DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1904.

Uncle Sam's New Department.

WHAT SECRETARY CORTELYOU SAYS ABOUT CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Uncle Sam as an Arbitrator-Trade Agreements and Industrial Peace -Our Big Labor Army-Wages Rising, But it Casts More to Live-Capital Combinations and the Bureau of Corporations-Cortelyou not a Watch Dog-Our Commercial Invasion-Where and How We Lead the World-The Influx of Foreigners-Can Uncle Sam Digest His Immigration Meals.

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

A PARTY AND A P

ment do to settle the exist-

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and capital ?"

yesterday afternoon. The secretary was looking over reports from his various bureaus, and checking off statisti-cal items running high into the mil-

(Copyrighted by Frank G, Carpenter) | bor," replied Secy, Cortelyou, "I see ASHINGTON, D. C., March chais may not act as arbitrators of la-2 .-- "What can your departs | bor controversies if requested to do so by the representatives of both parties ment do to settle the exist-ing troubles between labor and capital?" Congress, you know, has recognized the principle of industrial arbitration by the act of Oct. 1, 1881, under which Congress, I asked this question of the great Chicago strike of 1894 was arbitrated. That act was repealed by Secy. Cortelyou as we sat the broader act of June 1, 1895. Both together in his office in the department of commerce and labor yesterday afternoon. The secretary

anthracite coal strike?" "In that strike a commission was aplions. He has, you know, about 15 of the most important bureaus in the United States government, employing more than 10,000 men, and entailing an annual expenditure of more than \$10.-



SECRETARY CORTELYOU

600,000. All the government investiga- | cision. As you know, the labors of that tions and information about the big corporations and combinations of capas well as questions connected with labor, come before him, so that to

commission were successful.' THE SITUATION GROWING BET-TER. "But, Mr. Secretary, are not such

unskilled. Of the total number abou 4.000,000 are women "What percentage of the whole be long to the labor unions?" 'It is estimated that there are about

2,000,000 belonging to the unions." WAGES RISING.

"How about wages, are they increas. ing in the United States?"

Yes, replea secy, cortelyou. 'The bureau of moor has been making an investigation of that subject, and its estimate is that wages are now on the sterage about to be, cont Dignet cord they were in 1891, 1000 and 1000, and 10 or is per cont above the wages of 1800, "How about the arbitration in the when they were inglier than at any previous time in our mistory,"

> BUT IT IS COSTING MORE TO LIVE. 'llow about the cost of Lying, Has

not that also increases ?" 1037

replick the accredity. bureau of habor has investigated that subject and it finds that the avstage ramily.

parts of the country?"

'ies," said the secretary of commerce and labor as he picked up a re-port and went over the figures. The average cost of food per family esti-mated by averaging 2,567 familles in differenth arts of the United Status was \$344.61 each. In the north Atlantic states the average in round numbers was \$350 per family and in the south Atlantic states \$312 per familiy. In the western states it was \$322 and in the south central states, \$310. These figures are based entirely on the retail prices of food and are believed to be fairly representative of its actual cost to the working man.'

ABOUT THE SYNDICATE AND TRUSTS.

"What is your department doing as to the great combinations of capital? The bureau of corporations," replied Secy, Cortelyou, "has been gathering from all sources the information already available as to the various com-binations of capital which come within its jurisdiction. It is compiling that information and studying it in order to define the scope of its inquiries for more specific information from such corporations or combinations." 'Will the information the department gathers be confidential or will it be printed so that all may know just how the various corporations stand?" "Some of the information of a general nature will be upblished and distribut. ed, but as to certain specific informa.

tion relating to particular corporations

act creating the department expressly provides that it is gathered for the purpose of enabling the President to make recommendations to Congress or needed legislation. Such informa tion will be necessarily confidential asfar as the department of commerce and labor is concerned. It will be gathered in the public interest, but none of it can be published except at the expre s direction of the president." "But, Mr. Correspon, many people look upon your department as the watchdog of the investor and stock-holder?" said 1.

"Congress did not specify any class as one in whose interest the bureau is created—whose watchdog it shall be. Its duties are plainly defined, and will be performed with impartiality, with. out regard to special interests, and for the benefit of the whole public."

