DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1904.

SHOULD MEN STRIKE?

WHAT BISHOP POTTER AND CARDINAL GIBBONS SAY ABOUT IT.

and a second second

(Special Correspondence of the Desere! News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

those huge unwieldy animals loading,

teak wood with their tusks and trunks

they balance them carefully and carry

them through winding pathways out o

the ships to the wharves and place them just where they are needed. Their

intelligence seems wonderful and their ability beyond conception. As you look closer, however, you see a little black

figure upon the neck of each elephant. He has a stick in his hand, but he rare-

ly raises it and never strikes. Watch

him closely, however, and you will see

mittent pressure on the neck of the huge animal he rides, and there you

have the secret of the whole business The brute obeys the man. The clever in

CAPITAL'S SMALL PROFITS.

"But the elephant has the right to his

feed," said I. "Does labor get its share

wages have increased about 60 per

cent, so that the dollar a day man of 1860 would now get at least \$1.60, or

been reduced to 4 per cent instead of 7,

'But what will be the end of it all?

CARDINAL GIBBONS AT HOME.

I met Cardinal Gibbons in the librar

I asked

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.) | yard at Rangoon, Burmah, you may see EW YORK, Jan. 26.-I give you today the views of two of the seize great logs of oak, mahogany or ablest divines of the country on the struggle which is now going on between labor and capital. The men are especially noted as thinkers and they are the friends of the public,

one is Bishop Henry C. Potter, the head of the Protestant Episcopal church of New York, and the other James Cardinal Gibbons, the chief of Roman Cath- that his bare heel rests with an interolicism on the North American conti-

A TALK WITH BISHOP POTTER.

felligence of the Burman's heel guides It was in his apartments on West directs, restrains, constrains and ener-gizes the enormous living bulk beneath Fortleth street that I met Bishop Potter. Going up the elevator, I was him and converts it from a destroying taken into a little reception room walled monster into a faithful and untiring servant. That is how the genlus of capwith books and furnished in blue as ital uses labor-by invention, construct delicate as that of the blue room of the tion, organization and direction."

white House. A sawed-off boy in buttons took my card to the bishop, and a moment later a tall, straight, broadshouldered man in clerical dress stood of the profits?" before me. It was Bishop Potter. I "It is getting more every year and capital less," was the reply. "This is should have known that he was a eacher had 1 met him in the midst Broadway instead of there in his mdy. He looks the eminent divine. especially so as to the real profits: that is, the commodities that can be bought with the money received from capital preacher had 1 met him in the midst His head is big, his forehead high and and labor. I don't think that it is gen-erally considered that the great bulk broad: his side whiskers are cut in formal Episcopal style and the words of the capital of the country consists of an aggregation of small sums owned by people who are dependent upon from his lips so clean cut that they made me think of a copper-plate en-raving. I had written him my desire them for their living. Take the widow whose all is the sum of \$5,000 which she w, and in response to the intervie my questions he began at once.

The struggle now going on between labor and capital is a serious one," said but I have no doubt but that time and the forces at issue will bring it to a successful conclusion. Neither the abor unions nor the employers seem to regard the greatest factor in it. They forget that the majority of our people are neither laborers nor capitalists. The class is small, and it is estimated that there are four million people jependent on the wages of organized \$180 more than he got in 1860. At the same time the widow's earnings have labor. We have a population of eighty millions, so that there are seventy-six millions outside. That seventy-six miland her income from the \$5,000 is only \$200, instead of \$350. She has lost \$150 lions may allow organized labor to inconvenience them for a time, but they will never permit it to rule. As soon and the workman has gained \$180. That is an example of how labor is annually as the inconvenience becomes too great getting a greater share of the profits. they will rise up in arms and put an end to it in one way or another. I don't think the labor unions realize this. They do not seem to appreciate the fact that they may raise a spirit of antagonto their cause. 'You mean that they may make the

in the end matters like these regulate people hate them? Yes, I mean just that," said the bishthemselves. I have no fears for the fu-

HOW LABOR DOES NOT CREATE CAPITAL.



