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THE DUTY OF UNIONS

There are so many strikes and so many labor troubles in different parts of the country now that the whole labor question is occupying a very important place in the public mind.

Labor troubles, whether violent or peaceable, may be expected from time to time until the relations of labor and capital are vastly changed from what they now are. The old school of economists thought that the relations were fixed for all time and that for labor to protest was to oppose destiny.

Yet it is to the interests of all that whatever of change is to come shall be wrought as amicably and as gradually as possible. While the struggle between labor and capital is going on both sides must remember that though the day may be coming when the interests of the world will unite in Tennyson's federation of mankind, the present is one of commercial warfare. It is every nation for itself and no mercy for the hindermost. It is the duty of the present generation to work untidily to secure America's position in the world of commerce and industry.

It is here that a great responsibility rests upon labor unions. So far America has been playing a winning game in the contest with other nations. The superiority of our workmen is to be credited for the result as much as, and perhaps more than any other contributing cause. The decadence of industrial England, whether temporary or permanent, is to be attributed largely to the "go-easy" system which has been introduced into English industry and encouraged by the unions. As a general proposition our union men have not fought the introduction of machinery. They have been intelligent enough to understand that it was an incident of progress which they ought not to oppose. Wiser than their English brethren in this respect, there is some tendency to follow them in another practice that impairs efficiency.

The American workman does more work in a day and does it better than his fellows of any other nation. His efficiency, as measured in product, is four times that of the Frenchman and nearly five times that of the Englishman. Part of this efficiency is due to better machinery and tools, part to superior intelligence and education and part to greater activity. The American workman has been famed for his lack of tendency to "soldier." He has a reputation for doing his best, for working with all his strength and spirit.

But of late there has been some complaint that the tendency to do less work than the individual capacity is becoming manifest, and that men are content not to do their best but to do the least compatible with keeping a job. The feeling of security in employment which membership in a strong union gives, doubtless has some part in creating this tendency. It should be the duty of unions vigorously to combat the tendency, and

to make membership in the union synonymous with efficient work.

The signs of the times are that, except the English speaking countries of Australasia, the United States will lead in labor reforms. The eight-hour day will probably be established with us before it is with our leading industrial competitors. This being the case it is highly important that the American workman shall continue to be worth much more than the European in a given time. In the last resort the struggle for commercial supremacy will depend more on the workmen than on capital or machinery. Our competitors have wealth and they can imitate our machinery. But good workmen cannot be copied.

The Italian papers are faking interviews with Governor Taft. They probably wish to make him feel at home.

GROSS INCONSISTENCY

There are two clauses in the Senate Philippine bill the inconsistency and contradictory nature of which reflect disadvantageously upon the wisdom of the forty-eight senators who voted for the passage of the bill.

These are (1) the provision authorizing municipalities to issue only gold bonds for municipal improvements, and (2) the clause establishing the single silver standard in the archipelago and providing for the coinage of an American-Philippine dollar, together with subsidiary coins, both to circulate at their bullion value, the new coin to take the place of the Mexican dollar which, for many years, has circulated in the islands. The United States government thus, if the house adopts the latter provision, will present the interesting spectacle of standing sponsor for the single silver standard and free silver coinage and the issue of a coin stamped one dollar which is worth only half or less than half the one hundred cents which constitute a dollar. The San Francisco mint is authorized to coin this American-Philippine dollar, also, for shipment to the Philippines, American silver bullion to be used for such coinage. But, by the first clause quoted, all bonds for municipal improvements must be issued payable in gold so that they can be readily negotiated. We thus force upon the Philippine a silver standard currency, but all bond obligations must be payable in gold. The internal business must be done with the proposed bullion value dollar which is not a dollar. It is legal tender, and if a creditor holds a note of a resident of the islands for \$10,000 or \$20,000, he will be obliged to take in payment the amount in Philippine 48-cent dollars.

