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VOL. 5—NO. 5.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1903.

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PUBLICITY.

BY J. L. MCCREERY.

I am washing at my tub;
All day I diligently rub,
And squeeze, and wring and rinse,
The clothes, and thus my living earn.
I was reading yesterday,
Which was Sunday, by the way,
For other days I cannot find
The time to read, if so inclined,
And there among the news I saw
That congress lately passed a law
That trusts must publish now and then
(I did not notice where or when)
A statement by which all can see
Just where they stand financially.

Upon another page I read
Another article that said
The washtub trust possessed in all
So many millions capital;
The different items of expense
Were in the aggregate immense;
But notwithstanding all they spent,
The dividends were twelve per cent.
But knowing that, I cannot see
What use the knowledge is to me;
I recollect that for this tub,
In which my clothes I daily rub,
I paid considerably more
Than I had ever paid before.
My coal this winter cost me twice
At least the ordinary price;
With great advance on butter, meat
And everything I have to eat,
While Chinese laundries through the town
Have forced the price of washing down.

Suppose a lamb—outside the fold,
Amid the darkness and the cold,
With wolves that roamed the forest through—
Would he be safe because he knew
How many fangs were in their jaws,
And just the sharpness of their claws?
So if the coal and sugar trust,
And others that I hear discussed,
Were each and all to send me here
An accurate statement every year,
Since I, for everything I use
Would have to pay just what they choose,
I must confess I cannot see
What special benefit to me
Would come from such "publicity."

NOTES AND COMMENT.

THE evidences of the existence of the class struggle are now so plain that it seems that the dullest workingman should be able to see that the interests of the workers and their masters are diametrically opposed to each other.

The organization of trades unions for the purpose of wringing concessions in the matter of wages and conditions of employment from the master class is in itself an evidence that there is a struggle between the owning class and the dispossessed working class.

The manifestations of the class struggle are becoming more frequent and the capitalist class is becoming more class-conscious every year. The street car strike in this city, in which big and little capitalists and politicians of all capitalistic political parties were solidly arrayed against the workers has passed into history.

Last week a similar movement was started in the little city of Columbus, Ind. The employes of a factory in that city recently struck for recognition of their organizations, the enforcement of an apprentice rule, and better conditions. The strike was virtually lost, but to prevent further trouble, the "business interests" of the town which might suffer if the wealth producers were idle, have organized an "employers' association." The speakers at the meeting all announced that there was no antagonism toward organized labor, but that they did object to the acts of labor organizations, and that they intended to "run their own business." One ridiculous feature of the meeting was when the chief speaker, who had been imported for the occasion referred to Homestead, Chicago, Pana, and the other bloody battlefields on which the blood of labor has been shed at the behest of capitalism as "crimes of organized labor."

Another evidence of the class struggle of last week was the act of the governor of Colorado in sending the troops to Colorado City, where a strike has been in progress. There was no rioting or disturbance near the scene of the strike, and a Terre Hautean who was in Colorado City the day before the troops were called for tells me that the place was as quiet as this city. The strikers were firm and the prospects of winning were good, so the militia was necessary to the success of the corporations, and it did not require any disturbance to call them out. The mere fact that the capitalists wanted them was sufficient for their slave in the governor's chair.

Still another evidence that the interests of capital and labor are not identi-

cal was the injunction granted by a federal judge prohibiting the employes of the Wabash railroad from striking. The judge is the representative of the capitalist class, and as such, simply serves his masters faithfully.

A PRESS dispatch states that the Indiana National Guard will be equipped before the next annual camp with Krag-Jorgensen rifles and a new "riot bullet" will be provided which has two bullets which are especially adapted for quelling riots.

