DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1904.



Our Financial Depression and How it is Caused-The Age of Organization—Its Great Trusts and Syndicates—The Labor Unions and Organized Labor-Strikes and How They May be Prevented-Will the Unions Keep Their Contracts-The Rights of the Non-Union Man-How About the Poor Public-A Modest Statesman.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.) la alayada da ayada da ayada da ayada ayada da ayada d

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SENATOR HANNA OF OHIO. Possible Presidential Candidate From His Latest and Best Photograph.

under demand. You remember the bus-iness situation of from 1893 to 1898. We (Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter).

had been over-producing and the mar-ASHINGTON, D. C .- "Is the ket was glutted. Business came almost country going to the dogs in to a standstill and the people lost con-fidence in everything. Every one bought the present struggle between as little as he could, and the factories capital and labor?" I asked this question of did little more than maufacture to order, while all enterprises, including the Senator Mark Hanna as we railroads, cut their purchases to the chatted together in his room minimum at the Arlington hotel this

"At the same time capital became timid, and the savings were stored away in the safe deposits and in low was the reply. "There is only iterest = bearing

so of iron and steel, the supplies which, when ordered, are still being delivered. Then all at once it was found that the home demand was satisfied. The more conservative busines men, including small merchants all over the country, saw there must be a turning of the tide, confidence wavered, and the result is the condition of today."

THE FUTURE. "How about the future?" "I have no fear of that," replied Senator Hanna. "Our normal condition is one of good times, and the present depression will soon pass away. We al-ways move more slowly during the year of the presidential elections. As to the country, we have the same mus-cle and brains that have succeeded in the past, and we are as good as ever In times like these, however, the sensible man trims his sails and keeps close to the shore. I began to do so more than three months ago.

THE AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

"But, senator, do you think great combinations of organized capital are good for the country?" The great industries of the

world can be carried on in no other way. This is an age of organization. Such combinations are among the evo-lutions of our industrial development, and they are to the interest of both laboring man and capitalist. They have increased trade and increased Wages

"A few years go the balance of trade was again, us, and especially so in the industrial lines. It is largely owing to organized capital that we are now not only able to manufacture for ourselves, but to export to all parts of the world. This export trade will in-crease and we shall hold our own as the greatest industrial nation on earth by our combination of capital and la-

NOT AFRAID OF TRUSTS.

"I am not afraid of such combinations," the senator went on. "If they abuse their privileges, competition will regulate them. Every field of industry in this country is open to all and ex-traordinary profits will lead to new organizations. Our only monopolies are those protected by the patent laws." "You occupy a peculiar position on

the labor question, senator," said I. "You are looked upon as a representative of both capital and labor. What do you know about working men?" 'I have been associated with them

all my life. I have been a large em-ployer of labor for more than 30 years, and I am now interested in enterprises which give work to many.

'What kind of enterprises?" I asked. "Various kinds," was the reply. "Coal mines in Ohjo, iron mines in Michigan,

tories and foundries."

THE QUESTION OF STRIKES.

Not long after it was settled the representatives of the bituminous coal mining organizations came to Cleveland and asked me to organize the operators in order that we might co-operate to-gether and avoid such troubles in the future. I did form an organization, and as long as it continued, which was for several years, all our difficulties were settled by arbitration. Since then the same principle has been adopt-ed with the national organizaed with the national organiza-tion of the United Mine Workers. They combine with the operators, both

meeting together once a year to fix a scale, which is in the nature of an annual agreement, and forms the scale of wages for that year. This policy has proved most satisfactory to employers and employes.'

THE ANTHRACITE COAL TROU-BLES.

"But do the men keep such contracts?" "Yes," replied Senator + Hanna, "es-

pecially in the old and well-organized unions. Take the case of the United Mine Workers during the great an-thracite strike of last year. You will remember the situation. One hundred and fifty thousand men were out of work, the families of many of them were on the edge of starvation, the mines were closed down, and the whole country was in the throes of a coal famine. Now, it is a law of the United Mine Workers that If five of the different organizations composing it demand a national convention it has to be called. Five did call for it, including some organizations already in-

volved in the strike. "As a result a thousand delegates representing the vast army of bitu-minous coal miners met at ladianapolis with John Mitchell as their president. They had a contract for the year with the operators as to prices and wages, and the question was whether they should break this and join in the sympathetic strike to help their brothers, the anthracite miners of Pennsylvania,