Importers of Philippine products buy them with the cheapest money they can find and, at present, that is the 48-cent Mexican dollar and the clipped silver and mongrel copper and other coins put in circulation under the Spanish regime. When it comes to commercial transactions which require payments abroad, the currency of the Philippines is taken only at its gold value for foreign exchange. The proposed dollar would not stop the fluctuations in gold exchange which continually embarrass trade in the Philippines. Five-sevenths of the imports in the Philippines are from gold standard countries and five-sixths of the exports are to such countries, and the only really legitimate and safe use for silver in the Philippines, the only way to prevent depreciation and embarrassing fluctuations of gold exchange, is to tie the silver issues to the gold standard. If there is issued a distinctive silver coin it should be issued at a fixed gold parity and so maintained. A silver currency is not inconsistent with the gold standard. The two may exist together as they do in this country and elsewhere in gold standard countries without any depreciation of silver, because the issue is limited and it is anchored to the gold standard. The senate committee designed the proposed Philippine dollar as a trade dollar, seemingly forgetting the utter failure of our experiment in 1873-76 when an attempt was made to provide the far east with a silver dollar which was intended to take the place of the Mexican dollar there, the experiment proving a very expensive one for our government. Japan tried the same experiment in 1871-78, when a silver yen was issued for circulation in the Chinese treaty ports in opposition to the Mexican dollar and it failed. Senator Lodge, in defending the proposed trade dollar, made the old argument heard in Japan and in this country about the circulation of the coin in the Chinese treaty ports. The arguments of Mr. Lodge are all rendered inoperative by the demonstrable fact that the bulk of the foreign business of the Philippines is done with gold-standard countries. The Philippines, moreover, are beginning to find out that 95 of American gold money is worth \$10 of the currency inherited from the Spanish regime. The business element in Manila, speaking through the chamber of commerce of that city, has petitioned our government to take some action to prevent the injurious depreciation of silver and the provisions of the senate bill, forcing the silver standard on the people, if enacted, will, in effect, be giving them a stone when they ask for bread. The glaring inconsistency of the senate's action is apparent.

Governor Van Sant opines that a governor ought to visit Washington once a year. They say that Van got a very warm reception down there.

A CUBAN PATRIOT

Old Maximo Gomez has been called the Washington of Cuba. He lives up to the title. Like Washington he is discreet as well as brave. Like Washington he is a true patriot, not a jingoistic demagogue. Gomez from the first counseled the Cubans to have confidence in the Americans. His influence was powerful in the peaceful disarming of his followers. From the day American intervention began the old man has been a champion of peace and deliberation in judging American policies and intentions. His confidence has been rewarded. He has just given another exhibition of patriotic unselfishness in declining to accept a life pension of \$6,000 from the Cuban republic. He observes that if he is entitled, like his brothers in arms, to some pay for his services, but that he does not care to accept a reward that would precipitate the claims of others and thus embarrass the government which is in no condition to pay all the soldiers of the war of independence. The soldier who fought to make Cuba free does not intend

that she shall be handlopped in the first days of her liberty by bills from those who made her what she is.

The Pullman conductors are asking for a raise. They can't live on their salaries and the tips have fallen off sadly of late. It took the traveling public a long time to arrive at the conclusion that the Pullman company was fully able to pay its own employees, but this action of the conductors would seem to indicate that that conclusion had been reached by a good many people.

FUTURE OF THE BOERS

After their heroic struggle for national liberty the Boers will have the attention of the world turned to them while they work out their destiny under the British flag.

With a full measure of individual liberty, with no war indemnity to pay, with their individual losses largely made up to them by the British, with former restrictions on capital and citizenship removed and with encouragement for industrial and commercial progress instead of encouragement for immobility of the Transvaal and Orange Free State should develop educationally, industrially and commercially much more rapidly than it ever would under Boer rule. So far as the material welfare of the individual is concerned, British rule in the Transvaal will be better for both native and uitlander than Boer rule ever was.