"Will it not make our financial con-ditions more stable?" I asked. 'Yes," replied Secy. Cortelyou.

think there is no doubt but that the work of the bureau of corporations will cost of hving of hold over that of low, the country over, had increased 3.3 per cent. The investigation was based on knowledge of general corporate affalts the increase in the retail prices of f.o.d and this will largely eliminate the fear on an estimated amount used by each and uncertainty which are so often disunity." turbing factors in the financial and in-

OUR COMMERCIAL INVASION.

The conversation here turned to commercial matters, and I asked Secy. Cor. telyou to tell me something about our business abroad. He replied:

ceding year in our history. Our exports to Europe were \$100,000,000 greater than in 1902 and 60 per cent in excess of those of a decade ago. We have increased our exports to different countries of North America 80 per cent, and in South America we sold last year 35 per cent more goods than we did the year before. To Asia and Oceania our ex-ports have trebled in the fast 10 years,

and to Africa they have become five times as great. Our imports are also ncreasing, although not so rapidly. than in any preceding year. Indeed, in 1963 the imports amounted to nearly \$1,000,000,000,"

But increased imports mean money going out of the country, Mr. Cortel-you," said 1. "That is, money thrown away."

"I don't think so," was the reply, "It shows that the country is prosperous and that business is good. About one-half of the total imports consists of manufacturers' materials and a large part of the balance is composed of food stuffs and articles which we do not produce at home. Much of the manufac-turers' materials go abroad again in another shape, and these materials last year amounted to \$480,000,000, which is an increase of almost 5 per cent over similar imports in 1893. That indicates

the enormous increase in our manu-facturing industries within the past 10 years.' WE LEAD THE WORLD.

ouadrupled it in the last 10 year We are also selling more goods to Mexico than ever before."

SKINNER AND AEYSSINIA.

"How about Mr. Skinner's expedition to Abyasinia, Secretary Cortelyou, Will that expedition pay?

"I think that closer business relation-ships will prove valuable to our country in every case whether they be with iarge nations or small ones, and especially with those nations whose consuming powers are in a stage of devel-opment. The wise and experienced nations of the world, which have been studying the art of developing their export trade, omit no opportunity to cuttivate commercial relations with all countries. I think the United States can with profit follow their example."

OUR CONSULS AND OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

"Our foreign consuls all report to you, Mr. Cortelyou? How do they com-pare with the commercial agents of other nations?"

"Yes, they report to me through the state department," was the reply. The comments by the newspapers and business men of other nations indicate that our consular service compares well with that of other countries, but that is not enough from an American point of view. While the work of many of the consuls is of a very high grade there can be much improvement. This fact was fully recognized by the presi-dent and by those of his officials who

by the business public from time to time with reference to the practical problems which confront them in their attempts to increase their export trade attempts to increase their export trade will undoubtedly prove helpful in this direction. The consuls are essentially commercial officers. They should play a more vital part in the extension of our foreign trade. Their relations to the new department are one of its pressing problems. The department of com-merce and labor will do its share in the effort to improve this service whenever effort to improve this service whenever improvement is shown to be needed."

consuls. The suggestions made

THE BIG IMMIGRATION QUESTION "Returning to the labor question, Mr.

Secretary. Tell me something about

our immigrants. I understand we had almost a million last year?" "The actual unmber of the immi-grants who landed in 1903 is \$57,000. That is the most we have ever had in a single year. a single year. We came nearest it in 1882, when 789,000 were admitted."."

"That is an enormous number of peo-e," said I. "Is Uncle Sam big enough to digest an annual meal like that and retail his true Americanism?" "That question is a grave one," re-

plied Secretary Cortelyou, "especially considering the class of immigrants we

have immediate supervision of the work

ful medicine and today she is perfectly well." Desperate throat and lung dis eases yield to Dr. King's New Discov are now getting. Until within the past 15 years practically all of our immi-grants came from northern and westery as no other medici-fallible for Coughs and on earth, In \$1.00 bottles guaranteed by Z. C. M. I ern Europe, and they were largely of Teutonic stock. They were intelligent Drug Store. and industrious, and they have taken a large part in building up the country, Just as a reminder. Have you read the classified ads today? in molding our institutions and contrib-

CONDAY MORNING we commence the Clean-Up of our big eastern purchase sale. A month of fast and furious selling has depleted many lines, but we've grouped lines together and made each a good big lot, and put a price on that says-sell.



