

PARRY DOES HARM TO CAPITAL AND LABOR

Proves to Be Utterly Incapable of Promoting Industrial Peace in Country.

Injury to Employers is Incalculable While He Helped Labor's Contentment.

Mr. Parry in his annual speech to the manufacturers' association at Atlanta, told us again that he stood upon the right of the manufacturers to determine for himself the price of the goods he had to sell, but again he failed to point out why workmen had not the same right to fix a price on one thing they have to sell. He took a decided stand against the government fixing freight rates for railway traffic. In doing so he favored the right of railways, combining and pooling rates which is the identical thing which unions do. Why does Mr. Parry not have his gifted secretary explain these little inconsistencies?

The Daily Press is in the habit of telling its readers about the cost of strikes inaugurated by unions. Why do they not figure up the cost of Parryism in this country for the last two years? It would startle the natives. Each town that has had a taste of Parryism wants no more.

This name has become in the nature of a red flag to a bull when mentioned to men who labor, whether affiliated with wage earners in their organized state or not. We hear from Parry this time in Atlanta, Georgia, where the National Association of Manufacturers convened this past month. This association was formed to promote the best general interests of invested capital.

It was a good purpose that prompted the organization of this body of commercial leaders and it should be successful, for its true aims and purposes are good, broad in scope and character, and it was never intended, above other important things, to antagonize labor, organized or not. Thomas P. Egan, its first president, is an Ohio man, residing in Cincinnati. He had acted as Morton or Loomis did; standing by your friends is a good quality. But an executive charged with the government of a great people can overdo it.

Generally trades unionism is the union of the workers in a trade for the purpose of bettering their condition. Specifically there is a wide distinction between that trades unionism which is the union of the oldest and best labor papers, is edited. Mr. Parry is not carrying out the good purposes of the association of which he was made president for the reason he was already antagonizing his co-workers in that body, many of whom do not agree with his spirit of rabid denunciation of men who labor.

WHITEWASH OF MORTON CALLS FOR CRITICISM

New York American Believes President Roosevelt is Dishonoring Himself.

Holds That He Cannot Consistently Attempt to Clear Morton Charges.

New York, June 29.—The whitewashing of Paul Morton, secretary of the navy, by President Roosevelt, is calling for severe criticism in some portions of the country. The New York American in an editorial has the following to say:

The opening of the summer season brings to President Roosevelt a fine bunch of new honorary degrees from colleges. He cannot help that, and indeed he seems to rejoice in these perfunctory honors.

But by his own actions he is heaping dishonors on his own head. Not in all his public life has he so swiftly piled up discreditable actions as in the last two weeks.

The president's action in the Loomis-Bowen squabble was clearly influenced by personal friendship. That Bowen should go out of diplomatic life was clear enough; that Loomis should have been retained is explainable only on the ground of grossest favoritism.

It is a wonder that there was whitewash enough left in the presidential bucket, after decorating Loomis, to cover the confessed reprobate, Paul Morton. But upon that person the editorial laid it with a lavish hand. According to the Rooseveltian theory, to confess a violation of the law is better and more honorable than to observe the law. So this frankly insolent violator of the interstate commerce law is given a pass by the president of the United States as he goes to take control of the great insurance company holding the savings of 600,000 thrifty Americans.

What has become of the Theodore Roosevelt of the old days? What sort of treatment would a patrolman of the New York police force have had by the "reform" commissioner in 1895 if he had acted as Morton or Loomis did? Standing by your friends is a good quality. But an executive charged with the government of a great people can overdo it.

product to oppose the men who are going to buy it. He wants to fix the price of labor himself, yet, at the same time, he opposes any rights of the other fellow, labor in this case, to fix the price of his product. In other words, Mr. Parry wants to get all he can, the best price possible for his bugles, but he denies that right to labor.

OBERLIN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS THE END THAT COUNTS

James B. Dill Tells Graduates Something About the Evils of the Industrial and Commercial World, and How They May be Remedied by Educated Men.

Holds That True Reform Can Only be Brought About by Improvement of Personal Character—Aggregations of Capital are But the Effect of a Dangerous Malady.

Oberlin, Ohio, June 29.—No college in America has turned out a class of students under such auspices as did Oberlin yesterday. The commencement address, delivered by Judge James B. Dill of New York gave an inspiration to every graduate. He departed from the time worn commencement oration, and gave the graduates a timely post-graduate discourse on the requirements of the world. He said:

No intelligent man or woman can fail to realize that the smoke upon the social, financial and political horizon indicates fire.

So much talk of "frenzied finance," of troubles in the business world, of disensions in our great financial centers, of corporate oppression, drives us to the conclusion that something is wrong in the financial situation.