It is needless to state that this new departure is taken in special reference to the needs of the dear workingman who might rebel against the demands of the masters that they be content with a smaller portion of the wealth they produce. The workers ought to be proud of this manifestation of friendship; for they are really the power that supplies this new innovation for their slaughter. It is the crystallization of their divided power between the political agents of their masters and returned to them in a leaden hail of death. For it is manifest that if workingmen were united at the ballot box they would not be so foolhardy as to build scaffolds to execute their own class. Those new "riot bullets" will never pierce the breast of the exploiter, but his victim will be the target unless he is willing to submit to seritude in silence. It is only when workingmen have the intelligence to place their own class in political control that these gruesome preparations for their slaughter will cease, and the only redeeming feature of the above news is that its very publication will promote this end. Let us be thankful for that.

THE jury at Charleston, W. Va. charged with the investigation of the shooting of union miners by an armed body of men under a deputy United States marshal have rendered a verdict which states that the men "came to their death by being feloniously shot under his direction." The men who were killed were all in their homes when the uniformed assassins fired upon them without a note of warning and fell dead in their tracks. One of the posse stated that not a shot was fired by the miners and the whole affair was an outrage.

This massacre occurred under the direction of an agent of "our government" and though they have been indicted for their bloody work it is questionable whether they will receive anything more than a reprimand for it. It is such cold blooded massacres as these which is fast destroying the faith of workingmen in that capitalist virtue known as patriotism which teaches that the killing of a human being, providing the butcher is clothed in a uniform of blue and brass buttons, is a sacred duty. As Prof. Heron has well said, patriotism is nothing but crime with a flag over it.

Wave the stars and stripes and you have the privilege of poisoning vast numbers of men with rotten beef or murdering barbarous peoples who have no desire for shoddy goods and rum and other blessings of civilization. But become a patriot on a small scale and chastise a real enemy who has robbed you of all that is dear and the stripes that will be the symbol of your prowess will be those of the prison garb.

THE ministers of the city have given notice of their intentions of wiping out gambling dens and closing them forever. A sort of "vice crusade," which is the fashionable thing in many eastern cities, is to be inaugurated. While we do not question the sincerity and earnestness of these good people we do question their wisdom and methods and predict the same failure here as they have met elsewhere.

It is only because gambling, such as poker, roulette, etc., are not the regular and legalized form of getting the wealth produced by others that it is opposed by these good people. Were it a legitimate business wherein hundreds of women and children were the raw material on whose labor the employing class gambled and lived there would be, and is not now, any protest against it, but, on the contrary, these unfortunates would be told that profits and the whole system of capitalism is a "vale of tears and suffering" which must be patiently endured in order to secure a "home over there." A pleasant philosophy, and one that "pays" the industrial gambler, to be sure. Just because it is profitable to this class is the

very reason that our good people dare not oppose it, for it is on the revenue derived from this source that they, in the main, draw their salary.

We well remember on several occasions when street fairs were held in our streets that this same body of men decided to keep out the vulgar shows, which were always a feature of the carnivals, but their failure is a matter of history. In resolutions which were adopted in all the churches in the city "denouncing" these vulgar features they were particular to proclaim in one clause "our allegiance to the legitimate business interests of the city." And it was these very "legitimate business interests of the city" which were responsible for bringing the objectionable shows here. They dared not proclaim that the source from which they derived their support was the same which made possible the thing against which they protested. So long as the church is dominated by the profit system they will suffer humiliating defeat in their attempt to wipe out the blots on our social system.

It will certainly be a sacrifice for any minister to proclaim from the pulpit that "legitimate business interests" is the basis of all forms of gambling and swindling for such a proclamation renders them hostile to the profit system and endangers their jobs. But some have seen its truth even in this city and had the courage to voice their convictions and paid the penalty by having to leave the city and accept less remunerative positions.

THE above had hardly been put in type when a conference was held between a committee of ministers and the mayor, and the position taken above was vindicated by the interview which followed.

The mayor stated plainly that the "business interests" of the city were in favor of a wide open town, and to clinch his argument stated that before the street fair last year he received a petition from the business men asking that the town be made wide open which was signed by all merchants as well as the saloonkeepers. He also stated that he could not act contrary to those interests.

