DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, SATURDAY JANUARY 5, 1901.

FIVE CENTS.

THE ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM.

Mark Hanna to the Rescue-Look Upon the Roman Catholic Church

At times it would seem that some members of the possessing classes are by no means certain in their own minds as to the permanency of capitalist class rule, and do not hesitate to say so. But Mr. Mark Hanna is evidently little troubled by these gloomy forebodings. Here is his own account taken from the Times-Herald of December 1st, of how he reassured a timorous gentleman who gave it as his opinion that a struggle with socialism was unavoidable in the particularly mentions two factors

the present economic system: "When I was in New York," says Mr. Hanna, just after election, a thoughtful man said to me:

Well, we've saved the country again, but I tremble for the future. Sooner or struggle in this country between the forces of conservatism on one side and socialism may carry the day."

"I am not a bit afraid of that," replied Mr. Hanna, "and I'll tell you why, There are two things that will prevent One is the American school system: the other is the Roman Catholic church. That great church is just as much against socialism as the Protestant churches, as I happen to know, and in the last campaign, appeals to class hatred were frowned upon by the highest dignitaries and most influential men of the Catholic organization. As long as this restraining force continues to operate you need have no fear of so-

cialism dominating America." If the party to which this assurance was addressed really deserves the appellation of "thoughtful" it is not clear how he is to derive much comfort from Hanna's view of the situation. It may be conceded that in the control of the public school system capitalism possesses a strong bulwark but the press and pulpit are no less valuable for the same purpose. All these have been and still are equally opposed to socialism, and yet the latter has, in spite of such opposition grown to the extent that it makes "thoughtful" men "tremble." If Mr. Hama could designate the point

be worth something. The Socialist recognizes that the powers which Mr. still are being used for the perpetuation has no reason for supposing that the obstacles which have been powerless to stop its advance in the past will be any more potent to do so in the future.

claiming the Roman Catholic church as an ally in the continued plunder of the working class, Mr. Hanna stands even upon more doubtful ground. There are a few institutions still in existence which antedate capitalism, and of these by far the greatest and most important, is the very church which Hr. Hanna relies upon as an auxiliary against socialism. It has existed through various economic stages of human society, and has been enabled to do so by a knowledge of the law by which all organisms alone can continue to exist-the law of adoption the stages of slavery, serfdom and capitalism. In the transition periods be given. As it did not disappear with the Journal.

nomic stages, is there any good reason for believing that it is so bound up with capitalism that the destruction of the "THOUGHTFUL" MEN "TREMBLE" AT later involves it also? If plain deductions from history are of any value, we should say not.

The slave-holding class no doubt saw in the passing away of slavery the deas a Prop for Capitalism-He May struction of the church. But they were Be Mistaken-The Church Has mistaken. The land-owing classes, the Passed Through Several Economic rulers in the feudal ages, we know as a Stages-Will Drop Capitalism Too. historical fact, took the same view. They also were in error. Mr. Hanna stands in the same position today as the defender of capitalism. Is he as certainly right as the others were certainly wrong? It looks as if the whole matter rests upon the infallibility of Hanna, a dogma which we think will hardly meet with the universal acceptance, either from capitalists or Social-

Turning the above the other way round, it will be readily seen that the Roman Catholic church proposes to stay on earth, capitalism or no capinear future. To this end Mr. Hanna talism, and judging from the past the belief is well warranted that it knows which he considers stable bulwarks of how to do so. Like every other institution it has been used in the interests of the ruling class at different economic periods, but it was quick to see the inevitable passing away of these different ruling classes and adapt itself to the succeeding economic stage. And that later we're going to have a tremendous is the reason that it exists today as an important factor in human society. And for that reason also it will drop Mr. socialism on the other, and I am afraid | Hanna and his class just as soon as the necessity for doing so becomes appar-

