

# LABOR WARS ON SOCIALISM.

The socialists, ever on the alert for an opportunity to attack a possible weak place in the bulwark of trade unionism, in order to plant upon its ruins a movement for the realization of their vaunted Utopia, have recently issued a call for a convention to meet in Chicago, June 27th, 1905.

This information is derived from a document addressed "To the Workers of the World," copies of which in several languages are being scattered broadcast in every industrial centre of the country. This document is entitled "A Manifesto," and purports to be issued by an organization styled the "Industrial Movement of America." Its subject matter mainly consists of a virulent indictment of the whole trade union movement, under nine several counts. Let us briefly glance over these charges.

The first count condemns the trade union because "it is blind to the possibility of establishing an industrial democracy, wherein there shall be no wage slavery."

This sounds very nice; but the writer is of opinion that a vast majority of the workers would prefer capitalist wage slavery to socialistic slavery without wages, although it is possible the socialist boarding house or barrack would put up a superior article of hash and enough of it for a man with the regulation socialist's appetite.

The second count charges that the trade union "shatters the ranks of the workers in fragments, rendering them helpless and impotent on the industrial battlefield."

This charge is simply absurd, since the trade union originally found the workers shattered in the dark valley of despair, and has led them to the upper heights of unity and social progress.

The third says, "separation of craft from craft renders industrial and financial solidarity impossible."

This is absolutely untrue, seeing that the existence of local unions does not prevent the solidarity of each craft in its national union, nor does the existence of national unions preclude the greater solidarity known as the American Federation of Labor.

The fourth declares that "union men scab upon union men."

So far as this count goes, such vile conduct is a rare exception to the rule; nevertheless, there has been known more than one union, a majority of whose members were socialists, which would take part in a conference of employers and union delegates, and when a scale of wages was unanimously adopted, deliberately work for one-third less wages than the scale agreed upon.

The fifth states that "craft jealousy leads to the attempt to create trade monopolies."

This accusation is certainly very inconsistent coming from men whose darling wish is the creation of a monopoly greater than any the world has ever known.

The sixth recites that "prohibitive initiation fees are established that force men to become scabs against their will."

Certainly, such men's wills must be very weak; yet the writer has known the profession of socialistic principles to serve as an excuse for the non-payment of even nominal initiation fees.

The seventh accuses trade unions of "fostering political ignorance among the workers."

If this is so, it is good that the trade union is not made a breeding ground for the raising of petty politicians and such boodles hunting as could be named.

The eighth is almost a repetition of count five. It declares that trade unions "may be used to assist employers in the establishment of monopolies."

The ninth and final denunciation of the trade unions is that they "hinder the growth of class consciousness."

This charge, as will be apparent to all, is as false as any of the preceding ones, for since that time when the workers of this country banded together as workers, and not as citizens, the trade unions have remained a standing manifestation of class consciousness, and also a denial of the possibility of solving social questions by political means.

The manifesto then goes on to state in language evidently borrowed from the Communist Manifesto of Karl Marx (London, 1847), and of the statutes of the International Workingmen's Association (London, 1864), that "previous attempts for the betterment of the working class have proved abortive because limited in scope and disconnected in action."

Arriving at length at the real gist

of the manifesto, there is found ample confirmation of the deplorable fact that this is an open declaration of war, as shown in the following passage:

"Universal economic evils afflicting the working classes can be eradicated only by a universal working class movement. Such a movement is impossible while separate craft and wage agreements are made, and while energies are wasted in fruitless jurisdiction struggles, which serve only to further the personal aggrandizement of union officials."

One may forbear to recite the names of the 26 signers of this unfortunate manifesto because an organization of this character is invariably of greater importance, for good or evil, than the persons composing it. It is desirable, however, that the trade union attitude toward socialism should not be misunderstood.

Careful study of the complex laws governing social affairs is a necessity of the present age, and action is also necessary to remedy the evils which wage workers suffer. For the purpose of such study and action societies may be found to be of great advantage. There are some such societies that are good and praiseworthy and there are in them persons who become better by contact with the good. Simple minds expand in a society more intelligent than that in which they have at first lived. Extremists become more moderate. There are other societies, however, wherein the crowd of visionary and violent extremists carry away the rest; then the sensible men are discouraged and lose little by little, their good sense. The moderates gradually lose their moderation. The men who joined the society with minds clear and penetrating give themselves up more and more to the use of mere phrases, to shallow declamation, and end by becoming incapable of distinguishing the true from the false.

