bring them back and we will give your money back! We know they won't leak. We have them in all the popular colors-oxfords, tans, black and fancy weaves.

Prices, \$10, \$12.50, \$15 and \$20.

Padded shoulders, hand-stitched collars, well built up in the neck, full back, regular pockets. Eveeything about them to make them

## PIXLEY &

THE COMRADE FOR MARCH.

east a careful examination and fear-

less criticism from a socialist view-point of Wagner's great music drama,

"Parsifal," by Professor George D. Herron, who is to lecture here soon.

This article which is very handsomely illustrated, is a masterpiece of critical literature and should be widely circu-

lated. From the fact that the article has been specially copyrighted we pre-

sume that it is the intention of the au-

less and exhaustive account of the

alarming state of affairs in the Cripple Creek and Telluride districts of Colo-

orees and relative districts of Colorizado are also strong features. So, too, is John Murray's article on "John Chinaman—Socialist?" in which he predicts that a strong and rapid drift toward Socialism is inevitable in that

issued. It is a credit to its editor and

publishers and to the cause of social-ism.—Ten cents a copy. The Comrade Co-operative Co., 11 Cooper Square, New York. Also for sale at this office. ns...n. SaMia—riouhwj -).'\*TA—

MINE WORKER KILLED.

Robert Cole, 25 years old, a mine em

ploye, was almost instantly killed

about 11:30 o'clock last Friday morn-

ing, while at work on top of the Dia-

ing, while at work on top of the Dia-mond shaft, about two miles south-west of Fontanet. Cole was "leveling" on top of a coal car when the sudden jar occasioned by the accidental break-ing of the brake chain pitched him headlong to the ground. His head was badly crushed, he was cut and bruised about the body and death resulted al-

about the body and death resulted al-

NEW IDEA WOMAN'S MAGAZINE. The Easter number of the New Idea

Woman's Magazine is a galaxy of bright contributions, which are, et the same

The Use of Arm.

Heart Trouble.

Could Not Eat, Sleep

or Walk.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

Cured Entirely.

most instantly.

country.

In the March Comrade we have at

## THE TOILER.

Exclusively a Labor Paper

Fublished every Friday in the interest of labor in general and organized labor in par-sicular by

THE TOILER COMPANY.

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INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

Germania Hall a Scene of Beauty With Its Gaily Decorated Booths.

The second annual industrial fair of the Central Labor union opened at Germania hall Wednesday evening and

will continue all next week.

Many of the local organizations have arranged beautiful booths for the fair, and each will be a center of attraction.

The Car Builders' booth, situated in the southeast corner of the hall, contains one of the most interesting features of the fair. This is a miniature train, built by the 100 or so members of the union. The train of four cars and a caboose is headed by a toy engine. There is a flat car which bears

car, stock car, box car and caboose.
The parts of the train will be disposed
of by raffle or sale. The Bartenders' booth extends west, along the south side of the hall from the Car Builders' booth. The local will raffle a beautiful punch bowl and ser-

a Southern Indiana advertisement, coal

vice, and will give a bar display.

Next to the booth of The Morning
Star circling around the wall is the booth of the Meat Cutters and Butcher booth of the Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers. Here is an interesting dis-play. There will be a market con-ducted with the best supply of meat and sausages on hand, which may be purchased by those attending the fair. A family meat set, consisting of a meat chopper, saw, knife and steel will be

A booth will be maintained where the donations from the local merchants will be displayed. The booth, which will be the headquarters of the Glass Blowers, Iron Moulders and Beer Bottlers, will contain a beautiful decorated iron bed, which will be raffied by the Iron Moulders, and an oak rocking chair which will be raffled by the Beer Bottlers.

The Typographical union booth has

an attractive display of pictures an articles showing the advance made in the last few years in the art of printing. A china closet, a year's subscrip-tion to The Tribune, and ink and ink-well donated by Moore & Langen, will

be disposed of.

There is a C. L. U. country store and refreshment booth, Cigarmakers' booth, Patsey's Cracker Jack booth and the

Machinists' booth.

The Cigarmakers will sell cigars, and

The Cigarmakers will sell cigars, and the Machinists will dispose of a ladies' jacket donated by Sam Goodman.