In conclusion we would call the attention of our numerous Roman Cathocupation which this brutal labor-skinner maps out for the Christian churches of all denominations, their own included. It is essentially the same view gard to the religious institutions of the day, and is in the main the reason why they support them. The chief end of little woman in the stifling atmosphere "religion," as they see it, is to perpetuate the hell upon earth which capitalism has brought into existence, and the type of human being of which Manna is a fair representative, and this avowal upon his part is merely a corroboration of the oft-repeated declarations of Socialists on the subject. That Hanna, and the class he speaks for, will be ultimately disappointed in their exis none the less valuable to know from their own mouths upon what they depend for continuing class rule, wage slavery, and the robbery of the workers

producers. We want it all and should Hanna mentions, as well as all other lies are just as good as the next. Should existing institutions, have been and we work under lavish conditions that low may dress his family in the latest fashion and send them to the sea shore or the fashionable mountain resorts? We think not. How can we prevent this condition of affairs: that is, where the other fellow and his family enjoy all these things, and we swelter away at the bench for a pittance? There is only one answer: Organize and keep organizing; increase wages and shorten hours until we get our full share. Don't say this cannot be done, for it can. All that is necessary is too organize the craft. This can be done. It will be done. Don't listen to the fellow who continually says: "You can't do it." We have heard that cry ever since we have been in the labor movement, but the movements keeps right on growing and improving the conditions of the to environment. Its history comprises workers. Let everybody take courage. There is reason for so doing. There never was a time in the history of the tween these stages it has survived movement when the changes for orthrough a recognition of the law above ganization looked better.-Cigarmakers

ROB THEM AT WILL.

Why Labor is Especially Interested in the Policies of the Government Imperative Necessity for a Union of Farmers and Town Laborers. Farmer and Laborer Must Become Allies Against Their Common Foe

The people of different sections, occupations and races are unable to understand one another. Their suspicions of one another prevent their uniting against the common enemy, the monoppart o fthe country is seized upon by the enemy to scare the people elsewhere and unite them with himself.

This is why the forcible stretching of the flag (now used as a commercial asset) overs more peoples still more alien favors the public enemy, the monopolists, who "divide and conquer."

opportunities for exploitation which these people, both willing and unwilling subjects, will furnish to the enemy complicate the situation for American laborers and farmers. Whether forced with fire and sword to be our fellow subjects or willing peacefully to toil for the enemy from one-fifth to American laborers, there seems no possibility that American farmers and laborers can long profit by their competition or by their subjection.

A recently re-elected member of the Massachusetts house, Mr. Carey, sometimes closed in address to his proletarian constituents with the advice to volving all in blood and ruin. "We are not for reform; we are for revolution," is sometimes remarked among those pale audiences. "We will fight behind the barricades," exclaimed a slender of Boston poverty. The hard pressed but patient New England farmer among his cool fruit and vegetables, educated by the bitter Boston Journal, sent free, would not understand the

death dealing conditions which breed impatience with the existing order. He A year may thankfully heed the monopolists' calls to pay for a larger and still larger standing army to suppress expression preted and exaggerated by Old inheritances give people a disorder, a tendency to cling to

disorder, a tender, and strong in authority, and tremendous.

time for the regular troops.

tween the farmer and the town labor-

the west not being able to pay the 8 per

in their anxieties attempting to remedy

by legislation some monopolistic evils.

have been able to cultivate ill will be-

tween the sections as well as a deadly

bitterness against all individuals who

have been prominent in their attempts

to control monopolists. There was a

governor of Illinois who on petition of

many people, including the present sec-

retary of the treasury, pardoned some

anarchists. He had been a judge, and

in common with many he held that the

imprisonment was unjust. Afterward

according to the Chicago Times-Her-

ald, this governor refused a bribe from

gas monopolists amounting to \$1,000,-

00 and vetoed their "eternal monopoly

So far as the action of this man was

anderstood honest people have given

nis enthusiastic support. But monop-

lists have succeeded in linking dan-

gerous words with his name, so that

high society finds no characterization

of him too abusive to be in good taste.