And something is wrong there. Reports of political dishonesty, of corruption, of graft indicate that the political situation is not all that it should be; that something is wrong in our government machinery.

And something is wrong there. What is it that is wrong? Some people have been content to assert that the secret of the difficulty is the tendency towards great aggregations of capital, great corporations, and that this is the real cause of our troubles. Is this the answer?

True this has been an era of consolidation. And it is a fact that while originally men sought consolidation for the purpose of added strength, later combination was sought as a method of covering up weaknesses, to conceal fraud, to hide deficiency, to join the weak with the strong, and to pass the whole over to the public as a sound proposition.

Aggregations of capital and corporations of other combinations become most apparent. But these are not the things which are wrong. They are the symptoms; they are not the disease. They are not the cause. The real evil lies in men, in character. And I do not mean "other men." The trouble is with you and men—it is personal.

the unscrupulous for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. Trust companies have been made the mediums of the most specious and fraudulent propositions.

Well, we are asking which corrodes public confidence, spreading in the land. Suspicion is taking the place of belief, skepticism is taking the place of public faith; many are inclined to view an honest investment with a feeling of doubt and fear; many refuse to invest in new enterprises, because they prefer to place their funds in savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies, where they think their savings are safe.

But note that this indictment of our business life is not based upon an inherent, incurable defect in American character.

If this were true, it would be useless to discuss the matter further, for, however keenly we might rebel against the situation, we must persevere either tamely submit or join in the riot for easily acquired wealth of which these evils are the outgrowth.

The effect upon the great men themselves—presupposing that they are of the same honest material as the average man—of their passing their own money into the hands of other men, is a project possible only in this country of tremendous possibilities, has been to cause them to forget the same elementary virtues in their business life, however careful they may attempt to adhere to them in their religious, family or social relations.

So, in a spirit of optimistic rather than pessimistic analysis we look at the recognized evils in our national life and trace, if we may, their beginnings.

The early temptations that come to an educated man or woman is to seem rather than to be.

It may not seem very wrong to you and me to pose, and yet the poser is an ineffectual fraud.

the unscrupulous for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. Trust companies have been made the mediums of the most specious and fraudulent propositions.

Its Most Common Form is the Illicit Use of Power or Authority—Greatest Danger Then is in the Man Rather Than in the Corporation.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29.—At a meeting of the Federal Societies of Plymouth church in this city yesterday the feature of the program was an address by Miss Margaret F. Dreier on "Child Labor."

Miss Dreier called the attention of those present to the difference between the hom industries of one hundred or fifty years ago to the factory conditions existing today and briefly reviewed the system of apprenticeship in the workshops before the introduction of machinery. Because of the introduction of machinery, steam and electricity it was possible to employ children to tend the machinery and thus do the work which in former years had to be accomplished by the skilled experience of the workman.

Referring specifically to child labor, she said in part:

If we were to make the statement to some men knowing nothing of our land and country that we had 1,700,000 children working for us, surely the answer would be, how poverty stricken must be your land!

It is a wrong greater than that of the counterfeiter who merely makes and passes counterfeit coin. The grafter is a man who robs the counterfeiter who made the coin; the grafter then passes the spurious coin to the public as genuine.

The essential element of graft is a breach of trust.

Another form of graft is that of the bank official, the officer in a financial institution who is influenced in the use of the funds of the institution by any reason other than the good of the institution. Such a man is dangerous to the community—as dangerous as the political grafter—but we do not always recognize him. His position is so high and his form of graft is so insidious that its existence oftentimes is not suspected until the explosion resulting from his grafting has injured the community and made the man and his practices notorious; but too late.

WOMEN TO MAKE WAR ON CHILD LABOR EVIL

Reports Show that There Are Nearly Two Million Child Toilers in the Land.

Terrible Conditions Surround Infant Workers in Their Employment.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29.—At a meeting of the Federal Societies of Plymouth church in this city yesterday the feature of the program was an address by Miss Margaret F. Dreier on "Child Labor."

Miss Dreier called the attention of those present to the difference between the hom industries of one hundred or fifty years ago to the factory conditions existing today and briefly reviewed the system of apprenticeship in the workshops before the introduction of machinery. Because of the introduction of machinery, steam and electricity it was possible to employ children to tend the machinery and thus do the work which in former years had to be accomplished by the skilled experience of the workman.

Referring specifically to child labor, she said in part:

If we were to make the statement to some men knowing nothing of our land and country that we had 1,700,000 children working for us, surely the answer would be, how poverty stricken must be your land!

