

C. W. POST GETS SEVERE ROAST FROM TOWNSMEN

His Methods Are Driving Business and Laboring People Out of Battle Creek.

Industries Being Completely Destroyed as a Result of His Foolish Policy.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 13.—This city, while small, is receiving an unfavorable reputation all over the country as a place where Chinese labor conditions obtain. One C. W. Post, a few millionaire upstart, manufactures "Postum cereals" in Battle Creek, compels his employees to work 12 hours a day at begrudging wages, and spends thousands of dollars in attacking trade unions through advertisements in the daily newspapers because they resent his brutal exploitation of labor. Post bullied some of the business element and their wageslaves to join his Citizens Alliance in Battle Creek and posed as the boss of the town. The result was that many working people bought their goods in nearby places or from mail order houses. A financial depression naturally resulted, and now a change is coming. The Merchants' Protective League has been formed by independent business men, and the latter held a meeting and decided that if Post makes any more attacks upon unions through advertisements they will call a mass meeting of citizens and repudiate the blatherskite. The league has issued an address in which it is stated that as a result of Post's Citizens Alliance methods working people have left the city in droves, hundreds of houses are empty, the largest grocery store has been bankrupted and two large furnishing stores, a shoe store, an art store and several other business concerns are leaving the city. Many of the merchants are now openly handling union-made goods, which they were prohibited from doing a while ago by Post's Alliance. It is said that Post's stock manipulations are also being investigated, and we hear from a private source that at least one lawyer is camping upon the braggart's trail and will aim to keep him busy trying to stay out of jail before long.

COLORADO GRAFTERS BEING INVESTIGATED

Governor McDonald Seems to Be Attempting to Get to the Bottom of Steal Questions.

Immense Amount of Money Used to Defeat Western Federation of Miners.

Denver, Colo., July 13.—The authorities are beginning to move at last, at the demand of large numbers of people, to clear up the charges of wholesale graft upon the part of certain officials during the miners' strike. Gov. McDonald has ordered an accounting of former Paymaster-General F. W. Gross's expenditures, which aggregated \$750,000 during the Cripple Creek strike while Gen. Bell was in charge of the militia. It is believed that the federal government will ask for an accounting for the arms and ammunition, large quantities of which are said to be missing. Gen. Gross and Major H. M. Randolph, an intimate friend of Gross, had disappeared. It is believed that unless a successful effort is made to hush matters, a nasty mess will be uncovered before long in which the two arch-fiends, Bell and Peabody, will have prominent parts.

TOBACCO TRUST ABSORBS OLD PITTSBURG HOUSE

By Purchase of Weyman & Brother Company Controls Snuff Trade.

Pittsburg, July 13.—The tobacco business and property of the Weyman & Brother Company has been absorbed by the American Tobacco Company, of New York, commonly known as the Tobacco Trust. Agents yesterday confirmed news of the deal. It is said that the price paid was between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000, of which \$250,000 was paid for the plant. By the purchase the Trust gains control of practically the entire snuff trade of the country. The sale of the Weyman plant marks the passing of one of the oldest independent houses in the country, it having been established in 1827.

ANOTHER "CONFESSION"

Readers of the daily press will remember seeing in the newspapers last September an account of the arrest of a burglar who confessed that he was one of a squad of members of the Western Federation of Miners which blew up the depot at Independence, Colo., on June 6, 1904, killing thirteen men. This burglar, Robert Romaine, by name, has now made another confession in which he admits that his former story was false, and further states that he was hired to tell the lie by Frank Shearer, an alleged agent of the Cripple Creek Miners' Association. His first "confession" was eagerly seized upon by the newspapers of the country and displayed under big, black scareheads. The second "confession," denying the truth of the first, does not seem to be so attractive. Wonder why.

NEW ENGLAND COURT GETS BAD HABIT ALSO

Gives Telling Decision Against Labor Organizations at a Critical Moment.

Deals Death Blow to the Union Shop and Holds That Union May Be Sued in Court.

Boston, Mass., July 13.—The Massachusetts supreme court has followed in the footsteps of the highest court in Illinois and declared the so-called closed shop—more properly, the union shop—unlawful.