Thus, according to the statement of the mayor and the resolutions adopted in the churches over a year ago, both are controlled by the business interests of the city, and any attempt to wipe out social evils must not threaten those interests. Capitalist interests are of primary importance. The churches have no logical argument to present against the mayor's position, for the latter is merely a frank confession that the influences which tie his hands are identical with those which bind the church.

WHAT do you think of this? I have been hammering at the board of health for closing the schools and for forcing school children to be vaccinated or stay out of school, and calling upon them to enforce the same rules on the parochial schools, theatres, Sunday Schools, churches, gambling houses, saloons, street cars, stores and other public places, and now the doctors agree with me. The medical society met last Friday night—the night after the celebrated banquet which was to eulogize the health board, and didn't—and adopted resolutions along the lines that I suggested. The only difference between me and the doctors is that they believe in vaccination, and I believe that it is a humbug. But we both believe that if a pupil in the public school should be forced to be vaccinated or to stay at home that the pupils in the parochial schools should be forced to abide by the same rule. We believe that if a workingman's house should be quarantined that a banker's should also—or at least I and a few of the doctors do.

A great deal was made this week when the manager of an express company was quarantined. The Express had to mention the fact that there was no discrimination in the headlines. But the Express has never told the public that the house next to the postoffice was not put under quarantine when a case of smallpox was taken from it to the pest house.

The temporary injunction granted the anti-vaccinationists which was the cause of the schools being closed last week, was dissolved last Friday, and the schools were opened Monday. The vaccination organs announce that there are about 1,000 of the 7,000 pupils absent, while the antis claim that at least 2,000 are out of school.

BORROWED OPINIONS.

The child of a workingman should be to him as bright and lovely a flower as ever bloomed in the garden of childhood. The purity of its young life should not be brought in contact with crime and iniquity. The laborer owes his posterity the protection of his ballot, and when he confiscates that constitutional weapon to subserve the interests of politicians and corporations, he has committed a crime against himself and the helpless child whom he was instrumental in ushering into the world. If he fails to protect it before it is legally able to wield the elective franchise in its own defense, he is morally responsible for the crimes it may commit against society.—Miners Magazine.

At the rate we are proceeding under capitalism it will not be long until there will be no competition left, except that in the labor market. Our wages today are not determined by the amount of wealth we produce, as they should be, but by competition between the laborers. And the tragedy of it is that the man that has the greatest number of little mouths to feed is compelled to bid lowest and finally the little ones themselves are forced into the mill of profit grinding to compete in their turn against the father.—H. L. Hughes.

So long as the tools of production are so complex that it takes thousands of men to use them, private ownership of those tools gives a "special privilege" to the owners as opposed to those who must use them and cannot own them.

This is the "special privilege" at which the Socialist is striking. He sees it can be abolished only by making the ownership correspond with the use, that is, by making the ownership of the collectively-used tools also collective.—A. M. Simons.

Ask your storekeeper which he would rather have a customer, one who gets \$1.50 a day or one who gets \$2.50.—International Metal Workers.

J. Ogden Armour cleared \$600,000 in his recent wheat deal; and still there are people who refuse to admit that wealth is the result of "industry, temperance and economy."—Labor World.

That Washington story to the effect that John D. Rockefeller telegraphed nine senators to fight the anti-trust bill looks very gauzy. Rockefeller don't do business in that way. He knows how many senators he owns and they know what he wants, and when he desires to influence others his small army of henchmen get busy without telegrams, fireworks and brass bands.—Cleveland Citizens.

When a person learns the first principles of Socialism they are so reasonable and plain that he accepts them and thinks he understands Socialism. He does; but after he has read or studied a year or two he finds that he is just beginning to get hold of the subject. He may keep this up for a great many years and still see more to learn. That is because socialism is a science and related to every other part of life and its problems.—Colo. Chronicle.