'At that convention the awful condition in the anthracite mines was explained, the terrible want and suffering set forth and a general strike manded. Had they granted the de-mand and broken their contract with the operators they would have in-flicted incalculable loss to the United States. Most of our industries would have come to a standstill. Within a short time the coal on hand would have been used and every factory would have had to shut down. Every car upon the railroad, except perhaps the mails, would have had to stop, and cold and want would have dropped upon a majority of the homes of the United States,

"The public did not fully realize it. but the situation was a terrible one. John Mitchell saw it and in connecvessels and shipbulding works on the tion with the other leaders of the lakes, street railroads and various fac. United Mine Workers brought forth the sentiment which prevented the strike. The question was referred to

limitation of individual effort

"Yes," said I, "but it does believe in a continuous shortening of hours and continual increase of wages. Can this go on and our industries continue

"Such things regulate themselves," replied Senator Hanna. The move-ments are perfectly natural ones. The capitalist tries to get all he can out of his share of the business and so does the workman. With our enormous im-migration and restricted supply of work there have been plenty of laborers until within the past three years and the capitalists have had the whip hand. They could fix the wages, and I don't remember that they voluntarily raised them. Within the past three years, however, there have been two jobs for every man. The laborer has taken advantage of the situation and ncreased his pay, and I don't blame him.

"But will he not have to come down now that the times have changed?" "Yes, in many places."

'Will he not strike?' "I don't think so without there is

some other reason than the reduction owing to the hard times."

HANNA IS A UNION MAN.

"If you were a working man, senator, would you belong to a union?

"Yes, I would; but I would do all that I could to bring about a closer relation between my union and my em. ployer. The sooner the laboring man and the employer come together the better for both laborer and employer." "That is what the Civic Federation is trying to do, is it not?"

trying to do, is it not?" • "That is what the Civic Federation is doing," replied Senator Hanna. "We have settled a great many labor disputes and prevented many labor dis-putes and prevented many strikes by bringing the leaders of the union and the representatives of employers to-gether. Both are beginning to under-stand the other. The laboring men are becoming more conservative and the employers nonemployers more ready to recognize labor organizations. Strikes in most cases come from misunderstandings, and some of the most serious ones from triffing disagreements. The employer and the workingman stand face to face, each with a chip on his shoulder. The employer feels determined not to make an advance toward a settlement, and the workingman is too proud to do it. "Has the Civic Federation any special

rules of action in such matters?" "None except the golden rule," replied Senator Hanna. "We do not believe in sympathetic strikes, nor in the boycott, nor in the restriction of production to enhance values."

"How about the man outside the un-on, senator? What are his rights?" "He has the right to work and to exercise his individual rights granted by the Constitution of the United States, he should be protected in those and rights."

THE POOR PUBLIC.

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TWO ENGINEERS (ONE OF THEM SENATOR HANNA,)

"We Are All Workingmen."-Interview With Mr. Carpenter.

Dry

time

cott's.

A LABOR QUESTION.

"What are you feeding to those hogs, my friend?" the professor asked. "Corn, professor," replied the grizzled old farmer, who knew the learned gentleman by sight.

"Don't you know if you feed it wet

the hogs can digest it in one-half the

The farmer gave him a quizzical look. "Now, see here, professor," he said, "how much do you calculate a hog's time is worth."-J. H. B., in Lippin-

a halt in our march of unbounded prosperity. We shall have a limited period in which business must run at a slower pace. Many factories will cut down their forces, and in some wages will be necessarily reduced. As to the country, it is in a healthy condition, The crops are good, the people are well off and the outlook is not serious." "What is the cause of the halt, sena-

afternoon "No," v

tor? Does it not come from the in-creased wages demanded by and the other exactions of organized labor ?"

"I do not think so," replied Senator anna. "In New York and Chicago Hanna. and one or two other places a depression has been created by the troubles in the building trades. These have been nearly settled, and I look for better times there."

WHAT CAUSES THE HARD TIMES. "Then I suppose it comes from organized capital?" "No; it does not. The chief reasons

are the natural ones of oversupply and in vast quantities. This was especially

1898 we woke up to the fact that we had excellent crops, vast material resources and at the same time a market which was out of everything. The financial sky brightened. The demands came in like a deluge. Money crept out of the banks, the factories and mills went to work and prosperity, like a snowball running down hill, gathered at every turn, until it seemed that the powers of adversity would be crushed by it. The great demand brought about combinations of capital to supply it. , New in-ventions created to save labor in the hard times increased the capacity of the factories, and the new forces of modern industry produced in quantities unknown in the past. At the same time the confidence of the people ran neck and neck with the times. The home market sprang into such enormous proportions that raw materials and manufactures were brought in from abroad

Then in

"How about strikes, senator, have you had many?"

