

THE BROWN MAN'S BURDEN.

Pile on the brown man's burden;
And if ye rouse his hate,
Meet his old-fashioned reasons
With Maxims up to date.
With shells and dum-dum bullets
A hundred times make plain
The brown man's loss must ever
Imply the white man's gain.

Pile on the brown man's burden;
Compel him to be free;
Let all your manifestoes
Reek with philanthropy;
And if with heathen folly
He dares your will dispute,
Then, in the name of Freedom,
Don't hesitate to shoot.

Pile on the brown man's burden;
And, if his cry be sore,
That surely need not irk you,
You've driven slaves before.
Seize on his ports and pastures,
The fields his people trade;
Go, make from them your living,
And mark them with his dead.

Pile on the brown man's burden;
Nor do not deem it hard
If you should earn the rancor
Of those ye yearn to guard,
The screaming of your Eagle
Will down the victim's sob:
Go on through fire and slaughter,
There's dollars in the job.

Pile on the brown man's burden;
And through the world proclaim
That ye are Freedom's agents,
There's no more paying game.
And should your own past history
Straight in your teeth be thrown,
Retort that independence
Is good for you alone.

Pile on the brown man's burden,
With equity have done;
Weak, antiquated scruples
Their squeamish course have run;
And, though 'tis Freedom's banner
You're waving in the van,
Reserve for home consumption
The sacred "Rights of Man."
—Henry Labouchere.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

The following is reported as an interview with the late Senator Stanford, at the time he was representing the State of California in the United States Senate. In view of the kindergarten policy of the Leland Stanford Jr. University, installed by the compulsory resignation of Professors Howard and Ross, it is mighty interesting reading, says Organized Labor.

"The great advantage to labor arising out of co-operative effort has been apparent to me for many years. From my earliest acquaintance with the science of political economy, it has been evident to my mind that capital was the product of labor, and that, therefore, in its best analysis, there could be no natural conflict between capital and labor, because there could be no antagonism between cause and effect—between effort and the result of effort; and since capital is the product of labor, there could be no conflict between labor and its products. Keeping this fundamental principle in view, it is obvious that the seeming antagonism between capital and labor is the result of deceptive appearances. I have always been fully persuaded that through co-operation labor could become its own employer. The investment and employment of capital is dependent entirely upon the product of the labor employed by it.

"As at present organized, the industries of the world are under the direction of employers. A man may possess industry and productive capacity and skill, but he must first make an agreement with an employer before he can make these qualities valuable to himself. As intelligence has increased and been more widely diffused among men, greater discontent has been observable, and men say the conflict between capital and labor is intensifying, when the real truth is, that by the in-

telligence men are becoming more nearly capable of co-operation. In a still higher state of intelligence this premium will be eliminated altogether, because labor can and will become its own employer through co-operative association.

"Co-operation is merely an extension to the industrial life of our people of our great political system of self-government. That government itself is founded upon the great doctrine of the consent of the governed, and has its corner-stone in the memorable principle that men are endowed with inalienable rights. This principle has a clearly defined place in co-operative organization. The right of each individual in any relation to secure to himself the full benefit of his intelligence, his capacity, his industry and skill are among the inalienable inheritances of humanity."

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

Some Investigation as to the Manner in Which They Are Getting Into the Country.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says that the complaints in British Columbia regarding the increasing immigration of Japanese cheap labor lends special interest to the latest figures on the subject received by the United States Treasury Department from the American immigration officers stationed in that province. Similar complaints to those made in British Columbia are being constantly heard from the State of Washington. The efforts of the Treasury Department, however, to show that Japanese are being brought into the United States from the province under contract as laborers have not been very successful.