The question is whether this prosperity will strengthen or weaken the British empire in the long run. South Africa is agriculturally a poor country. It will never support a relatively large population. The mining industry may bring in large numbers of people, but when the mines are exhausted they will depart. The agricultural and pastoral population is chiefly Dutch. They are a prolific race. The English speaking rural population does not hold its own. Two-thirds of the white people in South Africa now are Dutch. The offspring of intermarriages between the two races are always Afrikaners rather than British. Efforts to encourage British emigration to South Africa do not meet with success.

The probabilities, then, are that in the future the preponderance of the Dutch in South Africa will be even greater than it now is. If England can turn these people into loyal British subjects and banish from their day dreams visions of a Dutch United States of South Africa, all will be well. But if the Dutch utilize the privilege granted them to maintain Dutch in the schools and bring up their children in sentimental attachment to the ideas of a Dutch state and in opposition to the English, England may yet lose South Africa.

When Canada passed to England there were 60,000 French people in it. To-day they number over 2,000,000. In sympathy they are still French. They care little for the British empire. If they were an overwhelming majority instead of a minority, England would have a hard time holding Canada. South Africa will always be overwhelmingly Dutch in blood. If it remains attached to the idea of Dutch independence it will certainly make trouble for England some day. In that day the fight will not be between England and two small independent states, but between England and South Africa in revolt.

So extended an empire as the British must depend more upon sentimental attachment for the retention of self-governing colonies than upon the force or fear of arms. If the English-speaking majority of Canada were not sentimentally attached to the Imperial idea, England's hold on Canada would be weak indeed.

Self-government exists in Cape Colony and is promised to the Boers of the Transvaal and Orange Free State. In time we may expect a federated South Africa, just as we now have a federated Canada and a federated Australia. That federation within the British empire will depend ultimately upon the will of its own people, and those people will be Dutch. If they are Anglicized there will be little danger. If they are not, there will be much. Anglicization will depend more on the success the English may have in introducing their language than on anything else.

No nation, Adam Smith remarks, ever voluntarily gave up a province. Adam died about a hundred years before the United States dealt with Cuba.

LUMBER AND RECIPROcity

The Minnesota delegation in congress is elsewhere reported to-day as finding fault with Mr. M. J. Dowling's stand in favor of the removal of the duty on lumber. The delegation says that the lumber tariff will be fine "trading stock" when congress gets around to the question of reciprocity with Canada. In this the delegation is doubtless right, but we do not recall that Mr. Dowling went so far as to commit himself to the manner of abolishing the lumber tariff. As a matter of fact he probably expected that it would come about through some reciprocal agreement with Canada.

The Canadians are now so indifferent to the reciprocity question that the initiative will have to come from us, and we shall need all the "trading stock" we have to get any concessions out of them so far as the tariff on manufactured articles is concerned. The only reciprocity talk in Canada now is in favor of Mr. John Charlton's plan of free trade in natural products. The Canadians think that owing to the fact that our tariff is twice as high as theirs reductions on their part will injure any Canadian manufacturer and are not to be expected. Their view is that the way to attain reciprocity is for the United States to give Canadians something like the chance in American markets that Americans now have in Canadian markets. We export to them three times as much as we import. They suggest a free market for their natural products as a means of restoring the equilibrium of trade between the two countries.

Still the market offered by 77,000,000 people is such a tempting one that if the Canadians really saw us asking for what we refused when they asked it they might make some concessions in their duties on manufactures in return for the free admission of coal and lumber and other natural products. They might at least be willing to enter into an agreement not to make their

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL

Monday Evening June 9, 1902.

MINNESOTA POLITICS. J. T. WYMAN. Minneapolis has made no request for the permanent chairmanship of the republican state convention, but from outside the city has come the suggestion of J. T. Wyman for that position. It has met with a hearty response at home. Mr. Wyman has won laurels and state-wide reputation in political life, but is now out of the edifying strife and attached to no particular faction or interest. He is friendly to the administration of Governor Van Sant and not particularly attached to any other candidate. He would, therefore, be a fit man in every way to intrust with naming the next state committee.

