

The Advocate

AND TOPEKA TRIBUNE.

VOL. IV. NO. 18.
\$1.00 A YEAR.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1892.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE
PEOPLE'S PARTY OF KANSAS.

AMERICAN FEDERATION.

Discussing Important Questions at the Last Session.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.—To-day being expected to close the sessions of the twelfth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, the delegates were called together early. Resolutions were adopted calling on all local unions affiliated with the federation to join central labor bodies holding charters from the federation; condemning the Rock Island system for refusing its telegraphers recognition; favoring changes in the patent laws so that inventors should receive direct rewards; condemning the Baron Hirsh fund and its charitably assisted recipients, and demanding restriction of immigration; condemning the system compelling waiters to shave off their mustaches; favoring the eight hour system; asking for clemency for the imprisoned Chicago anarchists, Neabe, Fielden and Schwab; calling for government control of the railway, telegraph and telephone; affirming the previous convention's advocacy of woman's suffrage; and asking for state legislation to protect trade union marks. Various resolutions asking for legislation against the Chinese were favorably recommended to the next executive council.

Differences between the socialists and autonomists were aired when a resolution was reported asking congress either to pass legislation compelling the adjustment of labor disputes by arbitration, or the submission of a constitutional amendment permitting such legislation. The socialistic representatives favored the measure as a step toward government control of all production, and characterized its opponents as anarchists, charging that they objected to it as they objected to all government. President Gompers and others argued that compulsory arbitration might prove a dangerous weapon against labor interests should it fall into the hands of capital.

The question was finally settled by the adoption of a substitute which emphatically approved the principle of arbitration but recognized its impotency where the workers involved are not fully organized. The president was instructed to visit the coming national convention of machinists for the purpose of endeavoring to harmonize the two conflicting bodies, which are divided by the recognition of the color line in one of them.

President Gompers' salary was increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800 per annum.

Before proceeding further, resolutions were adopted recommending the chiefs and superintendents of the government bureaus be selected from the trade in which the skilled workmen employed in the bureau are engaged, favoring municipal, state and national reform, favor-

ing the free and compulsory education and instructing the executive council to prepare a bill to that effect.

The salary of the secretary was increased from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

President Gompers' re-election was unanimous. Christopher Evans was re-elected secretary. John B. Lennon was re-elected treasurer; J. C. McGuire, re-elected vice president.

A large number of boycotts were endorsed by the committee to whom they had been referred, together with the recommendation that as a boycott is being made ineffective by indiscriminate use, that hereafter none be approved unless requested under the seal of the affiliated body.

Chicago secured the convention for 1893.

The resolution favoring direct elections by the people was passed unanimously.

Resolutions were concurred in favoring labor representation in the inspection of Chinese immigrants' certificates, and to prohibit the Japanese immigration. Final adjournment was then announced.

Grangers' Resolutions.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 16.—The Illinois state grange adopted the following resolutions last night:

Resolved, That this grange demands the recall of the American members of the monetary conference now in session at Brussels.

Resolved, That we are in favor of gold, silver and paper as money; that the national government alone shall issue the money of the people, and that the unit, whether of gold, silver or paper, should be a full legal tender for all debts public or private. We are opposed to the continuance of the public debt or the issuance of new bonds, either state or national, bearing interest as the basis of any banking system; we believe the greenback, based on the wealth of the nation and the faith of the government, to be good enough for the people and good enough for the money lenders.

Resolutions were also adopted declaring in favor of the free coinage of silver.

LANSING, MICH., December 16.—The Michigan grangers, who have been holding a convention here, adopted resolutions last night protesting against the free coinage of either gold or silver.

If Stubbs is entitled to a certificate of election, what right has Higgins to withhold it, as he says he is doing? And if he is not so entitled, does it not follow that Rosenthal is entitled to receive it? Or does Mr. Higgins claim the right to declare a vacancy when the necessities of his party require it? Is Higgins above the law, as he seems to think he is?—Jeffersonian.

The newly elected secretary of state of Colorado is a Populist, and the *Kansas City Star* says he is a graduate of the Kansas State University.

SOMETHING NEW.

The Workingmen of the Whole Country to be the Capitalists.