"None of importance, and none which were not amicably settled." was the "The first strike of which I had reply. any experience was that of the coal miners of the Tuscarawas valley. It occurred in 1874, about 30 years ago. At that time I went to Massillon, near where the mines were, and lived with the people. The strike was a hard one, and it caused great suffering. In trying to settle it, it seemed to me the sit-uation was all wrong, and I there got the idea about such matters upon which I have acted ever since. It is that upon which the Civic Federation is based, and is that all such things should be settled by conference and mutual conciliation between the workmen and their employers." "Was that strike settled in that way,

senator?" I asked. "No; it was fought out to the end.

committee strove one whole night as to its settle-In the morning they brought ment. forth a resolution which was adopted by the convention. It was that the United Mine Workers would stick to their contract, but also that they would give ten per cent of their wages to help their brothers in their strike

vania.' ORGANIZED LABOR COME TO STAY.

in the anthracite mines of Pennsyl-

"How about organized labor, sena-

tor? Has it come to stay?" "There is no doubt of it," was the reply. "It is a condition and should be treated accordingly. The trades union is not an original creation of the United States. It was imported from England. It is now being American-

these small areas his settlers are rais-ing table grapes, melons, sweet pota-

readily sold in nearby markets at fancy

prices. In that favored spot these gar-

den crops mature earlier than else-where in California and are therefore

very profitable. The Indio people be-

lieve they will achieve independence be-fore many of their land-hungry neigh-

bors who are acquiring from sixty-four

to one hundred and twenty-eight times

law as they are buying from Mr. Nelsor

at cost price and paying for with the proceeds of their land and labor.

The truth of the matter is that the people of Indio are making homes and

tilling the land, while their more ac-

quisitive neighbors are speculating in the public domain. This speculation

go on as long as the land laws

under the desert land

other products which

toes and

will

"But, senator," said I, if labor and capital are to combine, will not the public be ground between the upper and nether millstones of high wages and high prices?'

"The public!" said Senator Hanna. "What is the public? In our country it is made up of capitalists and laborers. With the exception of a very few every man in the United States is an employer or an employe. We are all workingmen. Some of us work with our brains and the others with their hands, and the employers, as a rule, work the hardest."

A MODEST SENATOR.

At this point I turned the conversation to personal matters and in answer to my questions Senator Hanna gave me much interesting information about himself both as a laboring man and a capitalist. He referred to certain rules the English union. It does not believe doubtedly contributed to his great suc-in the restriction of output and in the cess, and gave me other matter which questions which he here discusses and that his words should have weight.

ARRIVE

From Ogden, Portland, Butte, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Denver.....

From Ogden and intermediate

From Ogden, Cache Valley, and intermediate points

From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco

From Ogden, Cache Valley, St. Anthony, Portland and San Francisco 6:55 p.m.

DEPART.

or Ogden, Omaha, Chicago, Denver, Kansas City and St.

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OREGON

SHORT LINE

points

Time Table

In Effect Nov. 22

1903.

8:30 a.m.

9:10 a.m

.. 4:05 p.m.

City:

LABOR. In closing I would call attention Senator Hanna's peculiar position. He is the earnest friend of both capital and labor and is doing what he can to bring the two together. Indeed, he might be called our great national peacemaker and he is such from the standpoint of his honest convictions.

would be of value to the young men of the United States. This, however, on account of the innate modesty of the

senator-extraordinary in a public man

THE FRIEND OF CAPITAL AND

-I am forbidden to use.

He recently said that he would rather have the credit of ending such troubles than be president of the United States, and that if he could make successful the plans of the federation by resigning his seat in the senate he would be glag to do so.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

DEPART.

ediate points on San Pet. 7:30a.m.

ARRIVE.

J 1. MOORE.

antalle

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For Provo, Lehi, Fairfield and Mercur, connecting at Nephi for Manti and inter-

Valley Railway

TIME

TABLE

Nearly Forfeits His Life. A runaway almost ending fatally, started a horrible ulcer on the leg of J. B. Orner, Franklin Grove, Ill. For four Nevertheless Senator Hanna has more than 10,000 men at work in the various years it defied all doctors and all rem-edies. But Bucklin's Arnica Salve had institutions in which he is interested no trouble to cure him. Equally good for Burns, Bruises, Skin Eruptions and and their payroll is said to be about \$3,000.000 a year, or in round numbers \$10,000 a day. You will see from this that he has a pocketbook interest in the Piles. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

The public's wants are many, and many wants are daily supplied through the "News" want column ads.