The Minneapolis real estate men who visited Kansas City must have been exceedingly well treated while there. Otherwise they could hardly have been induced to exaggerate to such an extent the beauties of one of the ugliest towns in the country. Kansas City is thrifty; no doubt of that; but the glowing tribute to her appearance reflects very seriously upon somebody's taste.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE

The soft coal strike in West Virginia is reported spreading and in Pennsylvania the anthracite mines are strengthened by the accession of more engineers and pumpmen to their ranks and there is a possibility that the bituminous miners in twelve states will be ordered out, if the miners in West Virginia do not go out to the extent desired by President Mitchell.

Meantime President Roosevelt declares himself ready to take any step possible to secure an amicable adjustment of the differences between the miners and the operators. Mr. Wright, the government commissioner of labor, has had a consultation with the president as to the propriety of investigating the conditions and reporting to the president and congress. What is needed is a supreme effort of public influence to bring operators and miners together with the earnest purpose to come to a settlement and avert the ruinous consequences of a strike which has already cost \$22,000,000. The officers of the Miners' union have urged the striking miners to go out of the coal region and get work elsewhere, an indication that they expect the strike to last a long time. More than 35,000 have gone and most of them have obtained work at good wages.

In their letter proclaiming peace the Boer leaders pay a handsome tribute to the women of the two Boer states. Certainly they have shown wonderful devotion. There are probably no other women in the world who would do so much for a political cause as these Boer women have done. Thousands of them have lost husbands and sons in the struggle, and have suffered loss of homes and the greatest privations with Spartan resignation. The Boer women exhibit greater regret at the unsuccessful termination of the war than the men.

Whiteley Reid, personally authorized by the president to wear antiquated duds at the crowning of the king of England, and given full permission to open wine at his own expense for the entertainment of the English nobility, has arrived safely in England. Our suspense during his passage of the Atlantic was something awful.

An English officer is coming out to take charge of the Canadian militia. He is one of the kind that thinks it bad form to be acquainted with the science of warfare? The Canadian contingent in South Africa met too many of that kind, without having one exported to Canada.

The main action in the Gardner trial drama is of strong interest, and the episodes are numerous and thrilling. It is a very effective entertainment even if it be spontaneous in most of its developments.

The Nonpareil Man

Casually Observed. Speaking of looping the loop on a bicycle, did you ever notice the heavy lady learning to ride in the backyard try to loop the barn. So far it has not been a success.

Some dazzling genius in New York wrote a story that Uncle Sam had called in his 18th pennies at a premium of 50c each. The story is making the treasury department some trouble. It was an interesting tale but it had the drawback of being unmitigated lie.

In Day county, South Dakota, according to the Advertiser, some people think it was Pierre, S. D., that was destroyed by a volcano and there is much gleeful anticipation of another capital flight.

That gay old boy, Chauncey Peach Dewey, says that he feels about 25 years old. Chauncey hasn't had a touch of the rheumatism since 1858, when the Peckskill dam burst.

The Fourth Ward Sluggers claim the 13-year-old "championship," having lost but six series in thirteen years. The last party they took on was the Gopher Junior club. While the Gophers were sweating themselves over six series, sixteen Sluggers chased around the diamond and decided to play a "pepper" side to the barn. It was cruel but necessary.

Four political parties have jumped in and are gnating their teeth in Cuba.