The requblic in the grasp of the ene-

my can ill afford to crush its friends

and reward the enemy. But the sources

of information and advice are largely

in the hands of the enemy, and the re-

Bight bred and businesslike denuncia

tions of antimonopolists are especially

n use now. The monopolists' spokes-

men regret much that the leaders with

some following among common folks

can never open their mouths without

injuring their cause. They say that

what the American people demand

above all things in their representa-

tives are dignity and high seriousness

One can imagine these critics sitting

among the directors in the amphithea-

ters 2,000 years ago and finding much

to condemn in the movements of the

With the dignity and seriousness

born of transcendent self assurance

the monopolists agitate for ship sub-

sidy steals, for trust tariff protective

robberies, for Machiavelian currency

reforms, for military horrors with

which to buy blood drenched fran-

chises. The dignified and highly seri-

ous monopolists prefer now to pay in

blood for foreign franchises, and such

prestige have they acquired that their

ways look conservative and business

nen who fought with roaring lions.

grammer school, is the method of imperialists everywhere. The lords in Boerland systematically burning the homes of noncombatants, turning out KEEP THE WORKERS DIVIDED AND women and children to starve, the servants of American Monopolists ungratefully turning loose their soldiers upon a poor and primative people, former allies, the campaign of slander now begun to prove that Cuba is unfit to keep congress' solemn pledge with unless she yields all to American monopolists-all this is done by the enemy of American laborers and farmers. Not one friend of labor is in this kind of work. In a recent address to the annual

meeting of the national grange the grange master said: "In February, 1899, export rate on corn from the Mississippi river to New York was 13½ cents a hundred pounds. In February, 1900, the rate was 23 cents a hundred pounds, a difference of 91/2 cents per hundred pounds, or practically 6 cents a bushel on corn. Which of these rates was right? The 131/2 cent rate was voluntarily made by the railroads, and it is fair to presume that they could carry corn at that rate and make a fair profit. The farmers of the United States grew 2,200,000,000 bushels of corn in 1899, and, as the price of corn is affected all over the country by the cost of transportation, out of this one crop the selling value one-half the wages of the worst paid was reduced by the action of the railroads \$132,000,000, and this, too, without the farmers having one word to say about it. Protests are unavailing. An appeal to the interstate commerce commission under the present law would do no good, as the decision of the supreme court in 1897 gives them no power to fix rates. Will a requbpull down if necessary the temples lic, where the government is supposed they build, but might not occupy, intion and equal opportunities to transact business; allow one great interest, representing about one-tenth of the wealth of the nation, so to manage its business as to practically fix the value of all the other property of the country, to build up one locality, to destroy another to give special privileges to cer-tain men that they may monopolize all ines and crush all

deat Louis Napo not had done agay uld fall unless ned emperor

tells how when Napoleon III Palmerston, this act is now almost uni- gration, viz., the Scandil recognized as a disastrous had sworn to defend some workmen in crime." the north, feeling strong in the justice The necessities of our stock market. which rests on the backs of producers,

of their cause, marched towards Paris, the other fellow may enjoy all the bless intending to demand the restoration of are various and intricate. It is not unings of life? Should we work for the the constitution, bought with their fa- common for a professional man to repittance in order that the other fel- thers' blood. Did the military argue ceive two leters per day from stockthe justice of it? The utter exterminawithout risk. These discuss foreign wars and elections as matters entirely tion of those workmen was but a paswithin the ligitimate control of the The misunderstanding between the big manipulators. farmer and the farmer is less than be

Military movements in the United States now are entirely the result of intrigues and stock jobbery. America. isolated from the great fighting nacent interest which they promised and tions, is in no danger of the whirlwinds of fury of foreign foes, as the Lodges and Fryes and Platts and Quiggs and legislation created the monopolists Griggses make believe.

It is too much to ask that the opposition to all this dignified and serious imposition and cruelty to stop talking.

"O Caesar, we are about to die Salute you!" was the gladiator's cry But such politeness is excessive Words, however, are poor, weak things when men granted special privileges in a republic ungratefully, insultingly abusively assume control, and, with promises of prosperity unprecendented if left in control, and threats of calamity unbearable if expelled, compel a great people to destroy others.

No nervous invectives; no weak, wild acts are adequate. We must find out the truth in all its sickening detail and tell it plainly one to another. We must preach patiently, the enemy having captured the chief priests of our religion of the Prince of Peace, the gospel of peace among ourselves in all our organizations, knowing no enemy but the public enemy, the enemy of all mankind.