Current Time Table. In effect Nov. 22nd. 1903.

From Oregon Short Line Depot, Salt Lake

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY. No.

For Garfield Beach, Tooele, Stockton, Mammoth, Eu-reka and Silver City (via Leamington cut-off) 8:00a.m. For Provo, American Fork, Lebi, Juab, Milford, Fris-co, Calientes and interme-diate points------6:05p.m. ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY:

6-From Ogden and the 8:10 a.m.

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MORE ABOUT SMALL IRRIGATED FARMS. animment and a second and a sec

ASHINGTON, Jan. 5.-A previous letter in this series gave a brief account of the twenty-acre alfalfa farms,

supplemented by cows and creameries, which a Chicago man thinks is just the thing for the lands now being irrigated on the Colorado Desert in southeastern California and which he is backing with his money by assisting small settlers to get a start. These twenty-acre farms furnish a striking contrast with those of 320 and 640 acres. which are being acquired in the same section under the Desert land law. But

here is the story of another man-one of the richest manufacturers in the Mississippi valley-who thinks that twenty acres makes a farm just four times too big for the average settler who has little to invest except his labor and brains.

This other manufacturer is N. C. Nelson of St. Louis, who conducts a model profit-sharing industrial town at Leclaire, Illinois, across the river from the great Missouri metropolis. Mr. Nelson is a genuine philanthropist, though of a practical kind, since his idea is to help people to help themelves and to show them how to become independent instead of dependent. For

with pulmonary or throat diseases, might go and forget their ills while en-gaged in profitable outdoor pursuits. HEALTH IN THE DESERT. He wanted a very dry place where the air is filled with healing balm and where the sunshine takes the place of drugs and artificial heat. He found this ideal spot on the western edge of the desert, about 120 miles east of Los Here he established the In-Angeles,

dio Health Camp about eighteen months ago. He bought a tract of land which is irrigated by artesian wells and proceeded to erect cheap but comfortable quarters for his colonists whom he had no difficulty in securing in ample numbers. Mr. Nelson believes that true pros-

perity in the land of irrigation is to be had by the intensive cultivation of little farms rather than the wasteful years he has been casting longing eyes tilling of big ones. And at Indio he towards the deserts of the west. He believes five acres are enough. On



continue to favor human greed rather than human need. The Desert act not only enables the acquirement of large tracts of government land, but it requires no settlement or residence what-ever. WILLIAM E. SMYTHE. HIS FIRST RIDE.

Jacques Lebaudy, the "Emperor of the bara." denied nimself to interviewers ig his recent residence in London, but the guests at his hotel he was not int. The eccentric young man talked all times of his travels freely and cable.

ably

Cably.
When I was in Russia last year, I found that railways," he once said, "were now accepted there as a matter of course. On their introduction, though, they frightened and puzzled the ignorant mujhiks considerably.
"An official of St. Petersburg told me an odd little story of an old mujhik's first train ride.
"He said that the old man, who had never before, away from his village before.

er been away from his village before, made up his mind one day to go by rall to Moscow. Accordingly he bought a third class ticket and set off.

class ticket and set off. "The down express and the up express met at Bologos, a station between St. Petersburg and Moscow, and the passen-gers of both trains were allowed a half hour for supper. Among those who alight-ed from the St. Petersburg train, the old peasant found a friend whom he had not seen for many years. The two supped and drank a glass of vodka together, and afterwards, in the excitement, the old man boarded his friend's train instead of his own. "Talking gally, he role the wrong way

his own, "Talking gally, he rode the wrong way a good many miles. Then, all of a sud-den, he became grave, and his eyes open-ed wide in wonder and awe. "Da Ivan,' he said, 'what a wonderful thing these railways are. Here we sit in the same carriage, I going to Moscow, and, you to St. Petersburg."

SHERIDAN'S BEST JOKE.

Gen. "Phil" Sheridan was at one time asked at what little incident did he laugh the most.

Well," he said, "I do not know, but I always laugh when I think of the Irishman and the mule. I was riding down the line one day, when I saw an Irishman mounted on a mule which was kicking its legs rather freely. The mule finally got its hoof caught in the stir-rup, when, in the excitement, the Irishman remarked, 'Well, begorrah, if ye're goin' to get on, Oi'll get off!"-New York Tribune.

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