CARDINAL GIBBONS,

From a Photograph Taken in January, 1904.

has to safely invest. "In 1860 that widow could put this sum into a safe bond which would starving, and the result is that after | right to select the place where he starving, and the result is that d for a few years they are incapacitated for work. I find that many of them are work. I find that many of them are order of any society. Such a prohibi-order of any society of the purchasbring her 7 per cent or \$350 per year. At the same time suppose a man received a dollar a day for his work and that he worked 300 days in the year. His in-come would be \$300 a year, or \$50 less compelled to toil in sweat shops con-tracted in space and poorly lighted." "How can the matter be remedied, er and the rights of the seller. your eminence?" I asked. than the earnings of the widow's \$5,000, Now it is estimated that since 1860

One way is to arouse public attention to the grievance and discriminate in favor of goods made in other estab-lishments. We have in Baltimore a Consumer's league, the members of vice to capitalists as to the treatment of their employes?" "If I were to do that," was the reply, "I should merely ask them to keep in view the golden maxim of the Gospel. which agree to purchase only such goods as are made in sanitary quarters, with reasonable working hours and fair wages. The league has a label, which Whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.' is put on all goods made in such places. I think it is a good thing and ought to be patronized." This is according to the teachings of Christ, and also the dictates of reason.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

"It will come out all right," said the "How about the labor organizations, your eminence. Do you approve of bishop. "The situation of today is merely an incident in our history. We are now in a transition state, but "Yes," replied the cardinal. "I see no reason why our working men should

The employer should remember that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and he is entitled to a fair and just com-pensation for his work, and that he should have kind treatment. "I think there should be a closer re-lation between employer and employe," not combine together for their own pro-testion and benefit. This is an age of

continued Cardinal Gibbons. We should put ourselves in the places of organization. We have syndicates, trusts and all sorts of combinations of those who work for us, and remember

Bishop Potter on the Rights of the Consumer and the Capitalist-Labor As an Elephant Moved by a Golden Heel-An Interview with Cardinal Gibbons-He Talks of Sweat Shops and the Unrighteous Trusts-His Advice to the Capitalist and Words of Counsel for the Workingman-Socialism and the Church-The New Pope-A Word About Dowie,

available. Activity is the law of all have a hold in this country," was the intellectual and animal life, and the proply. "The Catholic church is opposed man who works is the happy man and to it, as is everyone else. The socialist also the successful man. The majority of our rich men have become so through their own untiring industry. "I would advise the workman to take a personal and conscientious interest in "Speaking of the church, your emi-

a partner in the business, and he should desire its prospecity. The sensible employer will reward such service with a generous hand. "Again," continued Cardinal Gibbons, "I would advise the workman to foster habits of economy and self-denial; to

live within his income and keep out of debt. Let him be not overeager to amass wealth. To desire to accumulate fortune is our national distemper. Moderate means with content are worth more than millions without it, and the poor man has blessings which the rich man has not. There is a story of a peasant who was going over a man's furn hoping to catch some game for his family. He was suddenly met by the owner, and thereupon asked him how he happened to be out so early. 'I am trying to find an appatite for my breakfast,' replied his lordship, 'And I,' returned the man, 'Am out hunting a breakfast for my appetite.' J leave it to you which man was the richer. "In conclusion," said the cardinal, "i would advise the workingman to be

sober and above all religious. But that s not for the workingman alone, but for all. A WORD ABOUT SOCIALISM. "It is said that the labor unions are

moving toward socialism, your emi-nence. What do you think of that?" 'The better sentiment of the United States will never permit socialism to

## SHALL WE EDUCATE THE FARM BOY?

The Pacific Tree and Vine, publishes the following extracts from an interest-ing address delivered by W. C. Sprague, editor of the American Boy: Shall we educate the farm boy? I tion assails the liberty of the purchas-

for one, do not answer "no;" but the question sets me thinking, and may I hope it sets you doing the same? Shall we, indeed, educate the farm boy? If so, how far? in what direction? by "Your eminence is looked upon as the paternal friend of both capital and la-bor., Can you not give me some adwhat means? for what?