The farmers as they learn the nature of monopoly will become the natural allies of town laborers. Town people learn of affairs more rapidly. There are other allies. conservative students of history who have been roused to oppose those in power by the striking resemblance of these times to the times of the overthrow of republics. One of these lately showed his love for the republic by a gift of \$1,000 to the New England Anti-Imperialist league. It is peculiarly appropriate that the dwellers in Boston should object strongly to the late repeal of the Declarations of Independence. From 44 Kilby street have been sent out 400,000 pamphlets since Nov. 24, 1898. These pamphlets give the uncensored facts about imperialism. At the recent annual meeting a former governor of Massachusetts presided. Strong men and women were there with a steady purpose to continue their work, believing that the recent decision of the American people, made on a perversion of facts, would be reversed. Not all these anti-imperialists radically favor the producers, but their tendency is without doubt away from the bloodthirsty, who are the producers' enemy. The historian and essay-Colonel Higginson, who works with these people, wrote ten years ago:

Some day without a trumphet's call
This news shall o'er the world be
blown: The heritage comes back to all; The myriad monarchs take their sented if practiced by a teacher in a

ed Kingdom, all together contributed only 9,722 immigrants toward this increase, while Great Britain actually sent us a smaller number of immigrants than ever before." While Mr. Fitchie may be right as regards the effect of the law in keep ing out of this country the most desir-

NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OPPOSES

ays That it Keeps Out a Desirable

Class of Immigrants-Yet Is Not

Our Loss More Than Offset By the

Protection Afforded American La-

bor-Immigration Laws Are Not

Strong Enough to Protect Labor.

Thos. Fitchie, Commissioner of Im-

nigration of New York, gives it as his

opinion in his annual report, that the

contract labor law has served to bar

out of this country the most desirable

class of immigrants, and at the same

time made a most dangerous enemy in

the labor market of those who arrived

almost penniless and were compelled

"It is my earnest conviction that since

the passage of the law a large propor-

tion of the aliens deported as coming

in violation of the alien contract law

were of the very best class of allens

I further believe that their deporta

tion was of no benefit to the American

workingman, and, in fact, worked to his

disadvantage, because he was lulled in-

to a belief of security when, in fact,

ing here without a cent or any means

of livelihood, who was compelled to

take what was offered him or starve

and was his principle opponent and

most dangerous enemy in the labor

Contract labor is one of the two prin-

ciple causes of exclusion from landing

the other being that of persons likely

o become public charges from lack of

resources or from physical defects or

mere mental or physical inferiority."

This report, marking the close of the

mmigration, contains much of interest

to the laboring classes. It shows that

the total aliens arriving at the port of

the illiteracy of the races of the people

that arrived. The Portuguese and Ital-

ians rank about in the same order in

illiteracy. The figures show that the

greater the illiteracy the smaller the

amount of money per capita brought

people brought close to the same

namely, about \$30 each

mount of money per capita this year,

Commissioner Fitchie, continuing,

ries, the German Empire and the Unit-

Mr. Fitchle submits tables showing

New York for the year was 400.842.

to accept employment at any pric

they could get. Mr. Fitchie says:

coming here.

market.

CONTRACT LABOR LAW.

able class of immigrants, is not our loss in this connection more than eveny offset by the protection afforded our American workingmen who would be displaced by these aliens who come to this country and serve under contract at a lesser wage rate than that paid to the American laborer? That the contract system does offer a premium to immigration, there is no question, but should it be understood that if our aws restricting immigration are repealed that only the more desirable class of foreigners will land on our shores? While the repeal of our contract labor law might secure for us a greater num ber of the more desirable class of fore igners, we are of the opinion that it would be the means of not only increasing the influx that is now pouring in. but that it would bring in a class of laborers that under the contract system would lower the wage rate and divide the wages of our American work ingmen and fill our country with tramps seeking for employment. We have in mind a number of instances in which Italian laborers were given employment to the exclusion of Americans who were considered "less desirable," solely because the Italians were willing to accept an amount for their services that the American could not live upon. Is such a condition of affairs conducive to our social advancement? Yet, this is what the repeal of our contract labor law promises for us when we yield to the inducement that by its repeal we secure a better class of citizens. The foreigner who comes to America

under the present existing state of our laws, is induced to do so with the prospect of competing with the American laborer for American wages. It is true that circumstances may compel him to accept service at a lesser rate than that paid his American brother and thus constitute him a dangerous opponent, but after all he is not to be compared to the many who contract their services before coming over with a definite promise of employment to the exclusion of our Ameican workingmen. We do not assume that n each and every instance of the 400,-342 arrivals at the port of New York, that each one came inspired with a personal determination to compete with American labor at American prices, but it is our opinion that such of the number as did come inspired with this determination, are of a character whose citizenship is most desirable. greater number, no doubt, were induced o come through inducements held out by friends or relatives upon whom they will depend to a greater or less degree for support until they have acquired a knowledge of the customs and laws o our country. This latter class in their dependency, who were inspired with promises of protection and support, should they come to America, form a close analogy with that class who come here under contract labor laws, and

their effect upon the labor market almost identical.