It is a wrong greater than that of the counterfeiter who merely makes and passes counterfeit coin. The grafter is a man who robs the counterfeiter who made the coin; the grafter then passes the spurious coin to the public as genuine.

The essential element of graft is a breach of trust.

Another form of graft is that of the bank official, the officer in a financial institution who is influenced in the use of the funds of the institution by any reason other than the good of the institution. Such a man is dangerous to the community—as dangerous as the political grafter—but we do not always recognize him.

It is a wrong greater than that of the counterfeiter who merely makes and passes counterfeit coin. The grafter is a man who robs the counterfeiter who made the coin; the grafter then passes the spurious coin to the public as genuine.

MINISTER LOOKS UP WORKING CONDITIONS

Dons Clothes of Workingmen and Parades Through New York Streets.

Goes Out to Work to Learn Actual Conditions of Struggling Working Classes.

When Rev. Dr. John R. Gray, pastor of Woods Memorial Church, New York, found that the attendance of men at his church was falling off, he tried to find out the reason, and was told by some of them that the scarcity of work was the cause, as they could not afford to dress well enough to go to church—were not fit to be seen there.

Then came a desire to know more about the condition of the unskilled laborer and Dr. Gray became one of them. He did, being out of work as 30,000 of them were in New York, and living with a few luxuries of life which he told in his address. "Out of Work" at the M. C. A. men's meeting at the Hartford Courant house, New York, which held the close attention of one of the largest audiences of the season, and which is reported as follows in the Hartford Courant:

Dr. Gray had decided when he started out as a laboring man that he would not keep one job longer than ten days and he kept his resolution, although it often resulted in his being out of work. As a starter he went to Baxter street and bought some old clothes befitting his new life as a laboring man. Then he took \$2.00 with him as capital. His first job gave him \$1.25 a day and his next \$9.00 a week. This second job was that of a carriage painter and it was a busy life from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. When his self-elected term had expired and he was about to leave, his employer wanted him to stay, telling him that he was the best man he had ever had and that he would make the work easier for him and advance his pay to \$12 a week for about a week after this he was out of a place. His treasury was way down and he went to an eating place where he got a cup of coffee for 2 cents and a "sinker" for 1 cent. He found a bed for 10 cents in a room 36 feet by 12, with 36 beds. About this time, when he was down on his luck, a policeman whom he asked where he could get work, gave him 25 cents and Dr. Gray said that some of the poorest men God ever made were on the police force. He resented the wholesale denunciation of the police and his remarks on the subject were vigorously applauded.

Dr. Gray tried his hand at unloading oranges one morning and received a quarter and all the oranges he could eat. The speaker said that he believed, adding that he would hardly believe that story himself if somebody had told it to him. Dr. Gray, or rather the unskilled laborer Gray, had a struggle to get a meal of a kind he would buy with 25 cents in his pocket, a 10-cent one or a 5-cent one. Motives of economy conquered and the 5-cent meal was the one eaten, pie, coffee and "sinker." He had a scare in the restaurant, thinking he had lost his last quarter and that he was about to become the prey of the bouncer of the place. He was happy when he found that the money was still in his pocket, having slipped down through the lining.

Then he saw some real hardships and was actually broke and slept in the police station with many others. There was much joy about 4 o'clock the next morning when one of the lodgers discovered that the ground was covered with snow. Dr. Gray did not at first see any particular cause for rejoicing, as his shoes were thin, but he was told that it meant \$1.00 a day for shoveling snow, but some of the men who had applied for work had pawned the shovels for 10 cents. Dr. Gray told how the man for whom he worked asked him his name and address, telling him that he might have work for him at another time. He gave him his real name and address, but omitted the "Rev." Some time after he had given up his work as a laborer he received a card from the man asking him to come to work and he went to see him, not as a laborer, but with his silk hat. Dr. Gray gave a humorous account of the meeting and he said that the man afterwards attended his church and became converted, and was now one of his staunch supporters.

CHIVALROUS! The New York firm controlling the new subway employs girls instead of boys. The hours of work are twelve daily. Because of the long hours there has been considerable agitation in favor of the employment of boys.

A member of the firm asked the reasons for employing girls, stated one was that girls were more civil to customers than boys, and the other was pure chivalry on the firm's part.

GOVERNMENT BOAT LAUNCHED AT TOLEDO TOLEDO, June 28.—At the Craig shipyards here this afternoon the new steel steamer for the use of the government engineers was launched. The boat, which has not yet been christened, cost \$25,000 and is 70 feet long and 39 feet beam. It will be used in the Soo canal and vicinity and will leave for that point July 15.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—The freight market is in good shape all around and shows no indication of a change. Ore is moving freely and a better demand for coal tonnage is looked for next month.