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e nu unwhe ing the past year e of immigrants were lands 10 of this of banded, constitut, cent of the year's ing almost 70 per minigration A large tercentage these people do not read or write in any hunguage and it will be long before they can be made into good Americar

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land, of Armonk, N.Y. other remedies falled,

FRANK G. CARPENTER. 

life with Dr. King's New Discovery Our niece, who had Consumption in a

Our niece, who had Consumption in at advanced stage, also used this wonder

Saves Two From Death. "Our little daughter had an almost fatal attack of whooping cough and

extent he represents Uncle Sam in all his relations to the two. The secretary replied:

"The department of commerce and labor has no executive functions in set-tling the troubles of capital and labor. It cannot interfere with either party in any controversy that may arise. All that it aims to do is to furnish the fullest information possible as to existing conditions. In order that each party may understand more fully just what those condition are, and be guided thereby in arranging a settlement."

"What kinds of information, Mr. Sec-I asked.

"All kinds," was the reply, "Every-thing that bears on the relation of la-bor to capital. The elements of cost in various products, the articles con-trolled by trusts and other combina-tions of capital, and the effects that such trusts have on prices. We are collecting information as to wages and hours of work, the comparative cost of living and the kind of living in differ-ent parts of the United States, the material, social, intellectual and moral condition of the workmen, as well as to all matters relating to controversies and disputes between employers and employes. This information is for cap-italists and wage carners alike. They are on a perfect equality here. The de-partment acts only as an information bureau or an educational office, to enable each party to a better understanding of what the actual conditions are,"

UNCLE SAM AS AN ARBITRATOR.

But, Mr. Secretary, the department gives information to both parties, and it is perfectly impartial. Why can it not be an arbitrator between them?" The department of commerce and

troubles increasing? "I think not," was the answer. "The relations of capital and labor appear to be growing better. A variety of influences are operating to this end. The National Civic Federation is bring-ing about a better understanding between employers and employes in some parts of the country, and much is being done in other ways to obviate industrial disturbance; as for instance, by means of trade agreements. These agreements have been made by em-ployers and employes coming together

largely through their representatives, to establish wages, hours of labor and other matters for a fixed period. Such agreements prevent strikes and lock-outs, and at the present time seem to be one of the strongest forces making for industrial peace. "We have also had some legislation

by the various states as to boycotting, blacklisting, company stores, women and child labor, which has removed some of the causes of friction between employers and employes. Arbitration boards to which labor controversies may be submitted have been provided for by 21 of the states, but only in a few cases have such boards been able to accomplish much in the adjustment of aggravated difficulties. They are chiefly advisory boards, having no power to enforce their decisions."

UNCLE SAM'S LABOR ARMY.

"How many people are there in the United States, Mr. Secretary, who work with their hands?"

"You will find that in the census re-ports," replied Secy, Cortelyou. "Take out all who are engaged as proprietors, clerks and professional men and we find that there are 18,500,000 who work labor has no legal authority to act as for wages with their hands. Some of an arbitrator between capital and ia- these are skilled workmen and others

## UNCLE SAM'S New Department of Commerce and Labor

"How does the growth of our trade compare with that of other nations, Mr. Cortelyou?" I asked.

"Very favorably, indeed," was the re-ply. "Our exports of domestic products are greater today than those of any other country, and our exports are growing more rapidly than those of any other nation. In 1557 we shipped abroad in round numbers four hun-dred and ninety-seven million dollars' worth of goods, and in 1993 the sum worth of goods, and in 1903 the sum had grown to one thousand four hun-dred and fifty-seven million dollars. In 1875 the united kingdom exported one thousand and eighty-seven million dol-lars' worth of goods, while in 1903 its exports were one thousand four hun-dred and fifteen millions dollars' worth. In other words, in that time we in-creased our exports almost 300 per cent. creased our exports almost 300 per cent, while those of the united kingdom in-creased less than 40 per cent. In 1875 our export trade was not half as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland. In 1903 we exceeded the latter country by forty million dollars' worth of ex-ports. Germany in 1875 had an export trade of ninety-six million dollars in excess of that of the United States. In 1903 it was more than two hundred and Gev million dollars beind the United fifty million dollars behind the United States. The united kingdom and Germany are, next to the United States, the largest of the exporting nations So you see how we grow."