The immigration bureau has received figures showing that the number of Japanese arriving in British Columbia in the last six months of 1900 was 2,121 as against only 1,719 in the corresponding six months of 1899. As the ratio of increase in this class of immigration into the United States has been about the same, the officials here are in a good position to appreciate the state of feeling in British Columbia, says the Independent. By months in the last half of 1900 the number of Japanese immigrants landing in British Columbia is given as follows: July, 399; August, 406; September, 555; October, 290; November, 266; and December, 206. For the same months the year before the numbers were respectively 163, 204, 501, 166, 189 and 74. Commissioner-General Powderly, of the immigration bureau, recently said in his report concerning the immigration of Japanese: "Special investigation by an officer of the bureau furnishes corroboration of the belief that the alien contract labor laws are being constantly violated, particularly in the Puget Sound district. Unless the exigencies of the Japanese government, now in need of its subjects, shall avail to check the tide which has set in through the Northwest Pacific ports, the bureau apprehends that the trouble already resulting in Northwestern States will reach an acute stage within a short time." The officials of the Japanese legation here have started an inquiry with the home government to ascertain why, if it is true, the emigration of Japanese has increased. The legation officials have maintained, ever since the first complaints were made some months ago, that the influx of Japanese in British Columbia and Washington would soon decrease, as it was said that the Japanese government had taken measures to accomplish that end.

There are hundreds of women in China who kill themselves every day because their lives are too miserable to be borne. In civilized countries work is done in a more humane way. Men's labor ends at set of sun, but women's work is never done. The result is known to everybody. Our cemeteries and asylums are prematurely filled.—Citizen and Country.

THE BOYCOTT.

Suggestions to Those Who May Want to Employ This Means of Bringing Unfair People to Terms.

The following suggestions by a correspondent to the Midland Mechanic, may be of service to our readers:

I would suggest the following solution to the boycott problem:

1st. Let all boycotts indorsed by the Industrial Council stand until disposed of.

2nd. Let the Executive Committee take up the boycotts and push them in the order of their indorsement or seniority.

3d. Have each union that has a boycott on list, contribute ten dollars a month, said sum to be applied to a special fund which shall be under the jurisdiction of the Executive Committee and to be known as the "unfair fund," and to be used by this committee in pushing the boycotts in the order of their indorsement.

4th. No union shall have a second boycott indorsed until all boycotts on the list are settled, and the Executive Committee shall not push a second boycott for any union while another union has a boycott on the list that has not been settled.

5th. Any union refusing to pay its ten dollars monthly shall have its indorsement by the Industrial Council withdrawn.

6th. Any union desiring to place a boycott under the indorsement of the Industrial Council may do so by paying the ten dollars a month on or after receiving said indorsement, but such boycott must be withheld until all those previously indorsed are settled and disposed of.

The advantages of this method are:

1st. Any union that has not interest enough in its work to expend the sum of ten dollars to push the boycott against any unfair firm will, upon report of its neglect by the Executive Committee, have its indorsement withdrawn.

2nd. By this means a central fund will be created under a central authority to be used for the one and specified purpose of pushing boycotts and making it possible to concentrate the power of the labor movement upon each and every boycott in its turn.

3rd. It would be a cheaper method for the local union, as no union could push a boycott or do such effective work for the same sum as the Executive Committee could, with a common fund furnished by all the unions having boycotts, and concentrated on one boycott.

4th. The first boycott settled by this method would at once have an effect on the remaining ones and before the list was cleared up the value of the boycott as a weapon would be materially enhanced, where at present it is of but little apparent value.

THE LABOR PROGRAMME.

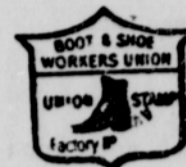
The labor programme for the Twentieth century is as follows: To organize the yet unorganized workers, to build up national and international unions, to make our unions more effective, to protect the interests of the toilers, to promote their welfare by all possible methods, to safeguard every step we have gained. It may be true that others by their sympathetic action may aid the workers' movement, but we resent the promises and claims of any and all that the betterment of labor or the abolition of any form of injustice to the wage earners depends upon any other power than the federated labor unions of the country. Associated capital must be met by organized labor. Workers as individuals are today as much at the mercy of the employing class as a rudderless ship in a tempestuous sea is at the mercy of the waves.—Samuel Gompers in New York World.

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