The capitalist's idea of prosperity is to get as many people at work as possible in day-long factory employment. The Socialist's idea is to so distribute the burden of the world's production as to put most of it on machinery and the rest so placed on the people that only short-day work will be necessary, with many rest days and ample vacations. This means, of course, that no one shall escape his share of the work. If the capitalists have their way to the fullest it means that the workers are shut up away from the sun during the most of the day light hours. When the Socialist win the workers will be restored to the sunlight. Their health will be the first consideration. It is a crime to keep human beings out of the sun's rays.—Social Democratic Herald.

Father Thomas McGrady, the eloquent lecturer, at the Grand Opera House, Sunday afternoon, March 22. Subject, "Socialism and Religion."

Socialism and Religion

FATHER T. McGRADY

Author of "Beyond the Black Ocean," "Socialism and the Labor Problem," "A Voice From England," "Unaccepted Challenges," "The Mistakes of Ingersoll," etc.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 22

SOCIALIST NEWS

OMAHA, NEB., March 7, 1903.

The Washington dispatches in a Massachusetts paper announcing that the Republican national committee, through Mark Hanna, chairman, has outlined plans for a mighty campaign of "education" against Socialism...

Local charters have been granted during the past week to Norfolk, Va., and Fairhope, Ala. The South is waking up.

A three months' lecture tour of the Carpenters' unions in the Middle Western states, is being arranged for Comrade John W. Slayton, of New Castle, Pa., Socialist councilman and business agent of the Trades and Labor Assembly of that city...

John C. Chase addressed fifteen meetings in Florida, had large crowds and organized two new party locals. He reports that state as the most promising for Socialism he has visited.

The new edition of the national platform, containing the "Anti-Fusion" and the "Trade Union" resolutions adopted at the last national committee meeting, is now ready. This makes an effective four page propaganda leaflet that should be widely distributed...

The Massachusetts legislature on March 3rd refused to pass a bill giving the Socialist Party representation on the ballot law commission and the boards of election throughout the state. The debate upon the measures was most bitter. Carey, Socialist, contended that the 34,000 men who voted the Socialist ticket last election were entitled to see the votes counted...

Comrade S. J. Hampton, of Bonham, Texas, and State Secretary Morgan, of Nebraska, are preparing to make organizing tours of their states.

In ten towns in Massachusetts, where the Socialists had a ticket in the election of March 2nd, the total Socialist vote increased from 1,622 the last state election to 4,425.

Returns from the annual town and city elections, held in Maine and Massachusetts on March 2nd, show great increase for the Socialist Party. In every place where there was a ticket in the field a large increase in votes over the state election, was polled.

In Massachusetts, the Socialists swept Amesbury and defeated a combination of Republicans and Democrats, by electing the full board of selectmen, in the persons of Jason Spofford, Jeremiah J. Reardon and David Tyler. This is Spofford's fourth term as selectman. Dr. John Quincy Adams, who was the Socialist Party candidate for lieutenant-governor last election, was re-elected member of the Assembly Board of Health for a term of three years.

There has been a strike of carriage workers in Amesbury for two months and as the Socialists openly championed the strikers' cause, Spofford using his power as selectman in their favor, the manufacturers united the Democrats and Republicans in order to defeat the Socialists, whose candidates were all members of the union. The election contest was the hottest in the city's history, and the capitalists did their utmost to defeat the Socialists, who were triumphant. All the selectmen selected have been active Socialists for years, and Representative Carey, Mayor Flanders, of Haverhill, and others took part in the campaign.

In Stoughton, where the Socialists had a ticket in the field for the first time, they elected five officials, including James J.

Capan as selectman and Lena A. Cobbett, member of the school committee. The campaign was a red hot one. Stoughton is in the Brocton congressional district.

In Sangas one selectman was elected for the first time. In Lewiston, Bath, Auburn and Rockland, Maine, large gains were reported over previous elections.