For what shall we educate the farm boy? A hundred thousand farmer fa-thers answer in no uncertain voice, "For the farm." A million men of the work shops and the marts of trade echo work snops and the marks of trade echo the answer, "Yes, for the farm. Don't send them to us. Keep them in the free air of God's green country." But what say the boys themselves? A multitude answer, "For anything; but above all, give us an education," while another great multitude look up from their toil with a vague wondering architector with a vague, wondering, ambitionless gaze, and answer not at all.

realize the value of money and work. This begets strength of character, pride of possession and purpose in life. What of it? In addition he has also, gaze, and answer not at all. The question "for what?" must be answered in every home by the boy and his parents, after nicely weighing the thousand and one conditions that after all, the kernel of an education, after all, the kernel of an education. It sets him thinking, planning and working. Perhaps ere he has reached manhood's estate he has acquired to

is a drone who wishes to feed on hu-manity. He says to working labor and working capital, Go ahead and labor, will stand aside and loaf and enjoy the

his employer. He is to a certain extent eism from year to year. Have you a mod rp Catholiciam?" "The Catholic church never changes."

replied Cardinal Gibbons. "It is the same now as it has always been. It may idopt new methods of freatment of certain things to correspond with cer-tain conditions, but the church is ever and always the same. THE NEW POPE.

"Tell the something about the pope,

your eminence "I can tell you nothing about him that I have not said since I came back from Europe," replied Cardinal Gibbons, "Ha is a man of ability and of great spirit-uality. He has long been noted for his menerosity and kindness, and his name is idolized in Venice on account of his

chatilies." 'Is he a broad-grange man?" I asked. "I think so," rapited his eminence. The has not been long in effice, but his encyclicals have already shown that." "Does he understand the conditions in the United States?"

"To a large extent, yes," replied the cardinal. "But you must remember that he has the whole world for his field of study and work."

"One more word, your ominence," sold as I arose to leave, "Tell me what you as I arose to teach bink of Dowleism?" "That is insulty," replied the card-"That is insulty," replied the card-trache said good-bye,

or the agricultural school, and who yet

wants to be an educated farm boy. This question must at times rise like Ban-

duo's ghost before that boy's father, too, if he have conscience and heart. How shall we educate for the farm the

farm boy who cannot go to the farm the cultural school? I offer a few sugges-tions. The number could be multiplied,

First, by early giving the boy a position of independence, by never making a boy a slave, a hired hand,

marching a boy a slave, a hired hand, mere help; by giving him, as soon as he knows the difference between "mine" and "thine," something or his own-a horse, a pig, a cow, a calf, a few hens, an acre of ground-something that he may see and feel and enjoy, and work over and help to increase.

over and help to increase, something that shall be his own: by adding to hi

belongings as he grows older, letting him earn these additions if you will

(and, indeed, this is the better way), but at all events letting him know the

meaning of growing responsibility, and

tarm, ac

FRANK G. CARPENTER,

Dutch Alonzo, who has any number t surnames, a distinguished member of the light-fingered traternity, was re. cently arrested in Paris for robbing a messenger of the Compteir d Escompte of almost \$15,000, for which he will pend another term in prison.



DUTCH ALONZO,





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"But, Bishop Potter," said I, "the la wer is certainly worthy of his hire. It slabor that creates the wealth of the ountry, and it would seem to me that abor ought to light for its rights." 'Yes," replied Bishop Potter, 'it should, provided it knows what its It is ridiculous, however fights are. say that the wealth of the United States has been created by mere mus-rular force, that is, by the work of the day laborer. Such work alone has cre sted no considerable part of our wealth. The men who furnish it might toil a thousand years if they could live so long and have a product no greater than at the end of the first day or the first week. They have their everlast. ing daily wants to devour their daily production, and it is only when fore sight, extraordinary ability and the genius of invention come in that their work can be so directed and used as to create wealth.

LABOR AS AN ELEPHANT.