CINCINNATI, O., December 17.—A movement is on foot in this city which will cause quite a stir among the wage-earners and business men of the country when the details are made public. The scheme is being discussed quietly, and details being gathered by a few leading trades unionists, and no one but trusted members of organized labor have been admitted to the conclave. The promoters did not meet with much encouragement at first, but the idea has steadily gained ground, and now hundreds of workingmen are among its supporters, eager for a chance to give it a trial.

The movement is designed to prevent a repetition of the disasters which followed closely upon the lock-out at Homestead, the Buffalo railroad strike, and the miners' strike in Tennessee and Idaho. It is proposed that when a strike becomes necessary, or a lock-out is precipitated by a corporation against unionists, that a general order shall be promulgated calling upon every union man in the country to withhold from circulation all funds that he may possess or control, so as to cause a stringency in the money market, and thus compel the business men of the United States to bring such a pressure to bear upon the corporation having a strike on his hands, that it will be forced to yield to the demands of its employees, or show a disposition to settle the differences between them.

This plan, when put in operation, will be far reaching, and the effect, it is claimed, will be felt in every branch of trade throughout the land. Said a trade unionist on the subject: "Heretofore when a big strike or lock-out has been inaugurated, we have found ourselves on the outside of the shops or works, idle and without an income, consuming our savings, or subsisting on strike benefits, or starving. Under the proposed plan, we will be at work earning wages. We will withdraw our savings from building associations, banks and other like institutions, and hoard our current wages. The large funds of the various international and national bodies will be withdrawn with the other money. We are informed that the business of this country is transacted on a money circulation, in coin and paper of about \$40 per capita, and taking everything into consideration, we think we can smash things more successfully this way than by any strike or boycott. I don't think the militia would be of much avail in such a state of affairs. Another thing—if a financial crash should be precipitated on us, our savings will be safer in our pockets than in any savings or banking institution."

"Of what benefit will this be to the

trades unionists? Will not the hard times consequent on a financial crisis be felt more by them than by the rich?"

"Not necessarily. Heretofore when a few speculators have cornered the money and a crisis precipitated, the wage-earners have been caught without any money in their possession, and the savings institutions have absorbed their hoardings. This time we will be the moneyed men, and will be enabled through joint stock companies to become owners of factories, shops, etc. Who knows but what we may be able to convert the bullionist into the tenets of the greenback faith. I believe the scheme is well worth the trial."

Justice Must Wait.

Since it has been reported that the Populists might call on the supreme court for aid in rectifying certain irregularities growing out of the late election, the republican leaders have become alarmed lest such proceedings should result in the organizing of a Populist house of representatives, and it has been whispered about Topeka that any such movement would be effectually blocked. It looks now as if the alarm caused by the report may have been the cause of the following edict which was put forth last Saturday and sent to the attorneys interested in the January docket:

In the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, Clerk's Office, Topeka, Kas., December 18, 1892.

The supreme court will meet on Tuesday, January 3, 1893, as provided by statute and as announced in the printed docket for January, but on account of the retirement of Mr. Justice Valentine from the bench early in January, no business will be transacted by the court during that week except re-arguing on cases already decided, delivering opinions, ruling upon motions already submitted and admitting attorneys. The cases on the docket assigned for January 3, 4, 5 and 6, 1893, will be heard on January 10, 11, 12 and 13 each day's business, as now assigned, being continued one week.

C. J. BROWN, Clerk Supreme Court.

Phil Armour, the meso millionaire of Chicago, has taken a lesson from the life and death of Jay Gould, and has given \$2,400,000 to the city of Chicago for an art and science institute to be established there. In this way Mr. Armour has purchased lots of praise and flattery from the Chicago papers.

The American Land and Immigration Co., of this city, is the leader among the reliable land companies doing business in Kansas. Its objects are to sell land, improved or unimproved, invite immigration, etc. More than 2,000 farms in Kansas are offered on the cheapest and most reasonable terms that could be asked. Mr. J. H. Brady, general manager, Topeka, to whom all communications should be addressed, is an index to the membership of this trustworthy firm, and an exponent of Kansas energy and vim. Write him regarding a farm.