"The Comrade" for March is a notable issue in every sense of the word. The cartoon by Ryan Walker and the many other illustrations are excellent. Among the chief literary features are Jack London's "How I Became a Socialist," which is written in the noted novelist's best style. The "London Residence of Karl Marx," and "Socialist" and "Socialist Democrat," the story of the names we bear, both by Editor Spargo. Photographs which have never before been published in any country of the houses where Marx lived and wrote "Capital" and other works and where he died are given, as well as two portraits of Robert Owen. "The First Socialist" which have never before been published, and one of Bronterre O'Brien "The First Socialist Democrat." Lady Florence Dixie, Lucinda B. Chandler, M. J. Konikoff, Frank B. Stuhlman, Peter E. Burrows and Professor Edward H. Griggs are among the other contributors.

The Comrade, 11 Cooper Square, N. Y.

"SOCIALISM AND RELIGION."

Father McGrady to Lecture Sunday, March 22. The general uneasiness that is manifest today in the industrial world—and in fact, our whole society—presupposes us to be on the verge of a social revolution.



future; what has caused the complex problem to arise; what form it will assume in bringing about this social transformation; what is the nature of the changes about to be inaugurated, is the great burning question in the minds of the American people today.

To properly analyze this "Labor Problem"; to trace its development from the first periods of working class revolts; to make plain the effect upon the present society and the results of the final settlement, requires the efforts of one who is a careful student of economics and a close observer of current events.

Such a man is Rev. Thos. McGrady and for the past fifteen years he has spoken from the pulpit and lecture platform with such force as to command attention from the whole nation as an orator and authority on economic subjects.

As an orator he has no superior, and few—if any—equals. While very forceful and earnest he is also absolutely fearless and delivers a severe arraignment of the captains of industry for their monopolization of the world. He is intensely interesting and never fails to please all who hear him, even though they may not agree with his views.

The era of prejudice is passing and the people are desirous of looking upon both sides of all questions, foremost of which are those bearing on economic subjects. In order to supply the demand for lectures upon these subjects arrangements have been made for Father McGrady to deliver his lecture on "Socialism and Religion" at the Grand Opera House on Sunday afternoon, March 22.

Father McGrady was born in Lexington, Ky., on the 6th day of June, 1833, and was educated at Bardonia, Ky., and Kankakee, Ill. His ancestors were sturdy Irish revolutionists, and had been identified with every movement for freedom in the history of Erin. For many years the militant priest has been engaged in the work of saving humanity from industrial bondage, and he has not hesitated to take any step which he deemed essential for the realization of his hopes, and his name is known on both sides of the Atlantic, and in every part of the globe where the light of modern civilization has shown, as the champion of the toiling hosts. He is the author of many books on Socialism, which have been translated into several tongues. He was ordained in 1857, and has served fifteen years in the active service of the ministry in Galveston, Houston and Dallas, Texas; Lexington, Cincinnati and Bellevue, Ky., which latter charge he resigned on the 8th of December, 1902 to devote his time to the cause of freedom.

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BOOK REVIEW.

HARRY ASHTON by H. A. Dague; published by Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago. Cloth, 75 cents.

The greatest need of the hour is a Socialist novel, artistic, realistic, profoundly absorbing and accurate in presenting the science of the order of society. No attempt to write such a book has been more successful than the short story of "Henry Ashton" by H. A. Dague. The narrative in itself is interesting and expositions of the doctrines of Socialism are interspersed throughout the story at very opportune intervals. The villain, Thomas Lawson, is so genuine and at the same time such a typical pathological product of the modern anarchistic "struggle for existence," that the study of one case like him ought to make the thoughtful man a Socialist. He was born in an interior town of New Jersey, the son of a clergyman, and his motto was to get money by all foul means possible, just so that he would avoid discovery. It is too bad that many can see his rascality so plainly and fail to recognize the greater curse to humanity perpetrated by the robber barons of modern industry. The millionaire's widow also has a truly capitalistic mind in that she is willing to sacrifice her daughter, soul and body, on the altar of a loveless marriage, for their economic interests. The arguments for Socialism are clear and forcible, and all current objections to its theories are adroitly overturned.