The case just decided is that of Michael T. Berry vs. Jerry E. Donovan, which has been fought through the lower courts during the past year. Berry has been employed by Goodrich Co., shoe manufacturers of Haverhill. On Jan. 24, 1902, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union entered into an agreement with the Goodrich Co. to grant that firm the use of the union label upon condition that the plant would be operated as a union establishment. Berry declined to join the union and was thereupon discharged. On April 15, 1904, Berry brought suit against Jerry E. Donovan, business agent of the boot and shoe workers, for \$1,500 damages. The lower court declared in favor of the plaintiff and now the supreme court affirms the verdict.

In the opinion of the court, written by Chief Justice Knowlton, the unions are striving to obtain a monopoly and run the industries. Says the court: "The attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions is against the policy of the law, because it aims at monopoly."

And again: "If such an object were treated as legitimate, and allowed to be pursued to its complete accomplishment, every employe would be forced into a membership in a union, and the unions, by a combination of those in different trades and occupations, would have complete and absolute control of all the industries of the country." The matter was finally clinched in these words: "We only say that under correct rules of law, and with a proper regard for the rights of individuals, labor unions cannot be permitted to drive men out of employment because they chose to work independently."

The edict of the Massachusetts supreme court is surely plain enough, and it is not surprising that one of the oldest states in the Union should reach this conclusion. The statement is undoubtedly correct. In fact the Massachusetts court has gone even further than the Illinois body or the Vermont supreme court, which recently legalized damage suits against unions. At one swoop the Massachusetts court kills two birds with one stone by declaring the union shop unlawful and by sanctioning damage suits against unincorporated organizations through its representatives.

The declaration of the court that "the attempt to force ALL laborers to combine is against the policy of the law, because it aims at monopoly," goes further than any utterance that has yet come from the bench. If this is true, then every shop, factory, mine, railway, etc., operated by union labor exclusively, is an unlawful institution.

But, on the other hand, what about those shops and factories that are operated solely by non-union working people? Are those unlawful, too? If not, the fact is plain that the courts are deliberately discriminating against organized labor and are dealing out jag handled justice.

Again, the courts have held, times without number, especially in declaring laws to prohibit blacklisting unlawful, that employers have the right to hire and discharge whomsoever they please. Yet, judging from the above decision, it appears that employers have no such rights when they prefer to employ all UNION workers, and only have that right when they wish to victimize union employes and encourage scabbery among the toilers.

We do not suppose that the shining lights of the judiciary will attempt to explain this transparent inconsistency. They are in power, they may interpret twist and straddle in a contradictory manner, they may turn a deaf ear to every cry for justice that comes from organized labor that is battling against enslavement, and they may go on in their cold, brutal way shielding the tyrannical Parrys and Posts and their scabs and spies of the Berry stripe, but there will come a time when an outraged working class will rise in its might and drive from office the bearded sappers and miners who embrace every opportunity to destroy the rights and liberties of labor in the interests of a greedy, unbridled plutocracy.

WALTER BAKER & CO. UNFAIR.

The Massachusetts state branch of the American Federation of Labor advises union men not to patronize Walter Baker & Co., makers of Bakers' cocoa and chocolate. The firm has all its boxes made at the unfair box factory of Atwood Brothers, of Whitman, Mass., and has ignored all requests of labor to either withdraw its work from the unfair firm or to use its influence in adjusting matters.

Canada has forests which, at the present rate of consumption of timber for paper, would supply the world with paper pulp for 840 years.—Ex.



Chauncey Depew Isn't as Funny as He Used to be. From the News Tribune.

NEW LABOR ORGANIZATION OF REBELS GETS POOR SATISFACTION IN CHICAGO

Discord Among Socialists Brings Out Dissatisfaction Made to Bring Dissenting Elements Together in New Movement.

Constitution is Adopted of Many "Isms"—Political Relief is Promised the Workers if They Follow the Line of Action Mapped Out by the Enthusiasts.