OUR BEST CUSTOMERS. "Who are our best customers among the nations, Mr. Secretary?" I asked. "The united kinghom by far." was the reply. "It takes more of our exports than any other country, although Ger-many and Canada take a great deal, and the percentage of increase in their case is larger. We are increasing our trade to Russia, having more than

also heavy calf sorts for school 5350 \$ 400 \$ 500 styles, \$100 shoe for women, nev \$1.15. wing Vamp an OD SHOES IN THE HOUSE Famous Shield Shoes, Goodyeas Shoes, for boys and girls; the best Blucher's in lace light or heavy sol wearing medium grade shoe made; sorts, the sort RESERVE sizes 8 to 11. Value, that have style and NO \$1.35. YoursShoely \$1.95 Men's well made shoes, a big bunch of \$2.50 sorts that we've marked for a quick clearance, heavy sole sorts medium weight uppers. \$1 New lot of extra goods, strap sandals and house slippers, solid well made sorts a value SHOE PEOPLE the second s 



AT THE COST OF THE COUNTRY'S LABOR 

Special Correspondence

OS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 25,-In his "Autobiography of Seventy Years," Senator Hoar refers to the prodigal manuer in which the publie domain has been granted away and SAVE

'All this at the cast of the labor of the country. The increased tax falls in the and on the consumer. With the waste of our mubble land are diminished the resonances of the harbord

This is another way of stating Lord on each other. Macaulay's truth that the social case First, there has been a constant ex-

in this country is due to its vast extent of vacant land, and that when this is gone, American free democratic institutions will be brought to their real

Take Senator Hoar's own state of Massachusetts, for example. Its work-ingmen have had to compete with a constant influx of immigration. The tariff has protected them from the foreign labor which stays at home, but not from the foreign labor which pours into the industrial towns of New Eng-land. Their real relief has come from two factors which are largely dependent

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pansion of the market for manufac-tured goods at home and abroad. Sec-ond, there has been a gradual spread of population over new areas in the west. These conditions have enabled Senator Hoar's constituents to remain at home and prosper or to go elsewher and make new homes. And every one of them who has moved west-as many thousands have done-means more work for those who remain behind. Cut off the great field which has serv-

ed for two centuries as outlet for sur-plus population, and stop the growth of the home market which results from its settlement, and then indeed the na-tion will find that "with the waste of our public land are diminished the re-sources of the labore."

It is solemnly true that every acre taken for speculation and monopoly is at the cost of the country's labor. means less opportunity in the future for every workingman and every child This view of the matter is distinctly national and ought to be pressed home in every town and city throughout the United States.

The real friends of honest settlement in the west and the real upbuilding and populating of that section are doing all in their power to protect the forests by repealing the timber and stone act, and to save the fertile public lands for homeseekers by repealing the desert land law and the commutation clause of the homestead law. If the merits of the issue were fully understood there would be a popular uprising in favor of the repeal, voiced by every fair-minded newspaper and every trades union in the land.

the fand. For it would be universally recog-nized that the matter is not of inter-est only to those who expect to flor homes on the public domain, but also to every workman who wants to pro-tect his standard of living. "All this is at the cost of the labor of the country." The words of the venerable senator from Massachusetts are good enough for a campaign slogan

are good enough for a campaign slogan and they ought to be made to ring in the ears of every man who works for a living. WILLIAM E. SMYTHE.

A Love Letter.

Would not interest you if you're look-ing for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Dodd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "F suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. It's the best Salve on earth. 25c at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store of U

Box 1115. Salt Laks. SALESBOOKS JOB WHITE-"The counter check book man."



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