The unprecedented influx of the past year is a question which invites our most earnest attention. It seems conclusive that our immigration laws are nadequate to control the serious situation that threatens American labor. From the commissioner's report it is evident that a majority of the arrivals are of a class that are least desired as citizens, being ignorant and impoverished-in short, a menace to society. It seems high time that more stringent neasures were adopted to close the door against this influx, by the framing of laws that will turn back the dross to the shore from which it comes. If t is the desire of the people to admit none but an enlightened class of foreiners to citizenship in the United States, et there be a law framed making the prerequisite to citizenship in the United States, the ability to read the con- Sewers' union and are good union girls, stitution of our country intelligently, visions of the present law, will insure

LABOR'S DEADLY BATTLE.

to all that we now desire.-The Rail-

way Conductor.

daster Workman Chamberlain Say It Is Soon to Be Fought.

upon the machinery of greed and a ducer, whether he is in the union or We believe that in the near future a deadly battle is to be fought in union establishments and say it has between organized labor and organized capital. It is to be a death grapple by the united forces of labor unions on the one side and the united forces of union label. the money unions on the other, and the highest court, the bankers' union, the lawyers' union, the trust union and the union of the professional politicians, the newspaper union, the ecclesiastical union and the international union of ancient snobbery, backed by the armies and navies of the world, will combine to overthrow organized conditions that it could remedy at the pollot box. The supreme court has already affirmed the decision, appealed of a labor union that may include a strike is to be a criminal. The federal attorney general to Hazelton to assist n establishing the right to shoot strikers. The military spirit is in the saddie. The rights of man are now i second to the dollar. We have

YOUNG WOMAN WHO ENTHUSIAS. TICALLY SUPPORTS THE LABEL.

Vhen She Marries, Her Husban Must be a Union Man, and He and Everything in the House Must Display Union Labels-It Will Be a Thorough Union House as a Result of a Happy Union.

"Stitch, stitch, stitch," but not in poverty and dirt, is the refrain of a ditty which might be sung daily by eight girls in Chicago who have the distinction of being members of the smallest labor organization in the city. They compose the membership of the Tick every one of them. The workshops in which, when combined with the pro- which they ply their calling are models of cleanliness. They work union hours and are stanch supporters of the principles of trades unionism.

The girls are engaged in the busines of manufacturing matresses, and, while their organization is run independent of the Mattress Workers' union, which is composed of men, their interests are Organized labor has long been a clog so closely connected that they work in perfect unison and contribute an equal share of the exertion put forth in maintaining union conditions. They are enthusiastic advocates of the union label placed on all mattresses manufactured benefited them to such an extent that they are determined to buy no goods of any description that do not bear the

Talking to a reporter one of them

"The man I marry must be a go unionist and have his card punched u to date. When we furnish the house must bear the label of the Woodworkers' union, and our linen and bedcloth ing will have to be adorned with the label of the Textile Workers' organ ization; the stove he starts up will bear the label of the Molders' union the coal he brings up from the cells be ornamented with the label of

aristocracy of wealth, supported by a forced tax of "interest, profit and rent," wrung from every toller. As a box of cigars for a Christmas p long as organized labor contented itself by growling at conditions and its leaders could be worked to organize a strike when the market is overstocked, as long as the workingman depended on the strike remedy, but voted with the proprieter, he was happy in the belief that he was a sovereign, and the tinued: ooss was contented because the army and the Gatling gun were behind him. It is because the Sampson of labor has begun to recognize his duty and be-

cause it is now cheaper to destroy the unions than to pacify them, because the toilers must hereafter be content with smaller wages, so the larger share of profits can be given to the capitalists that we make this prediction.-Annual Address of General Master Workman Chamberlain to Knights of Labor.