Chicago, Ill., July 13.—The Socialists finished their work here last week and pretended to have launched a re-organized (?) labor movement. The convention was in session ten days and adjourned in complete discord. From the very beginning of the meeting the De Leon faction of the Socialists controlled the gathering. This was not relished by the Debs element and open war is now on between these discordant factions. Gompers and Mitchell were dubbed as fakirs of the worst type. No recognition was given to the present trade unions. A meaningless constitution was framed and is being severely criticised by many of the Socialist papers. Probably the best report of the meeting is given from a Socialist standpoint and printed in the Chicago Socialist, a paper that has become thoroughly disgusted with the new organization. Its report is as follows: The convention met in accordance with the call at Brand's Hall, at 10 a. m., June 27. Wm. D. Haywood was chosen as temporary chairman and W. E. Trautmann as temporary secretary of the convention, and both were subsequently made permanent officers of the convention. The secretary offered in behalf of the provisional board rules for the government of the convention in its temporary stage and the same were adopted. The manifesto and call for the convention were then read by A. M. Simons, of the provisional executive committee, and the reading being concluded, all delegates representing organizations and individual delegates handed in their credentials. The secretary read the names of individual members of the January conference who represented themselves only as individuals, as follows: A. M. Simons, W. E. Trautmann, Eugene V. Debs and Mother Jones, and all were seated. An accumulation of correspondence received by the secretary from individuals and organizations in different sections of the country since the manifesto was issued was read. The communications showed a genuine interest in the purposes of the convention and promised partial or entire support to the new organization. At the opening of the second day's sessions W. D. Haywood was elected permanent chairman. The following were nominated for permanent secretary: W. E. Trautmann, T. J. Hagerly and W. L. Hall. Trautmann was elected.

Mrs. Emma F. Langdon of Denver, was appointed assistant secretary. The question of publishing a standard and uniform program for the new organization was discussed. De Leon (S. T. & L. A.) made the announcement that the expense of procuring such a report would run as high as \$600. He had collected \$200 for that purpose, and if the ways and means committee of the convention would provide for the payment of the balance the report would appear in the Daily People and be at the disposal of the new organization. The convention was not yet ready to adopt The People as its official organ, however, and after a long discussion provision was made for a committee to have charge of publishing the report.

The composition of the committees and method of selection was then taken up and after the expression of views by the delegates it was decided that each organization should select one member of each committee and the chairman appoint three members of each committee from the individual delegates. Subsequent developments in the convention made each committee consist of twenty-one members. After the adoption of permanent rules of order it was decided to devote the third day, June 29, to a general discussion of the causes for the new organization and its proposed work. The three principal speeches made in the general discussion of Thursday were by Eugene V. Debs, D. De Leon, and T. J. Hagerly, and are given in the stenographer's notes.

The secretary then announced the list of delegates, the organizations and number they represented, as follows: Western Federation of Miners—W. D. Haywood, Chas. H. Moyer, Chas. H. McKinnon, Albert Ryan, J. A. Baker (27,000 members). Industrial Workers' Club, Cincinnati—Max Eisenberg (78 members). Industrial Workers' Club, Chicago—T. J. Hagerly, Robt. Larson, Mark Bartlett, Bert Salner, J. E. McEachern, Gus Bartlett, Mrs. Bohlman, Miss Isora Forberg, Mrs. Lillian Forberg, R. C. Goodwin, Miss Libby Levinson, M. E. Quinn (54 members).

Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, New York—Duncan McEachern, August Gilhaus, Samuel French, T. J. Powers, T. H. Jackson, Paul Dinger, Theodore Bernine, H. J. Brimble, J. T. L. Rembey, J. Shearer, O. M. Held, D. De Leon, C. W. Starkenberg, Walter Goss (1,450 members). Workers' Industrial and Educational Union of Pueblo, Colo.—W. K. Knight (30 members).

Pittsburg, Kan., Local of United Mine Workers of America—John Graham (44 members). Mill and Smelters' Union, Uo. 74, Butte, Mont.—M. P. Hagerly (one vote). United Brotherhood of Railway Employes—J. Fitzgerald, Thos. De Young, E. T. Eastman, A. H. Williamson, J. Churchfield, J. S. McDonald, Frederick Dean, M. E. White, Fred Hopkins, Frank McCabe, Wm. Hickey, A. W. Morrow, H. M. Kyle, Mr. Benning, Thos. Haneberry, W. L. Hall, W. J. Bradley, Fred Hennion, John Plummer (2,087 members).

Montreal, Canada, Wage Earners' Union—R. J. Kerrigan (35 members).

Debs' Socialists Do Not Take Kindly to New Movement Because it is in Control of Daniel De Leon, the Rival of All Socialists Who Believe in Revolutionary Progress.

The Office of President Went Begging and Finally it Was Given to C. O. Sherman, Treasurer of An Expelled Union From American Federation of Labor.