There was a considerable flutter in Milwaukee a week or two for a time the feathers flew. A photograph of the late Frances Willard was tendered to the Milwaukee public library by Mrs. M. A. B. Smith, chairman of a committee of the Wisconsin Women's Christian Temperance union. Dr. Peckham, the librarian, declined the gift. Then do you know what Mrs. John W. Ford did? She just came right out and said that Dr. Peckham was "a pronounced infidel!" and that she for one was ashamed of him. After this the librarian came down from his perch and said that he was glad that she would take the gift. But we fear, knowing Dr. Peckham as we now do, that in the course of a few months the picture will be found reposing in the sanctum of the Milwaukee Christian Temperance union. A committee should be appointed to keep an eye both on Miss Willard's picture and on the pronounced infidel who ought to be, and doubtless is, ashamed of himself.

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AMUSEMENTS

Foyer Chat. "Mrs. Sans Gene," presented by the Frayley and the Metropolitan theater last night, attracted one of the largest Sunday night audiences of the season to that play house. Miss Van Buren secured a distinct profit for her hit in the same play house in the prologue with Lorette, and in the later acts, with Napoleon, bringing forth round after round of applause. A review of the production will appear in this column to-morrow.

Richard & Pringle's mammoth minstrel aggregation will appear at the Bijou next Saturday afternoon and evening. It numbers fifty of the best entertainers in colored minstrelsy. It is a laughing performance from start to finish.

On Wednesday afternoon the regular mid-week matinee will take place at the Bijou. "Ant Jurek," the rural comedy drama which is holding the boards at this playhouse, is the biggest sympathy with those in trouble, the title role, invests the part with much originality.

OTHER PEOPLE'S NOTICES

For the Health Office. To the Editor of The Journal: There is a condition of things that is almost unbearable here in the block in which I reside at 2314 Buchanan street NE, in a neighborhood of nice modern homes. There is a hole half a block our side of the street and used for a dumping ground for all kinds of garbage, making it very dangerous to live here as it is so close to the street. What can we do about it? We dare not live here this coming hot weather with the conditions as they are. I am informed that we have a local improvement commission. I presume they are not supposed to attend to such common things as this, but the city health department certainly should. But knowing "The Journal" is sympathetic with those in trouble, I appeal to you to know what can be done about it. —Mrs. F. H. King, 2314 Buchanan street NE.

THE PRACTICAL LIBERATION OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

New York Sun. One of the most remarkable events of the current year in Europe is the recent announcement by Emperor William II. of a willingness to abolish the military dictatorship which hitherto the population of Alsace-Lorraine has been subjected to. The voluntary surrender of arbitrary powers, which when created were deemed indispensable, proves that, in the emperor's opinion at least, the inhabitants of the annexed provinces are no longer French at heart, but are entirely reconciled to their incorporation with the German empire.

THANK YOU'S GIFT

BY ELIZABETH CHERRY WALTZ

(Copyright, 1902, by the S. S. McClure Co.) "Please, I've after the cullid wash," said a small brown figure with vishenerable pig-tails tied about with pink cord, "but I've not in a hurry."

The cook and the butler were the inhabitants of the sunny kitchen with its yellow patterned floors and white curtains. "Not in do hurry?" said the forid butler. "I'd like to see dat lubly lady dat libe here."

"She means Miss Annie May," said the cook, much amused. "Where did you ever see her, kid?" "I've 'er times," responded the brown one, "walkin' an' in do high cart down do de race track. Um-um-hum!"

Again the cook and the butler laughed, and in the midst of it the lovely lady herself opened the door and came in, a vision of white and yellow, sunshine, springtime and rare beauty.

The child drew a deep, ecstatic breath as she gazed. "Who is this?" asked the sweetest, softest voice. "Who is this, cook?" "A little girl who came for the wash this week," replied the cook, "and she's asking you 'bout do chance of seein' you. She calls you the lovely lady."

A delicate pink tinge the girl's cheek. "That's very pretty. What is your name?" "Thank you, ma'am. My name is Annie May. Do you mean that is your real name?"

"The St. James Journal says: Mr. Lind has not scattered the statement broadcast that he would not be a candidate. The Minneapolis press has taken pains to do that. Mr. Lind has informed every one who has approached him on the subject that he does not want to be a candidate. He has told them that at a personal acquaintance from a mutual friend he has not taken any one that he would refuse the call of duty if unanimously tendered him.