New York Sweat Shops.

It is an old story-overcrowded tenements, sweatshop abominations, poorly paid workers and epidemic danger was retold with new and dreadful details by the factory law committee of the Central Federated union at the meeting of that body.

Chairman de Costa of Cigarmakers union, No. 13, read the committee's report, which described its tour with regular factory inspectors through that section of our city now under the social science microscope—the lower east side. The investigators "found things" particularly deplorable in parts of Allen and Chrystie streets, East Broadway, the Bowery and Mulberry street, notwithstanding that the factory inspector's department during the past 16 months has issued 26,000 licenses for tenement workshops which are therefore understood to be in sanitary and lawful condition

The committee discovered handsome garments from Broadway firms down in these insanitary workrooms-there were ten beds in one three room apartment—to be finished at from 21/2 to 3 cents apiece for coats and pantaloons. In a Division street bedroom the visitors found a rich sealskin coat, which was traced to a wealthy woman who had given it for alteration to her up town tailor.-New York Journal.

While the agitation against the 'rat" printing offices is going on, it will be well to remember that Eaton & Co., in Chicago, publish school books bearing the union label.

The International Typographical unon issued charters during past month in Shamokin, Pa.; Stratford, Ont. Bowling Green, Ohio; Hanover, Pa. Beaumont, Texas; Sunbury, Pa.; Minneapolis, Minn.

The strike at the Royal City Planing Mills, Vancouver, involving 400 men has been declared off, the bosses promising to defer cut in wages till spring The Labor Advocate of Jacksonville Fla., is making a warm fight against the Clyde Steamship company. The They ask for increased wages, sh company had trouble with their deck

If I should ever be tempted to buy

The young enthusiast who was b ing a prospective union home stoppe to take breath, but in a moment co "When I send out our wed invitations, the printers' label will that performs the marriage ceremon will have to be in sympathy with trades union movement. If we can afford a conveyance to carry us to church. I will insist on an automobile because I will be able to secure a drivr who is a member. I the Automobi Drivers' union, and if we should be in position to own a bicycle built for two my man will have to purchase one bearing the label of the Bicycle Workers' union. I do not patronize prison nade goods, and the broom I use mus bear the label of the Broommakers' un on as a safe guard. When I buy package of tacks to fasten my carpet the package will bear the union label. Upon being asked if she considered the Tackmakers' label a safeguard against hitting her fingers with the hammer she smiled and said. "I really can't say, but this I do know-if I bought non-union tacks my conscience would bother me so that I would cer-

"I don't intend to marry a man that drinks liquor," she proceeded, "but men are so deceitful that often you don't get on to their little tricks until you have married. If I should happer to get a man that drinks, of course won't like it, but if he must drink, I will insist on his drinking beer that has the label of the Brewers' union on and I come from Missouri too. can't fool me. I have to be shown, and the only way you can convince me that goods are made under union conditions is to show me the union label."

tainly get nervous and surely bang my

The interviewer, despairing of being able to conceive information on the desired subject, made preparations to eave, but was promptly buttonholed and brought to task because he did not wear congress shoes. "You ought to wear congress shoes," said the fair advocate of union made goods. On expressing a wish to be enlightened as to why he should wear a style of shoes that had ceased to be popular she said: 'Because if people don't wear congress shoes the Elastic Gore Weavers' union will go out of existence, and they have sent an appeal asking all union peop o wear congress shoes and create a de mand for them. I am wearing them now and am persuading my friends to call for them when they buy shoe from a union clerk."-Chicago News.

The principal cities of Texas are in he throes of a strike of telephone girl and other employes of the South Telephone and Telegraph company hours, pay for overtime and better uau commodations.

Gately's Good Goods

CASH OR CREDIT.

Clothing, Furniture, Clocks, Al= bums, Bibles, Wringers, Washers, Silverware, Rugs and Carpets.

We carry a very select line of UNION MADE CLOTHING, just what you want. Part down and balance in weekly payments.

GATELY'S

ike, the only honorable or possible "Those who work wth me I will reward: those who work against me I will crush," said Emperor William No. 8 East Super or St., Duluth, Minn. frankly at the time of his coronation And this method, which would be re-