Bakers' and Confectioners' International Union, Local No. 48, Montreal, Canada—R. J. Kerrigan, W. T. Leach (27 members). U. M. W. of A., Local No. 1771, Red Lodge, Mont.—Alex Fairgrieve, (27 members). Flat Janitors' Local, No. 163, Chicago—Geo. A. Newmillier, Andrew Anderson (165 members). Journeyman Tailors' Union of America, Local No. 102, Pueblo, Colo.—A. Klemencic (10 members). United Metal Workers' International Union—Chas. O. Sherman, Chas. Kirkpatrick (3,000 members). Journeyman Tailors' Protective and Benevolent Union, San Francisco—Geo. Nesbit (400 members). American Labor Union—Daniel McDonald, Wm. Shurtleff, David C. Coates, John Riordan, H. S. Davis, Clarence Smith, Chas. H. Moyer, F. Cronin, Fred Clemens (16,750 members). Punch Press Operators, Local No. 224, Schenectady, N. Y.—J. W. Roff (168 members). Cloak Makers' and Custom Tailors' Union, No. 38, Montreal, Canada—W. T. Leach, R. Kerrigan (22 members). Paperhangers' Union, No. 534, Chicago—J. A. Ayers, J. M. Vall, F. D. Fryer (87 members).

The above were all seated as delegates. A later report from the credentials committee stated that 70 delegates were present with power to install 51,430 in the new organization, 72 delegates with equal power from 91,500 members and 61 individual delegates.

L. A. Boudin, an attorney of New York, for fourteen years identified with the labor movement and formerly a member of the S. T. and L. A., was denied a seat on the objection of De Leon that he was an attorney. He was also an attorney when belonging to De Leon's paltry organization of union wreckers. But as the new organization was intended to be above everything else an organization for workingmen, Mr. Boudin could not be admitted, while at the same time Hagerly and De Leon were not only admitted but practically demonstrated their "working" class qualifications by running the convention. To this arrangement, however, there was no serious objection. Most of the delegates cheerfully acquiesced and nearly all apparently regarded De Leon and Hagerly

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JOY IN LABOR SEEN BY PREACHER WHO IS IDLE

Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts Wants Labor to Take More Interest in Work.

Makes Several Good Points, But Deals With Question Like Most Theorists Do.

Albany, N. Y., July 13.—Bishop Lawrence of Massachusetts addressed a large audience at a Chautauqua near here this week on "The Joy of Doing One's Part." He said in part: Every public spirited citizen is glad to see the hours of labor reduced to the smallest amount consistent with the prosperity of society and the welfare of the laborer. Granted that even the hours of labor should be reduced to seven, six, five, or even four hours, the problem has not been met. Humanity cannot endure having tens of thousands of men, women and children pass even four hours a day in which work is joyless, benumbing to intellectual and spiritual faculties, and which drives the workers to say that they live by it, and not for it. Every one of us has been to some factory or industrial center, where, through the lack of sympathy between the people and the managers, there has been a stolidity and even sullenness of temper, and where the people have gone to their work and returned home with a heavy tread and joyless. They have stayed there only because they had to. They have taken no pride or satisfaction in their labor, because of a sense of injustice or hopelessness. They had no thought that they were the part of a great organization, no interest in the success or development of the work. Each man, woman and child did his stint and did it because they had to. In contrast with this, I visited a few weeks ago the Hampton Institute in Virginia. There are hundreds of young men and women preparing to go out upon the plantation and into the shop. There was a sense of joy and buoyancy and responsibility in the work. You could feel it almost in the finger tips of the mechanics, the milliners and the tailors; for they felt not only that they were a part of a great beneficent institution, but as negroes and Indians who had been selected as representatives of their race they realized that upon their efforts depended to a great degree the condition of their people a generation hence. Now I believe that the one motive that is needed in the great body of our working people, which may be instilled in childhood and nurtured in youth and manhood, is the sense that each and all of them, wherever they are placed, are doing their share, if they live in the right spirit, toward building up the great social fabric of which they are a part. This is an age of team play, and the test of character of the team is as to whether each man will do his part not only for himself but for the whole body. To some is given one position; to others, another. Those who have the best positions have the responsibility and the privilege of doing all in their power to make life as happy as possible for those who are in the harder positions. But if one can only inspire in the life of the humblest mechanic in our humblest factory the thought that he, in working patiently, efficiently, steadily, and with a high character, is doing his part toward the building up of the great social fabric, he will have given him a motive which will make his labor easier, better and indeed full of joy.

NECESSITIES OF LIFE ARE STILL INCREASING

Department of Labor Holds that Food Stuffs and Clothing are To High.