Over 2,000 tickets have been sold for the raffle of the lot at Twenty-fourth and Sixth avenue, which is valued at \$150. The raffle will take place on Saturday night, the last of the fair.

Saturday night, the last of the fair.

It is requested that the tickets be in the hands of the secretary on the Thursday preceding the close of the

#### ELECTRIC COMPANY SUED.

A suit for damages of \$10,000 against the Terre Haute Electric company was filed this week in the Circuit court by Felix F. Blankenbaker, administrator of the estate of Josiah D. McKinley, deceased. McKinley met death in a peculiar manner. While repairing a flue in one of the boilers at the power house, steam was turned into the boiler and McKinley was scalded so badly that he died. In the same complaint for damages it is alleged that the electric company is responsible for his death, because the boiler was cold when he entered to work on the flue and, without warning hot steam as turned in on him. The widow, Sadie McKinley, and one child declare they have been damaged to the extent of

#### CLOVERLAND MINER HURT.

William Reed of Brazil, while work-ing in a mine at Cloverland last Friday was painfully bruised by being caught between a car and the wall of the

## One Price to All

You will not have to pay the awful prices asked by installment stores if you trade at .....

Carpet and Furniture House.

MINERS' MEETING.

Annual Convention of District 11, United Mine Workers.

The annual convention of District 11, U. M. W. of A., was called to order promptly at 10 o'clock Tuesday mornby President Hargrove. Fred Wilder, president of the Central Labor union hall made a brief address of welcome, tendering the delegates the use of the C. L. U. hall. President Har-grove, speaking for the delegates responded by thanking the Central La-bor union for the use of the hall and other favors extended.

President Hargrove appointed a cre-dentials committee composed of John Fox, Bicknell; Arthur McCool, Clinton, Fox, Bicknell; Arthur McCool, Clinton, and J. W. Darwin, Lattas Creek, to make its report at the afternoon session. John Vanhorn, Clinton; William Raney, Princeton, and John Cole, Brazil, were placed on the committee on

order of business.
While these committees were thor to republish it in a more permanent form later.

Mrs. Mailly's account of the coal miners' strike in Colorado, illustrated by photographs, and the editor's fear-George Purcell, a member of the national executive board was called on for a speech. He made a strong plea for conservative action among miners in voting on the strike question. He was for accepting the operators

In his opinion the mine workers' organization is today facing the greatest crisis of its career.

The committees named by President

Hargrove were:

Appeal and grievance—Cicero West, Linton: Reed Love, Jasonville, and Robert Torrance, Boonville.

Constitution—William Blakely, Lin-

Country.

The frontispiece is a fine engraving of Walter Crane's famous painting which was exhibibited at the Chicago World's Fair, entitled "Freedom." These are but a few of the many noticeable features of the finest number of The Comrade in our opinion ever ton; R. C. Calvert, Brazil; John Boonville, and Elmer Tannahill, Linton Officers' report—Alexander Pearce, Brazil: Thomas Wheeler, Jasonville,

and C. C. McA.lister, Star City.
Tellers—William A. Taylor, Dugger;
Frank Cruikshank, Linton, and Wade

President Hargrove then read his annual report in which he announced that he would retire as head of the bituminous miners' organization April 1. He also defined his position in regard to the present strained relations

between miners and operators as favoring a stand against a reduction. He said in part: He said in part:
"Gentlemen, it is with pleasure I
welcome you to this, the fifteenth annual convention of district 11, U. M. W.

AGENTS WANTED.

You can make \$5.00 per day easily!
Work where you please. The Hand Writing on the Wall or Revolution in 1907 is the greatest book of the twentieth century. It is taking like wild fire. Nearly 400 pages. Price \$1.50. Write for terms. Wm. T. Noe, Columbus, Ind. "At our last annual convention we had a paid-up membership of about 9,500 members, with 125 local unions. Today our paid-up membership is about 12,000 with 150 local unions. A large increase of membership is due to the number of new mines that have been opened up this present year. Our expenses have been very heavy this

ear. "It has been necessary to keep a board member almost constantly em-ployed in the Linton field, as the membership has increased largely in that locality in the last two years.

contributions, which are, at the same time, practical hints to the home-staying woman. Among the special articles, "Automobiling for Men and Women" tells the proper costume for those who indulge in this proper sport. There is another of those important papers on "Psycho-Physical Culture," telling a woman how she may preserve her beauty; and "A Word for the Easter Bride" is full of good, sound counsel to the novice in house-keeping. The second of the series of "Brief Business Talks for Women" is given, and its advice will prove valuable and wholesome to all women who will heed it. "With all the heavy expenses we have had you will find by Secretary Kennedy's report that there has been a large increase in our treasury this

"There have been no strikes of There have been no strikes of any importance this year except one at the Green Hill mine, Sullivan county, owing to the coal at that mine having rolls or horsebacks running through it.

