



The President

The man and his birth! the way-mark of years.
 Log cabin and mirth, life's hardship and tears.
 Full measure of worth, the homage of poets—
 Our Western president!

The man and his power! a ruler three arm'd.
 A watchman on tower, no loyal man harm'd.
 Born patience his dower, no duty he farm'd.
 Our war-time president.

The man and his jest! quaint stories he told.
 Great sorrows hard press'd, in humor he rold.
 His kindness half guess'd, more precious than gold.
 Our friendly president!

The man and his time! his vision was clear.
 His virtues were prime, his counsel gave cheer.
 He strangled a crime, the Union held dear.
 Our statesman president!

The man in God's sight! our country's loved son.
 Heaven's judgments are right, world's verdicts are done.
 In trials he shined, a martyr's crown won.
 Our matchless president!

—Ohio State Journal.

Hugged the Scouts

President Lincoln's Welcome to the Men Who Brought Messages From Grant.

James R. Wood of Boston, was one of the thirty scouts attached to the army of the Potomac during the civil war.

With him in the same regiment was a raw recruit named Adna R. Chaffee. When Wood was made a corporal Chaffee was also promoted. Later both men were made sergeants in their respective companies. Recruit Chaffee rose to be head of the army with the rank of lieutenant general.

Wood was transferred to the Sixth United States cavalry in 1862 and was made a scout in the fall of 1863.

From the time he reported at Gen. Burnside's headquarters until he was mustered out, seven months after his term of enlistment had expired, Sergeant Wood did scout duty. He was frequently entrusted with dispatches of the greatest importance, and was the trusted conveyance of oral messages from such men as Grant, Meade, Hooker and Burnside to their subordinates and superiors.

Often Sergeant Wood was sent on perilous journeys through the rebel lines for information of vital importance to the union cause. He was the bearer of the first dispatch from Grant to Lincoln during the fight in the Wilderness, informing the president what had happened. For six or seven days all communication between Grant and Washington had been cut off by the rebels, and it was necessary to communicate with the president by messenger. Armed with a pass from Grant ordering all commanders to furnish him with transportation, he started through the lines for Washington. On this journey it was necessary for him to pass through Fredericksburg, the streets of which were full of dead and dying rebels.

Reaching the Rappahannock by traveling all night, he and his companion, Sergeant Clive, built a crude raft, and, immersed in water to their waists, they pushed their way down stream all day long, at times nearly drowning. They hailed several crafts, but none would take them aboard until about dark they saw an old schooner and hailed it. The skipper, who proved to be a man from Calais, Me., lowered a boat and took them aboard. They confided to the captain their mission, and he said that he would do the best he could to get them to Washington. At dawn the next morning the good old Maine skipper landed them at Fort Washington.

At Fort Washington they were

Meigs, the quartermaster general, who happened to be there, and he drove them to the White House in an army ambulance. The driver was ordered to run his horses as fast as he could. Gen. Meigs led the way to the reception room, where they learned that the president was not up. Gen. Meigs told the messenger to go to the president and inform him that two of Gen. Grant's scouts were there with dispatches.

"I sat in a position where I could see the president coming down the stairway," said Mr. Wood. "In a few minutes the president was seen coming down stairs, pulling on his clothes. I shall never forget how he looked. He was buttoning his trousers on the way downstairs. His suspenders were hanging down. His night shirt was unbuttoned and I could not help noticing his long, lean neck and the prominence of his adam's apple. He made for both of us, and putting his arms around us he hugged us both and began to ask us questions, and kept it up fully ten minutes before he tore open Grant's dispatch. We were not a very pretty pair to hug, as you can well imagine, in our worn, stained and tattered garments.

"He read his dispatch from Grant, some of it aloud to Gen. Meigs. Then he began to ask further questions of us. 'Grant isn't coming back across the river, is he?' asked the president of me.

"We said that we didn't think he was, judging from what we had heard him say to Gen. Meigs just before we started for Washington.

"We told him that while we were waiting for our dispatches Gen. Grant sat on the ground talking with Gen. Meigs. During the conversation Gen. Grant, who had a stick in his hand, kept making marks in the sand with it, while he talked with Gen. Meigs. Gen. Meigs knelt on one knee most of the time, supporting himself with his sword.