"The relations of labor and capiton continued Bishop Potter, "are in some respects like those of the elephants and the masters in the lumber yards of penses incident to family life. They penses incident to family life. They "The relations of labor and capital."

his residence at Baltimore. His house is a big gray stone building of many rooms, just back of the cathedral. It has a cold air about the interior, as though the hand of woman were absent. And so it is. A colored boy in livery meets you at the door and you find only priests and students within. cjetles." The cardinal is now 68 years of age. He is tall and thin, with a face bearing the dignified, but at the same time kindly, speaking freely and interestingly on every subject. I found that he had re-

cently delivered a sermon on labor, and his first words were on "The Sweat Shops of Baltimore." Said he: "The sweating system is a disgrace to the country. We have a large class of persons here in Baltimore employed by

the proprietors of the clothing estab-lishments. Some of them work in the stores and others in their own homes, bringing their garments to the establishments. These people are overworked and underpaid. I find that they put in six days, of 10 or 12 hours each, for from \$6 to \$8 per week. With this pittance they have to pay for house

SCENES IN BOGOTA AND MONUMENTS TO THE BRAVERY OF PEOPLE OF COLOMBIA WHO WANT TO FIGHT US.

the far east. As you enter the ship- | have hardly enough to keep them from | to every business firm. A man has the | appliances of organized labor are un-

ot have organ izations of labor? The labor union is an emblem of freedom. It is the legiti-mate child of the trade guilds of old England. It has nothing to conceal, and it takes from man the pretext for the formation of dangerous secret so-

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

"That is so," said I. " but it also originates trouble. It causes strikes and

boycotts." "That is true," replied the cardinal, "but I think the day will come when such things will pass away, and when arbitration and conciliation will take the place of strikes. The disputes between capital and labor can be and

should be amicably settled. "As to strikes, I think they are at best a questionable remedy for labor troubles. They paralyze industry, foment passion and lead to the destruc-tion of property. They keep the men in enforced idleness, during which their minds are clouded with discontent, and they often cause great suffering to the workman's family. I don't approve of the boycott. I regard it as an unwarranted invasion of the commercial privleges guaranteed by the government

hat they are men, with feelings like ours: that they can be repelled by overbearing spirit, and that they are stung by injustice and softened by kindness. We should realize that it rests with us to a large extent whether their hearts and homes are to be cloud-cd with sorrow or radiant with joy." "But many capitalists do that, your

ADVICE TO CAPITALISTS.

eminence, do they not?" "Some do, but many do not," was the reply. "Most of the trusts and mo-nopolies are operated with regard to reply. large dividends rather than to the claims of Christian charity. Like the car of Juggernaut, they crush every obstacle in their way. They try to cor-rupt our national and state legislatures and city councils. They cut wages and oppress their people. Such monopolies should be regulated by law, and pro-tection should be afforded to legitimate compating compations "

competing corporations." WORDS FOR THE WORKING MEN.

"Now, take the workingmen, your ominence," said 1, "can you not give me a few words of counsel for them." "There is little that I can say which I have not already said to my people. I would advise them to cultivate the spirit of industry, without which all the

"This boy was born on a farm, say, and therefore educate him for the farm -keep him on the farm." Common sense would dictate that we educate him for that which God intended him, and it is not so hard to determine this as men suppose, if we set about it right. But if everything in and about the boy marks him for the farm, what Well, the question of education then? for this boy resolves itself into the subordinate questions, How? Where?

To what extent? Let us answer the "how," Shall we send him to college? If so, what kind of a college, and what kind of a course? Shall the course be classical, scientific, philosophical? Shall it include Greek, Latin, French, German moral and men tal philosophy, political economy, as tronomy, higher mathematics. we lay the foundations deep in the sub-strata of ethics, history, literature? Try