The strike at Cannelton which has

en on for two years, by reason of the coal company refusing to comply with the contract, came to an end last April, there being a satisfactory settlement.

Local stops in violation of contract
have not been as common this year as
in past years. It was invariably new
members that caused the trouble.

"A spirit of harmony has character-ized all of the executive board meet-

ized all of the executive board meetings.

"As we have falled to make a national settlement and everything points to a suspension of work in the competitive field on the first of April, it is not necessary at this time to recommend anything pertaining to the scale in our district. I believe the delegates in national convention took the right course when they refused to take a reduction in wages. All the miner has to buy, is as high today as it was one year ago, and we fail to see any reason why the miners should have a reduction in their wages."

Vice-president Boyle said; that in the work that fell to the officers here he had no report to make other than to heartily concur in the recommendation of the president.

Secretary Kennedy explained that "If it hadn't been for Dr. Miles' Remedies I would not be here to write this letter. Two years ago last June I lost the use of my left arm, could not use it and could only move it with the help of my right hand. My heart was so weak I could not sleep nights for smothering spells. I was out of sorts all over and could eat nothing. I grew so weak that I could not walk without staggering like a drunken man and my home doctor said he could do nothing for me. I was in so much pain I was almost wild. I could not take morphine nor oplum as they made me worse. So I got to thinking about Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine and the more I thought about it the more I wanted to try them. I wrote to the Dr. Miles Medical Co. for advice which I followed to the letter. I can say today that I am glad I did as I am a well woman now; can work and can walk two on three miles and not mind it. I can also use my arm again as well as ever. You do not know how thankful I am for those grand medicines Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and Nervine. I think Dr. Miles' Remedies are the best in the world, and if I should get ack again I should take the same course. The remedies also helped my daughter Vida so wonderfully that I should have written you before to thank you, but I wanted to be sure that the cure was permanent, which I and well and work the property of the case."—Mrs. Frank Loomis, Allen, Mich.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bootie Dr. Miles' Remedies. Sent for free book as Nervous and Heart Disease. Address Dr. Miles' Mercus and Dr. Miles' Mercus Dr. Miles' Mercus and Dr. Miles' Mercus Dr. Mi

scretary Kennedy explained that his attendance at the national meeting in Indianapolis had prevented completing his report. The books, he said could not be closed until March 1, and after that time he was in Indianarellis most of the time. By a grant apolis most of the time. By a unant mous vote Secretary Kennedy was giv en until Wednesday to complete hi

en until Wednesday, report.

Wellington O'Conner, third vice-president of the Indiana Federation of Labor then made a report of the state convention in South Bend and some of the work to be taken up by the Indiana Federation of Labor, with which the miners in this district are affiliated.

The convention adjourned a few minutes before 5 o'clock, the various compettees remaining in the ball to

receive any resolutions that might be presented by the delegates. Secretary John Kennedy had not had

when the meeting opened Wednesday morning and the meeting adjourned after a half hour's session to reconvene

Thursday.

Lee Jackson, board member from the Evansville district, fold of his work in

trying to keep coal mined in the Ken-tucky non-union field from coming into Indiana. He reported that notwith-

standing his efforts the sale of non-

union coal had been increased fifteen

per cent. In many instances the non-

union coal is followed by men on bi-cycles to find where it is delivered.

Then those to whom the coal is con-signed are asked not to purchase the non-union product. Jackson declared

that as a general thing he was opposed

that as a general thing he was opposed to boycotts but in several cases they have been tried with success in the Evansville district. He asked assistance in his work, which he said was enough to occupy the time of four meneral contents.