Senator Swanson of Moses Lake, Carlton county, is a republican candidate for representative, to succeed the famous "Billy" Noyes.

Some have remarked the lack of eulogistic comment on Colonel Everett in the columns of Senator Miller's Lumber Herald.

H. E. Ives, chairman of the populist committee of Red Lake county, has resigned, and so have K. M. Hansen of Thief River Falls and J. L. Johnson of St. Hillare, members of the committee. The last named, who is county treasurer, has declared himself a republican.

B. E. Sonntag of Heron Lake is a republican candidate for the senate in the Jackson-Ontonagon district.

John H. Burns of Lanesboro, one of the best new members in the last house, is a republican candidate for senator. A. Nelson of the same town will oppose him.

J. A. Bergley of Franklin, recently mentioned for the senate, will try for one of the house positions in Renville county. He formerly served one term in the house and is a republican.

The Caledonia Journal suggests that Governor Van Sant make a place on the board of control for J. J. McCarty of St. Paul, by inducing one of the present members to resign. Well, which shall it be? —Charles B. Cheney.

IN A NUTSHELL

New York—R. J. Ferral, an actor from San Francisco, committed suicide. Decatur, Ind.—Every negro has left town as a result of warnings of mob violence in a great hurry. Daniel Smith, 111 years old, dropped dead. He was a veteran of the war of 1812. Havana—While imitating a vaudeville tight-rope walker, John Bronson, 40, fell, dying later. Havana—Gonzales Quesada, Cuban minister to Washington, and his family have sailed for New York. Memphis, Tenn.—Prominent democrats have endorsed Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, for president in 1904. Philadelphia—A waiterless restaurant, only nickel-in-the-slot machines being used, was opened yesterday. Bluefield, W. Va.—John Wymick, colored, for assaulting Mary Green, white, was taken from jail and shot. Welch, Va.—Rival factions in the convention Saturday to nominate a state senator, broke up the gathering. Cambridge, Mass.—Ferdinand Boerner, professor of modern languages at Harvard since 1870, died last night, aged 70. Kankakee, Ill.—An open switch ditched an accommodation train near its full speed. It is thought to be the work of wreckers. Waltham, S. C.—Cain Ford, one of the four negro murderers of Mrs. Jones, was taken from a shelter with a party of his friends. Laredo, Texas—Neuva, Mexico, was the scene of a bull fight, a wrestler throwing a wild bull as a side feature. One animal was killed. Chicago—Alfred Mace, son of the noted pugilist and an English evangelist, gives Dowie his name and declares he was hissed out of England. Meridan, Miss.—The threatened uprising of negroes has been checked for the present by the arrest of the whites, but further trouble is expected. Denver, Col.—A hayrack party of high school students running through Washington, returned from a bridge. One was killed and others seriously injured. Marion, Ind.—Two men in a buggy charged a crowd of five others with a party they, as an excuse, and then fired on them, killing one and seriously wounding another. Chicago—Heavy rains all Saturday raised the Calumet river to great height, flooding basements, disabling railroad and wagon bridges and endangering the lives of hundreds. San Francisco—Blanche Warren, actress, and her mother, were apprehended in their room at a boarding house. The former was the wife of H. L. Chapman, Los Angeles. Chicago—All discharged men belonging to the stockyards employes' union have been taken from the city. The union has made demands of the union conceded, so a big strike is averted. Little Rock, Ark.—The Baptist society at Russellville invited Governor Davis to join them and he accepted yesterday, undoing the Chicago-Haley rain all Saturday raised the Calumet river to great height, flooding basements, disabling railroad and wagon bridges and endangering the lives of hundreds. San Francisco—Blanche Warren, actress, and her mother, were apprehended in their room at a boarding house. The former was the wife of H. L. Chapman, Los Angeles. 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