"While there numerous aids rode up and delivered messages. We could hear Gen. Grant direct Gen. Meigs to do this and that as to the disposition of his forces. Meigs was evidently very much agitated. His face was pale and bore a troubled look. We heard Meigs say something about the



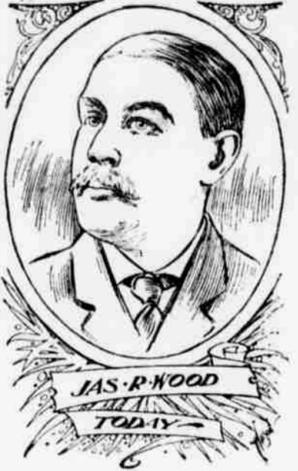
JAS. R. WOOD AS A SCOUT

taken aboard the government tug and sent to the navy yard at Washington, twelve miles above. They had dispatches for the president, secretary of war, quartermaster general, commissary and surgeon general. At the Washington navy yard they met Gen.

IN THE LAND OF CIVILITY

Japanese Engineer Moved Train Which Obstructed View.

The Spectator has a friend, a resident of Japan, now in this country, who believes that one result of the increased interest in Japan owing to the war will be a new appreciation of that side of its life which finds satisfaction in simple pleasures, and especially in natural beauty. * * * He then went on to tell of a little experience illustrating how much a beautiful scene means to all Japanese. He was standing with his wife on the platform of a country railway station, waiting for the train to Tokio, and looking at a beautiful moonrise, when a long freight train pulled in, and stopped exactly where it cut off the view. He approached the engineer and said: "My dear sir, I know you have inadvertently stopped your train where it prevents this lady and myself from seeing that beautiful moon. Can I ask you, as a great favor, to move that train a little farther



JAS. R. WOOD AS A SCOUT

thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American men of war would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth, if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employes upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and 'a command'."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column in denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizens' association was started, and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions in some cases quit the unions entirely for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about eleven years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the state of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek, no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizens' Ass'n, with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas, from 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by labor unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and

Whereas, these acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and

Whereas, since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and labor union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and

Whereas, the employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of labor unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employes of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of labor union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and

Whereas, the attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity, in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of trades unionism; it is therefore

Resolved, That the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people, by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

CONSTITUTION.

Article 1.—Name.

Article 2.—Objects.

First—To insure, so far as possible,

the blight of strikes, violence and losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now, with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry at the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few labor unions conducted on peaceful lines and in proportion as they are worthy, they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law-abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill, was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion when the king did but touch their pockets. Imagine if you can their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good, true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a quon man "holier" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the lawbreakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the lawbreaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they would call on the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder.

We do not pay thugs \$20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor \$30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the state.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law-abiding, peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices, that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under 'orders' of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with 'union' gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron-shod heel the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our workpeople, and ourselves, the infamous offer is declined."

POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

Lincoln's Way.

One of the characteristic anecdotes of Lincoln is this: Stanton, much incensed against one of his generals, wrote a severe letter of reprimand, raking him over the coals "from hell to breakfast," as it was put by an army officer of that day. In some manner the president heard of the affair, and sending immediately for Stanton asked to see the letter before it was dispatched. Having read it he tore it to bits and threw it into the fire. "You have said your say and feel better, I know, and it wouldn't make you feel any better to let Gen. ——— know how you feel," he observed with a twinkle in his eye. Stanton forgave him, and the object of his wrath escaped.

the only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions through out the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and at the open threats in the official union papers that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An inkmaker or papermaker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannous and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him, his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenters "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and the plumbers "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers' "union" or the carriers "union" is up in arms, and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot, unable to lift a hand to better himself or to do the needful things, without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power, and by managing workmen, have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of lawbreakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past two years is perhaps ten times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose,

Result of Boycott.

along?" "My dear sir," replied the engineer, "I regret exceedingly having been so unobserving, and it will give me great pleasure to do as you request." And he at once moved the entire train beyond the end of the platform. "Imagine," the Spectator's friend concluded, "the sort of reply I should have, should I venture to make a like request of an engineer here in America!" But the Spectator refused to imagine it. The language of the probable reply would be quite too dreadful.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another, in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek, that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our workpeople.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The newcomers' manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The newcomers' manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic conditions provided for by the state laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard, reserving to himself the right to discharge any employe for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employe, and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employe, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare, and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employe, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their workpeople, merchants and citizens as well as their industries from

Spread of Miners' Phthisis.

The Council on the Institution of Mining and Metallurgy has issued a memorandum to the members of the institution calling attention to the serious nature of the statistics of miners' phthisis, urging the immediate adoption of effective methods of prevention and requesting the collection of further information as to the prevalence of the disease and the conditions which give rise to it. The opinion is that the main cause of the disease is the breathing of air containing dust.

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Note by Publisher.

The Postum Company has a yearly contract for space in this paper which they have a right to use for announcements of facts and principles. Such use does not necessarily carry with it any editorial opinion.