Some dissatisfaction had been stirred

up by President Hargrove failing to

announce his intenton to retire as head

of the district organization until after the first set of circulars and ballot sheets were sent out, in which he was

named as a candidate for the presi-dency. Then a second set of ballot sheets were issued showing vice presi-

dent Boyle to be the only nominee for president. On the first ticket Hargrove

received the largest number of votes

for renomination, but he decided sev-eral months ago to lay down the work at the expiration of his present term,

April 1.

The discussion in which the fight

against only one candidate for an office

was waged started when President Hargrove suggested that in view of the fact that George W. Purcell had no

opposition for election as member of the national executive board, and with John Boyle the only nominee for the

presidency, that the convention vest the power of one delegate to cast the entire vote, electing them unanimously. This suggestion was placed in the form

of a motion.

Secretary Kennedy's report which

was approved by the auditing commit-

tee showed that the total fund in the district treasury is \$71,680.21, showing

an increase of \$32,292.60, or nearly dou-ble the amount in the treasury at the close of the last fiscal year, when the amount was \$39,387.61.

The district defense fund tax was reduced from twenty-five to ten cents,

although a number of delegates spoke

treasury and that even with the re-duction for the state fund the miners

would still be paying twenty-five cents.

MASS MEETING AT LINTON.

The question of acepting the proposed reduction in wages will be fully discussed at a mass meeting to be held

in the opera house at Linton Monday night. At that time National Vice-president Lewis will be present and

FOR THE WEAK AND AGED.

Noted physicians say the best thing for weakly persons and invalids is Speer's Port Grape Wine. His Burgundy and Claret Wines are used at dinner by the best society people in New York and Washington.

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Special representative in this county and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise an old established business house of solid financial standing. Salary \$21 weekly, with expenses paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expenses advanced; position permanent. We furnish everything.

everything.
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well established house in a few counties

calling on retail merchants and agents Local territory. Salary \$20 per week with expenses additional, all payable in cash

and rushing. Standard House, 330 Dear-

WANTED—Several industrious persons is each state to travel for house established

eleven years and with a large capital, to call upon merchants and agents for suc-

cessful and profitable line. Permanent

engagement. Weekly cash salary of \$24 and all traveling expenses and hotel bills

advanced in cash each week. Experience not essential. Mention reference and en close self-addressed envelope. THE NA

WANTED—Trustworthy Lady or Gentleman to manage business in this County and adjoining territory for house of solid financial standing, \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses paid each Monday direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 605 Monon Building, Chicago.

Citizens Phone 1166. 419% Wabash Ave.

JAS, T. LAUGHEAD, M. D.

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Position permanent. Business

born St., Chicago.

address the miners.

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CRS' EXCURSIONS, March 1 and 15, April 5 and 19, 1904 Good to return within twenty-one days from date of sale

> ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS COLO-NIST TICKETS VERY AT LOW RATES On sale same date, and to same points

Apply to Union Station or City Ticket Office, 654 Wabash avenue, for full particulars.

GEORGE E. FARRINGTON, General Agent.

Violence In Labor Disputes Editor D. Douglas Wilson of the Ma chinists' Journal has this to say anent 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 fall and bring down with it the cause for which it was evoked 'unwept and unsung.' Every workingman knows this and in his innermost heart feels that the advocacy of violence to assist in the labor struggle can only be detrimental."

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#### CENTRAL

## TRADES & LABOR COUNCIL

OF CLAY COUNTY

BRAZIL, INDIANA

although a number of delegates spoke in favor of keeping up the higher as-sessment in view of the fact there is some danger of a strike. It was pointed out, however, that at Indiana-polis convention a motion carried to Affiliated with
American Federation of Labor
Indiana Federation of Labor turn over fifteen cents to the national

> AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS United Mine Workers—Local 244
> Federal Labor Union 7145
> Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators
> Oarpenters' Union
> Team Drivers' Union
> Building Laborers' Union
> Barbers' Union
> Machinist' Union
> Stam Engineers
> Electrical Workers
> U.M. W. of A. Local 1544, Williamstown
> Officers
> U.M. W. of A. Local 554, Williamstown

oFFICERS

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

MEETINGS

Alternate Thursday evenings at Miners Hall.