The social democratic societies, whether calling themselves the International Workingmen's Association, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, the American Labor Union, or whichever of the various names they have from time to time assumed, have not escaped the operation of this law. On examination of the course which they have run in the path of folly and injury to labor, it becomes a duty to raise a warning voice against the repetition of past errors.

If space would permit, there could be traced the fatal course pursued by the first of these social democratic societies, the famous International Workingmen's Association, from its inception in London in 1864 to its culmination in the brief but bloody reign of the commune and its final collapse in New York city.

Only three years elapsed between the first convention of the international, that of Geneva, and the last, that of Basle; but the difference between the ideas which dominated the first and those which triumphed in the last would lead to the supposition that there must have been long years to have demoralized to such an extent so numerous a membership.

It would be instructive to trace the course of the fiasco, known as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, under the leadership of the famous union smasher, named Daniel Loeb, alias De Leon.

It would also be profitable to glance at the brief but disastrous existence of the American Railway Union, under the leadership of Debs, for the reason that that gentleman is one of the signers of the "manifesto," and is, no doubt, destined to become its leading spirit.—Hugh McGregor, in American Federationist.

## THE BAGPIPES.

They Were Used by the Early Greeks, Romans and Egyptians.

Bagpipes, mentioned in Jeremiah, xlviii. 36, "Mine heart shall sound for Moab like pipes; like pipes for the men of Kir-heres," and elsewhere in Scripture, were used also by the early Egyptians.

Both Greeks and Romans knew the instrument, for a coin of Nero shows upon one side the tibia utricularis, a bag with two reeds and nine pipes. Procopius also, who wrote about 550 A.D., asserts that Roman soldiers sometimes marched to the sound of the bagpipes, and it is not impossible that they introduced them into the British islands.

The earliest, more modern reference to them is in an Irish MS. of 1150, and an Irish illuminated MS. of 1390 depicts a pig playing on the bagpipes. The Scottish highlanders were the first and only people to use the great war pipe, as the highland regiments still do, but, in spite of Sir Walter Scott's assertion, it is very doubtful whether they charged at Bannockburn to the "skirl" of the pipes.—London Answers.

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### A White-wear Sale.

This is the time of the year when the maker of white-wear is willing to sell what he has for what he can get. His season is over. His stock-taking day is at hand.

Knowing this our buyer went away and visited the factories of such makers as he knew to be reliable, and personally selected, at his own prices, enough garments to make quite an attractive sale.

Notwithstanding the prices at which they will be sold, there is not a garment that has not passed its examination. Every piece is perfect. We guarantee each one. We will, without any remarks, and with all cheerfulness, give you back your money if any garment is not just what you would like it to be.

### Muslin Nightwear.

*Night Gowns at .89 each.*

Made of fine heavy cotton. Empire style. Square cut bosom, with yoke of embroidery or fine tucks.

Slip Over Style—Buttonless—loose, trimmed around neck and sleeves with fine embroidery or Val. lace.

High Neck—With yoke of Swiss insertion and 1/2 inch tucks; neck and sleeves trimmed with fine embroidery.

Sizes 56 to 60. Worth up to \$1.50. Special, .89.

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*Drawers at .49 per pair.*

Made of good English Cotton, trimmed.

Some with row of fine Swiss insertion and embroidery, others with faggoted frill with edge of fine embroidery.

Some with row of fine Valenciennes Insertion and edge of Val. lace. Others with two rows of fine Torchron Insertion and two inch edge of Torchron Lace, sizes 23 to 27—open and closed; worth up to \$1.25. Special, .49.

*This Store closes daily at 5:30 P.M.*

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## THE KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Appropriately for the time of the General Convention, E. M. McCullough contributes to the Dolphin for June an article on "The Knights of Columbus," in the course of which he says:

It is only within the past five years that the order has grown with such remarkable vigor as to draw upon it the attention of all classes, and to make it universally popular. The reason of this exuberant growth may perhaps be found in the superior business methods of the organization. It is well understood that, on the whole, fraternal insurance organizations are not looked upon as very practical business investments. The rates are usually so low that the paying of benefits is at a steady loss; the associations are saved from bankruptcy by recruiting new members, but a disastrous end is inevitable. The Knights of Columbus, like most of the others, were carrying on business at losing rates. Men entered the order, not considering it a profitable insurance venture, but because they approved and wished to further the good work it was doing. So four years ago a national congress was held, the insurance rates were revised, statistics studied, records compared, and the advice of professional actuaries followed. The new table of rates, based upon scientific calculation and careful estimates, increases the payments with a man's age. A good business foundation is essential in this practical age, even should enthusiasm eventually die out to such an extent that enrollment among the Knights be unsought, which seems unlikely, the order will be able to honorably fulfil all its financial obligations.