Workingmen Can Save No Money So Long as Present High Prices Prevail.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—According to a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Labor, prices of clothing, fuel and practically all food products are continually increasing. In the early '90s prices were very high, but in the last four years they have been steadily increasing until now they are relatively higher than in 1892, just before the memorable financial and commercial depression. The period of lowest prices was from 1894 to 1897. In a table of comparison in which the average price for the years 1890 to 1899 is taken as a base, sixteen articles of farm production, including sheep, cattle, hay, hogs, hides and grains, are enumerated. All except flaxseed have increased over the average price from 1890 to 1899. Seventy articles under the head of cloth and clothing show that the average price for 1904 was 9.8 per cent higher than the average from 1890 to 1899. The table on fuel and lighting places the average 1904 price at 32.6 per cent higher than the 1890 to 1899 price.

Many a man who imagines he could run the earth can't even manage a small garden successfully.—Ex.

GOOD REASON AS ANY. From the Grand Rapids Press: "The treasury department has classified frogs' legs as venison." "Because they are dear?"

JAPANESE ON STRIKE IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

War Department Will Not Furnish Troops to End Big Unexpected Strike.

Funny Ruling from Government on Its Attitude Towards Industrial Disputes.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—The labor situation in the Hawaiian Islands, where several thousand Japanese laborers on sugar plantations are on strike, has led to representation to the War Department that a call for the use of United States troops might be expected at any time. There are two companies of artillery at the wait, and in their place request was made for four companies of infantry.

The situation was presented to the department in a memorandum from Lieutenant-Colonel John McClellan, commanding the post at Honolulu. In it he states that the Hawaiian Legislature has refused to appropriate any thing for the support of the National Guard; that heretofore the police have been relied upon to quell strike disturbances, but that recently the Japanese have shown an entire disregard of the police. The Governor had taken the matter up to ascertain exactly his authority in calling upon the Federal troops, and had been informed that under the law such a call would be responded to.

The matter was referred to General Davis, Judge Advocate-General of the Army, and his memorandum on the subject was approved to-day by General Oliver, acting Secretary of War. In this memorandum General Davis says: "I gather that there is a disposition on the part of the Hawaiian Legislature to evade making provision for the preservation of order, and to saddle the duty of police protection upon the War Department. If such be the case," he concludes, "the Governor should be advised to call the Legislature together for the purpose of making adequate provision for the protection of life and property in the Hawaiian Islands."

A second memorandum from Colonel McClellan states that the Japanese have control of the situation by reason of the scarcity of labor on sugar plantations, and from the further fact that many Japanese are leaving the islands for California.

UNION LABOR SUPPORTS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Representatives of 400,000 Workingmen Meet Next Month and Lay Plans.

Greater New York Unionists Getting Ready to Enter Big Fight in Metropolis.

New York, July 13.—A general conference of representatives of 400,000 workingmen in Greater New York will be held shortly to decide on ways and means to bring about municipal ownership of surface railways and rapid transit, subways and gas and lighting plants. Alfred J. Boulton, of Stereotypers' Union, No. 1, and a leading member of the Central Federation Union, said yesterday that a conference would be held next month.

"The purpose," said Delegate Boulton, "will be to decide on action to be taken by organized labor to most easily secure municipal ownership. "The question of taking political action to secure municipal ownership will be discussed at the conference. Whether the representatives of organized labor will decide that political action is most expedient in obtaining the municipal ownership of public utilities remains to be seen.

"Some plan will be agreed upon by means of which a general effort will be made to bring about that result. "A preliminary conference to prepare for the campaign has already been held, but definite action was postponed until the general conference, to be held next month."

Mr. Boulton has been actively advocating municipal ownership among the members of organized labor for some time. He has on numerous occasions introduced resolutions at the meetings of the Central Federation Union declaring for it, and many of his resolutions declaring opposition to the methods of the Belmont syndicate were adopted with the most enthusiastic unanimity. He sincerely believes that municipal ownership is one of the greatest questions of the day, and that the plans for securing it when laid before organized for indorsement will meet with unqualified approval.

Mr. Boulton was the Populist candidate for Governor in the last campaign, and was once the Fusion candidate for county clerk in Kings county. He is now actively engaged in conferring with prominent labor men in this city in preparation for the proposed municipal ownership agitation to be undertaken by organized labor in support of the present general municipal ownership movement.

The boycott of the International Union of Flour and Cereal Mill employes against the Washburn-Crosby company is said to be proving very effective. That unionism is doing its best to create the impression that the boycott has been declared off. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it is being pushed with vigor.