CLINTON

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION

CLINTON, INDIANA

Affiliated with American Federation of Labor. Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS
Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers
Barbers' Union

Grarmakers' Union—Terre Haute
Carpenters' Union
Retail Clerks' Union
Musiclans Union
Womans' Union Label League
United Mine Workers—

Local 42 Lecal 130
Local 74 Local 120
Local 74 Local 130
Local 1365 Local 1671
Local 1061 Local 1982

OFFICERS

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

Every Sunday morning st9:30 o'clock in C. L. U. Hall. MEETINGS

SULLIVAN

## CENTRAL LABOR UNION

SULLIVAN, INDIANA

Affiliated with— American Federation of Labor Indiana Federation of Labor

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

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

President—T. S. Barns. Vice President—W. G. Nelson Secretary—C. L. Heck. Treasurer—T. W. Beed.

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

#### VINCENNES CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

AFFILIATED BODIES.

F. of L. No. 7118. arpenters No. 812. erks No. 251. garmakers No. 178. rick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers No 183 Sarbers No. 178.
Sarbers No. 82.
Sartenders No. 82.
Lectrical Workers No. 243,
ron Molders No. 400.
Aninters, Paper-Hangers & De
tone Catters.
E. Railway Employes No. 251.
Pypographical No. 365.
Lean Drivers No. 112.

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GLD BURGUNDY WINE



#### SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE NINE YEARS OLD.

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are many passed by any other when in the world-being produced under Mr. Speer's personal super-resion, at his own vineyards, the past forty years. Its purity and genuineness are guaranteed by the principal Hosnitals and Boards of Health who have examined it. It is particularly beneficial to the agest debilitated and the weaker sex. In every respect it is A WINE TO BE RELIED ON. (See truth the signature of ALFRED Spern, Pas-sale, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.)

Speer's (Socialite) Claret d in high estimation for its richness as a Dry Wine, specially suited for dinner use. Speer's P. J. Sherry wine of Superior Character and partakes of rich qualities of the grape from which it is

Speer's \*\* Climax Brandy ISA PURE distillation of the grape, and stands unrivaled in this country for medicinal purposes, and early it every respect to the high price old Cogn. Brandles of France, from which it cannot

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o many points in the following territory : Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Indian Territory, lowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebras ka, New Mexico. North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming, over the



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Gen'l Ag't Terre Haut

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## LAUNDRY

## Patrick M'Carthy's when certain alterations had been completed in their home they moved back



[Copyright, 1904, by C. N. Lurie.] RIMBLE 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 Ire- that they were very sure of his ultiland had nothing to do with the case.

Carthy'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

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 plano after dinner. Trimble cared lit-tle 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 the end of a yellow envelope which of the Irish as he and Corwin figured protruded from under the rug by the 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 almost immediately that Miss Carroll was far above the social level of that ble picked it up.

to it. During the succeeding winter Mr. Trimble, Mr. Corwin and Mr. Mc-Carthy 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 weary Miss Carroll at last or that the Irishman's too easy popularity 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 mate failure in any effort, and they Jealousy is a strange creature. For believed that he was always upon the instance, Trimble was jealous of Mc. 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. 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

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 Me-Carthy must have come in and gone out again without seeing the telegram. Trimble and Corwin decided It might lie there unperceived until the next day, and with this in mind Trim"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 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 Gaelic

By MICHAEL O'LEARY

[Copyright, 1904, by Hamilton Musk.] ILL the language of St. Patrick again become the common tongue of the Irish peo-ple? 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 : nd 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 the type of womanhood revealed in it. league are being established everywhere throughout the island, and the says a prominent Irish writer, "to imof the ancient language and its literature is taken up with such en-thusiasm as to stimulate the hope that the Gaelic tongue may yet resume its once honored place in history and let-

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 Ire-land, 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 large ly 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 d 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

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 Delrdre 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 Usuech," to "Der-

#### BRIGHTEST OF ST PATRICK

OME, bind as before dearest Erin, thy tresses With wreaths of the shamrack eternally green.
And pray, as of yore, to St. Patrick to bless us Who hall and revere thee as mother and queen!
Then joyfully spoile upon us the while
We sing a glad anthem to Freedom's sright ray That brilliantly gleams in the dawn's early beams

On this feast of the patron whose glors we cherish Too dearly to let our affection decay For thee, or our faith in thy future tra perish While yearly recurs of St. Patrick's day п

OW long has the shamrock bedewed by the weeping Of pitying angels told misery's tale How long has the harp in thy sanctified keeping But now let it sound thy fair Island arou The tones of thy triumph in tuneful array. While scraphs 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 dissever Thy bonds on a joyous St. Patrick's day!