any one of these, and the chances are that the boy will be lost to the farm forever. For every one boy who goes to the classical school for training and returns voluntarily to the plaw turn their backs on that symbol of ru-rul life. Send a country boy to college and expect him back to water stock and cut corn, and you are doomed to bitter disappointment. But may he not pursue at college such scientific studies as form a natural part of the equipment of an educated farmer (so called), such as chemistry and botany, and return thus equipped to take up his life work on the farm? He may and he may not. The chances are he will not. College life will have done its deadly work: the boy will have breathed in an atmosphere heavily laden with professionalism, and the allurements of law, medicine, literature, or business will have bound him with links of steel. Observation leads me to say that the farm boy who goes away from home to institutions of learning, to mingle with boys, 75 per cent of whom come from city and coun-try towns, and are bound for city life

will never return, save for periodical visits to the old folks. Twenty-five per where he shall want to stay, Give him company and books and papers, a room of his own and decent furniture. Wherever he turns let him find wise guidance in the line of his work. At first he may read sparingly; at last he will road engerly. Thus you can almost bring the agricultural school into your own home. Books and papers in the cent of the membership of my class in college were boys from the farm, and not one of them returned to the parental roof tree. Prof. Vincent of the Chicago university says that if he wanted to make a blacksmith of a boy he would send hom to collage; but we haven't yet heard from the boy. Blacksmithing is honorable; but if when a boy has gone own home. Books and papers in th line of farm work are offered on ever

honorable; but if when a boy has gone through college and got an insight into the great world of knowledge, he has no ambition in lines of work higher than that of blacksmithing, there is something wrong with the boy. Then the query suggests itself, What about the agricultural college? Here the objection holds to a less extent, but there is still danger. Away from the sometimes monotonous round of farm work, in an atmosphere of comparative freedom fram restraint, often in a popsometimes monotonous round of hard work, in an atmosphere of comparative freedom fram restraint, often in a pop-ulous community, learning to ape the thoughts and manners of the city about him, with a growing insight into the broad fields of knowledge opening be-fore his eyes by contact with books and men of culture, the chances are that be becomes restiess, and wonders if after all the country is the place for him. May there not be, he asks, greater re-turns for his efforts, a wider scope for his abilities, in other directions? By insidious advances, the city, with its myriad attractions, forces its way into his heart and mind, and the old ambition fades into an impossible realambition fades into an impossible real-ity. He still loves the farm, but ambition, "by which vice fell the angels," has turned his gaze to other and, as

Many children are peisoned aud made nervous and weak, if not killed outright, by mothers giving them cough servos containing oplates. Foley's Honey and Tar is safe and certain remedy for coughs, croup and lung troubles, and is the only prominent cough medicide that contains no oplates of other poisons. Sole agents, F. J. Hill Drug Co. he thinks, fairer fields. Even in such schools as give to the employment of farming the most attractive coloring farming the most altractive coloring there lies a danger to the farm boy who would honestly strive to remain a fram boy, though an educated one. The problem with every agricultural school must be to keep the life of the farm attractive, to teach the nobility of labor with the hands when directed in the product of the directed in the school must be to be a school t

by the understanding mind, to present farming as a pursuit requiring the best talent and affording the richest rewards of study and endeavor, to engender the spirit of emulation among boys of the farm class, and to religiously exclude every influence that tends to magnify the pleasures and profits of city life as

compared with those of the country. But the "how" comes fraught with the greatest significance to the boy who cannot go to either the classical highly it will do all you claim for it." Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

surround the boy, and carefully study-ing the boy himself. It will not do to quired self-reliant manhood, and by i dependent, self-directed study he has learned, until perhaps he may even teach his elders. Such a boy soon becomes a reader of farm literature and a student of farm matters. He anxiously waits the coming of the next farm paper, that he may learn to correct some mistakes or improve an old meth-od. He is found trying new things and discussing with you or with his associates ways and means which, were he a mere dependent, he would let others solve for him instead of attempting the solution of them himself. Second, be his companion. Too many fathers withhold from their sons the pleasure, comfort and help of their comradeship. What a mine of exper-ience is hidden under the snowy locks

the whys and wherefores, catechis him, teach him, drill him, until, whe

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The above scenes depict the civilization of the people whose ill-will has been engendered by our acknowledgement of Panama's sovereignity. The situation on the isthmus is so acute that United States warships are kept constantly on the alert to head off movement's hostile to us, which may be precipitated by Colombia.

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