The picture of Socialism as established on the island of Zealand may be considered somewhat Utopian, but all the suggestions given as to the new regime must prove fruitful if rightly considered. The author explains Direct Legislation and the Right to Recall as a basis for a truly democratic government. Of course these measures along with Woman Suffrage are a part of the Socialist program and will be inaugurated together and therefore should be explained and advocated. All Socialists will be benefited by reading this book, but it was written for the uninitiated and as such will do excellent work, and no harm whatever.

The March Cosmopolitan.

The Cosmopolitan Magazine for March contains a number of noteworthy articles. "The Police System of Europe," by Avery D. Andrew, formerly police commissioner of New York, embodies many of the results of the investigations of the author on his recent official visit to Europe, where he went to study the police system of the leading countries. It is capably illustrated. "The Selection of a Home" by Charles A. Martin, Professor of Architecture at Cornell University, is the first of the twelve articles on the general subject of "How to Administer a Household." Louise Parks Richards contributes an interesting personal sketch of the great painter, Von Lenbach. Two other character sketches deal with James Brooks Dill, the prominent corporation lawyer, and Edward Henry Herriman, the Western Railroad Czar. Elbert Hubbard, in an article on "A Gladiatorial Reminiscence," makes out a strong case against football as it is played today, and Tom Misson discusses how many men a girl should be engaged to before she marries. "The Woman of Fifty," by Mrs. Wilcox Woodrow, deals with the victory of modern woman over her hereditary enemy, Time. Other articles are: "The Young Napoleon," by Field-marshal Vicount Wolsey, K. P.; "Mankind in the Making," by H. G. Wells; "Insurance as a Profession," by Charles F. Thwing, LL. D., president of the Western Reserve University; and Beauty in the Modern Chorus." The March Cosmopolitan also contains four complete stories in addition to Henry Seton Merriman's new novel, "Balasch of the Guard."

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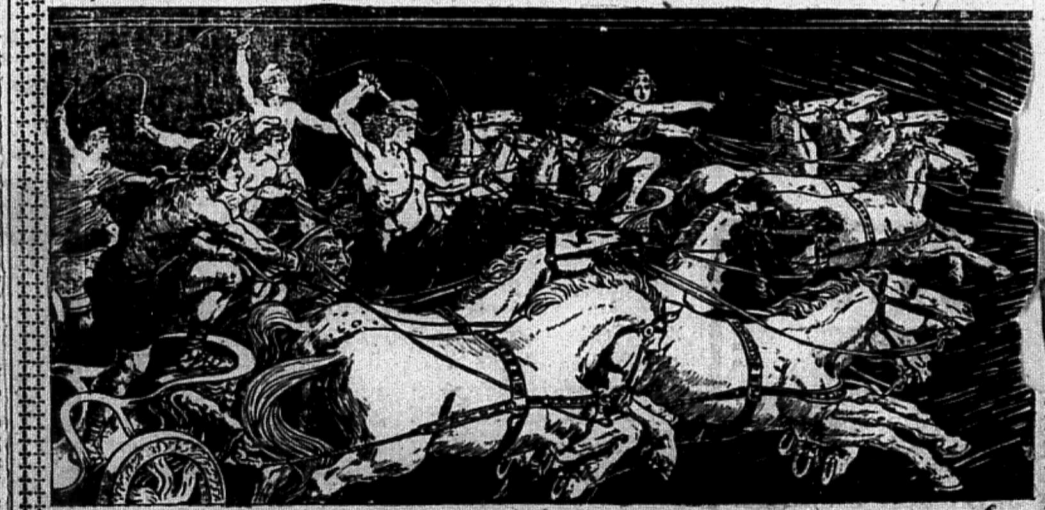
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