IGH rises the sun of thy freedom's fair morning. Dispelling the darkness of davery's night.

The green and the gold of the banner adorning.

And crowning the thountains with liberty's light.

The land robbet flown, the sons have their own Restored as their might and forever to stay.

And, proud of the prize, they bid thee arise.

Content with no these than a displied station,

May full independence and sovereign sway.

Come to thee and make thee a world leading nation.

Some joyful and marry St. Patrick's day!

IV OM the ends of the earth come thy children, returning, To join in the joy of the rights thou hast gained. With oride of thee flushing, with love for thee burning. justiant 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 laurely and name. Till even Great Britain, from over the week Clasps hands with thee, vows to be sister alway, And begs thee torgive her for familie 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 time? when Trimble thought that Cor-win cas 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 BAL-

Carroll had American notions about 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 whiles she seemed to like nothing in the world so well as to play Mr. McCarthy's accompani-

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 fall 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 oc-Miss Carroll demanded punctuality and the most faithful devotion to her interests on the part of her cavaller 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 resent-ment 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 be 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 arraid that his Corwin would suggest some plan which it might be embarrassing to escape from, so he dodged Corwin during the evening and spent the time turning near midnight, he found the ments when that young gentleman could be prevailed upon to sing.

The Carrolls had a house in Winchester, which is a suburb of Boston, and turning near midnight, he sound turning near midnight near turning near turning near turning near turning near turning near midnight near turning near turning near turning near turning nea

"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. spent a pervous half hour v 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

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 Winchester by trolley. So, just for a bit of a joke, I fixed up a bogus telegram, telling him to meet her at the forthern 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."

Gaelic tongue with greater or less flu-ency, 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 tradi-tions 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 Gaelic revival, which is spreading ith wonderful rapidity thro the land. Never has the dving tongue of a people been resuscitated so quick-ly. 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 peas-antry and a few schelars of the an-cient literature. New everybody from the duke to the laborer has taken up literature from that of other nations in Gaelic, and it is popular alike in castic.

people of Ireland still speak the old and the lyrical poetry, Gaelic students maintain that there still exist in manuscripts of various ages about 500 tales. which only about 150 have been translated and printed, while a manu-script 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, poem originally composed in the eighth century had been preserved only in a seventeenth century manuscripts. 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 monas 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

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 de-gree of technical finish and the rare gift of narrative displayed. It is a world of barbaric grandeur, of unending strife, to which the earliest thies transport us, but also a world of noble though rugged ideals of chivalry, honor, loyalty and love, of picturesque figover which fancy has spread its wings. Nor is there any lack of thomes perennial interest to humanity—the struggles of the individual with his ns or against the trammels of the law, social conventions or against

mot and Grainne," or to "Liadain and Curithir." The Irish have always been a poetic

cople, 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 Oisin "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, hope ful spirit of the Irish race which has survived the persecution and repression of centuries. Some of the old Gaelle songs, such, for instance, as "Alleen Aroon," have been heard in Ireland for a thousand years.

While the specimens of Gaelic literature vet extant have been and will continue to be studied by generations of historians, folklorists and archeologists, 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

These were issued by the confederation of Kilkenny when it ruled I reland 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. ized in 1682, the law declaring that the more convenient payment of small sums of money Mark Newby's coppers, called Patrick's halfpence, shall pass as halfpence current pay."

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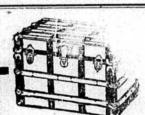
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#### JOINT AGREEMENTS.

HOW WILL THEY OPERATE ON A DE-CLINING LABOR MARKET!

An Interesting Industrial Problem Which May Require an Early Solution-Luke Grant Says Unions Do Not Look Ahead.

One of the most important questions in the industrial world at this time is the question of how the joint trade agreement is to operate on a declining market. Men prominent among employers who have given the question thought, like the late Senator Hanna and leaders of labor like John Mitchell, have given it as their opinica that the joint trade agreement comes nearer being a solution of the problem than any other method yet tried.