Many have endeavored to find an explanation for the remarkable spirit of enthusiasm that fires all earnest Knights, and have asked why the Order succeeds when hindred ones have failed. The Knights are pledged to secrecy, and it is a difficult matter for the uninitiated to deal with. The greatest forces in animate or inanimate nature are silent, working quietly and so known only by their results. Who has seen or heard a plant pierce the sod, grow to its fullness and unfold its bloom? It is only when the flower catches us with its beauty that we realize nature has secretly worked an ever new miracle. And in the world of men, affairs of State and financial operations are guarded carefully from disclosure to possibly injurious forces. The Order is open always to ecclesiastical investigation, and this provision is a safeguard against the danger which has caused the downfall of many others.

As the mind's eye looks backward over less than a quarter of a century,

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ALL SAILORS WELCOME.

### Concert Every Wednesday Ev'g.

All Local Talent invited. The finest in the City pay us a visit. MASS at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday. Sacred Concert on Sunday evening. Open week days from 9 a.m., to 10 p.m. On Sundays, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

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### One First Class Fare

—VIA—

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO ALL

Stations in Canada, Port Arthur and East.

Good going June 30th, July 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Good for Return until July 4th, 1905.

Ticket Offices 129 St. James St. Windsor St. Station, Place Viger Stn.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

### Dominion Day.

Reduced Fares to

QUEBEC.....\$4.10 TORONTO.....\$10.00  
SHERBROOKE.....\$3.35 HAMILTON.....10.65  
OTTAWA.....3.50 LONDON.....12.95

And all other points in Canada and Return at SINGLE FIRST FARE. Going dates, June 30 and July 1, 2 & 3. Return limit, July 4, 1905.

### PORTLAND; OLD ORCHARD.

Commencing June 25th, the Portland Sleeping and Parlor Car Service will be extended to Old Orchard.

### CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS

Going—Saturday or Sunday by any train. Return until Monday by any train, as follows:

Abemakis Springs .....\$2.00  
Beloil ..... .80  
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N.Y. 3.15  
Burlington, Vt. .... 3.15  
Cornwall ..... 2.25  
Highgate Springs, Vt. .... 1.95  
Massena Springs, Vt. .... 2.80  
Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park ..... .95  
Plattsburgh, N.Y. .... 3.00  
Quebec ..... 4.00  
Rouse's Point ..... 2.05  
Sherbrooke ..... 3.45  
St. Anne de Bellevue ..... .80  
St. Hyacinthe ..... 1.30  
St. Johns ..... 1.10  
Vaudreuil ..... .90

Also many other points.

### SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS

From and To Montreal.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 4.10 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 7.30 a.m., 8.39 a.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6 p.m.), 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.40 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 11.20 a.m., 6.22 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and Int. points—Lv. Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES  
127 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station.

when in an Eastern city near the great Atlantic the Order first rose, a comparison suggests itself between then and now. The Order's work continues to be done as quietly and unostentatiously in these days of its glory and power as in the days of its humble beginning. That it has grown to be such a magnificent body would have been a matter for marvel could it have been foretold even a decade ago. The words of the Supreme Knight are literally true,—"From Quebec to the sun-kissed shores of Mexico, and from the land of Evangeline to the Pacific Ocean, our Order has spread over the country." There by the western sea, before they have celebrated their silver jubilee, the Knights of Columbus are celebrating what is confidently looked forward to as one of the greatest meetings in this history.

Bishop Harkins, of Providence, bids the Knights,—"Be true to that for which you were established, just as the Church herself is made strong and kept alive by fidelity to the principles of her Founder." If they are

## THE S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

### RICH NEW SUMMER SILKS

AT STARTLING UNDERPRICES.

You will do well to visit this sale, whether you want to buy or not. We are going to make values so unprecedented that you will lose money if you don't take advantage of the extraordinary offerings. This great sale includes all the most fashionable silks of the season.