There has been much in the past five or six years to warrant this assumption. Wherever the joint trade agree ment has been tried strikes have been reduced to the minimum if not entirely avoided, and the harmonious relations between employers and employees have been strengthened. In Illinois there has been no strike in the mining industry since the joint agreement was made between the Illinois Coal Operators' association and the United Mine Workers in 1898. Wages have steadily advanced, and improved working conditions have been secured.

In the packing industry at the large packing centers in the country the same conditions can be seen, secured within the past three years through joint agreements. The packers have abandoned the policy long pursued by them of refusing to countenance an organization of their employees, and the result has been beneficial to both sides. In that industry also wages have increased, and general conditions have improved under the plan.

The relations between the National Founders' association and the Iron Molders' union also furnish a good example of what may be accomplished brough the trade agreement in a national way. In local matters the building trades, the metal trades and others prove that the joint agreement tends to prevent strikes and promote friendly relations.

It must be remembered, however, that it is largely within the past few years that the joint trade agreement has come to be recognized and that in those few years there has been a ris-ing market through a steadily increasdemand for manufactured products. Labor and capital have both organized rapidly, and both have benefited from the general prosperous con-dition of the country. The good de-mand for labor has tended largely to keep up wages, while the demand for products has assured the manufacturers of large profits. Combinations on both sides have aided the law of supply and demand and have kept up

It is only for a certain time, however, that these conditions can be maintained even through strong combinations. The question then that is of interest at this time is, Can the price of labor be kept up when the price of the finished product is falling? If the joint trade agreement can operate successfully on a falling market it may be accepted as the best solution of the problem, but from present indications it is doubtful if it will prove successful. It may be taken for granted without indulging in dreams that there is no such thing as a final and ultimate solution. The interests of labor and capital are in the very nature of things opposite, but the trade agreement has furnished a sort of common ground on which they can meet and at least reduce the friction

if they cannot remove it. While there is nothing approaching a panic visible in the present conditions, it is a fact that the tendency is toward retrenchment in all lines of business. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, continues his advice to unions that they must fight against wage reduc-It remains to be seen whether the advice is good or not, but at this stage it is at least open to some doubt. "If we are to go down, we might as well go down fighting," is a common expression heard just now among la-bor leaders. That of course is all right and is human nature if it is a choice between going down and accepting a slight reduction in wages. But it has not been shown that it is

A better and more sensible way to put the question is, "If it is a question of choice between preserving the wage scale or preserving the union, then preserve the union." No labor leader will dispute that the preservation of a union is of more importance than the temporary preservation of a wage scale. If he does, then he does not understand that with the union intact wages will again rise when the ten porary depression is passed. If it is disrupted and there is nothing in the way of free and unrestricted competi-tion, then wages will go still further

In all the joint trade agreements it

may be assumed that workmen are re-celving "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 in-stance, 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 re duction in the market price entirely from his profits, then the scale of \$4 a day was too low in the first place. But the upion 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 remem bered that all employers are not capi-

talists. 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 cause 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 joins trade agreement establish es 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 asso clation and the several unions in that industry expire. The market price of machinery has fallen-at least a littleand 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 Water loo, 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 re duction 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 Escept 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 to gether. It is education along that line that the unions need now. They should look a little into the future, and in de ciding questions of this character they should think not alone on presen 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, ft would appear wise to give this ques tion of wage reduction serious consid eration, and if it becomes a choice be tween the union and the wage scale let the scale go temporarily and preserve the union.-Luke Grant in Chicago Inter Ocean.

ber Union and Trust.

"Is not organized labor a trust, and where will you find a trust with such power and such dividends?" This ques tion was recently put to Samuel Gom pers, president of the American Feder ation 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 alm 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 at follows: In New York, 24,361; Buffalo. 4,395; Rochester, 828; Syracuse, 697; Albany, 201; Troy, 238; Schenectady, 187, added to the rolls of labor organ izations. 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 393,736, of whom 14,753 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 under the old law to get children into-factories and stores, the establishment of exclamatic co-operations

between the authorities which enforce the law and those that investigatethese 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 Octo-ber, 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 certifi-cates 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 fourteer years, but not until the present time has any real evidence of age been re-quired. There is good reason to bequired. lieve 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 fourteenyear-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 day light schedule simultaneously in all cities and towns the general executive board of the journeymen bakers has prepared a circular letter to the public

> 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 raft their opinions on the changes we alm 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.

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