AN IMMENSE SHIPMENT OF 75 PIECES OF SUPERB NEW STYLISH FANCY JAPANESE SILKS, soft bright satin effect, plain cream grounds, with elegant raised cords, two to eight lines apart, 18 inches wide. The color combinations are immensely varied, including thirty-three fashionable shades. Regularly sold at 28c yd. Special.....15c

EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH TAFETA SILK, very large range of newest shades, 19 inches wide. Regular value 45c, Special at 29c

TAMALINE SILKS, bright satin finish, 22 inches wide. The most fashionable silk of the season. Immense variety of designs and colorings. Checks, stripes, fancy stripes, fancy and broken checks, shepherd's plaids, etc. Twenty new colorings. Special ..... 45c

FINE PEAU DE SOIE, a pure, soft, clinging silk for summer wear, all the best shades. Special at ..... 50c

### LADIES' SUMMER SUITS.

Cool, Summery Shirt Waist Suits, in hundreds of dainty styles. You can judge the popularity of our display from the daily crowds that keep the department busy from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. We hear all sorts of flattering remarks besides. Come to-morrow.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of Fine Percalé, in gray, dark gray, blue, light blue, etc., made with new style sleeves, smartly tucked tab collar, seven gore skirt. Price ..... \$1.70

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of Sheer White Lawn, Blouse trimmed tucking and insertion of white embroidery and pearl buttons, nine gore skirt, full flare, with side pleats ..... \$2.10

SHIRT WAIST SUITS, of Fine Chambray, waist made with piping and stitching of red silk, new sleeves, tucked back and front, nine gore skirt with side pleats, in blue, light blue, gray, fawn, etc., smartly pleated tab collar, all sizes. Price ..... \$2.25

### IMPORTED MILLINERY REDUCED. This Season's Styles Less 25 Per Cent.

Right at a time when many Ladies have not yet bought their new Summer Hat, we offer all our this season's Parisian, English and New York models at a discount of twenty-five per cent. In some cases the discount is equal to one-third.

This offer applies to all our imported models, and we anticipate an enthusiastic response. This list will give you an idea of how the discount works:

MODEL HAT AT \$22.50—Will be sold at ..... \$14.65  
MODEL HAT AT \$16.50—Will be sold at ..... 11.00  
MODEL HAT AT \$11.05—Will be sold at ..... 7.35  
MODEL HAT AT \$7.95—Will be sold at ..... 5.30

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true, and are made strong in their fidelity, it is safe to predict that long before the Order has celebrated its Golden Jubilee it will be one of the greatest powers for good of modern times.

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Vol. LIV., No. 5

## KING ALFONSO'S VISIT IN E

The visit of the King of this country, says the Catholic Times, is an event Catholics have a special faith. His Majesty is the ruler of Catholic nation in the world to-day no other land whose faith has been so well kept, other people have done so the Catholic Church as the Moslems was crushed and withdrew broken-hearted made, a great golden cross ed upon the mosque as the success of Ferdinand and was a triumph for the faith. Again, when Columbus the patronage of the expedition bore a great to show the creed of the sovereigns, and the discovering possession of the territory of the Castilian created the first fruits of his to Our Lord Jesus Christ. The policy of recognizing the claims of the Catholic Faith variously pursued in the world and civilizing Central South America. The native placed in possession of the gift of the faith. When the Charles, after having peace between the Catholics tenants, resigned his territory to his son Philip, his words to were "Fear God, live justly the laws; above all, cherish the interests of religion." When overwhelming victory of Christendom was saved from the Turks, Spain was a member Holy League that opposed the one of the wounded on that was the author of "Don Quixote." A great number of the historical collections of Spain are more intimately associated with the totes of the Christian Faith Catholics, wherever they live, der many obligations to the monarchs.

The Catholics of Great Britain under a special debt of gratitude towards the Kings and people of Not only did the Spaniards Colleges for English, Irish and Spanish Catholics in the days of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as Father Robert Smith in our columns last week generously aided the mission that came from Spain to help preserve the Catholic religion were even more directly of a Hastings' "Catholic London" are told that during latter part of Queen Elizabeth and nearly the whole of the reign of King James I, the palace, Ely was let on lease to Gondomar Spanish Ambassador, and the was used for Catholic worship. The Jarvis says that "Here the Catholic, as in the other bishops' chapels, were able to Mass without incurring legal penalties." The persecution of the Catholics was at its height about the year 1622 there were some hundred Catholic clergymen in the country. The Spanish ambassador forced a refuge to many such people who were being hunted down wild beasts. In the Howell letter is related that the Countess de Mass, with her maids, used on the morning to sweep and clear the chapel, and to get all things ready for Mass. In 1614 died here venerable Luisa de Carvajal, a lady of distinction, who, for the conversion of England, had a community of religious in London which was afterwards dispersed by order of King James, whilst herself was confined to the Spanish Embassy, where she remained for death. The Abbe Airoldi came to England on a mission to the Holy See in 1670, in giving account of his experiences says visited all the ambassadors' chapels and found that the Spanish chapel was the one most frequented. "So being attractive in the Spanish chapel," observes the visitor, "I saw Catholics and even heretics to its service." During the reign of George Gordon riots in 1780