DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1904.



He Tells How Men Should Help Their Employers--The Profit-Sharing System-Independent Plants Run by Workmen-How Abram S. Hewitt's Employes Refused the Trenton Iron Works as a Giff--Now an Irish Spy Tried to Wreck the Gould Railroad System Through Powderly, and How Parnell was Saved Thereby-How Mark Hanna Refused Powderly's Assistance in an Ohio Strike-Something About the Knights of Labor-The Story of a Man Who Lived Eighteen Years Before He Saw the Stars.

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

ASHINGTON, D. C.-"I terest in them, and, if possible, get don't believe in strikes for at such a time should go to their emdon't believe in strikes for

the laboring man." These were the words of like our job and we are satisfied with our wages. Now, we want to know if Terence V, Powderly, as we chatted together in his house facing the Soldiers' Home park this afternoon. that we can do to make the business pay better we will do. Such an action would bring the two together, and the They are significant words, because they come from the mouth of a labor leader, a man who has worked with his hands and who has gone through every gradation of labor, organized and unerganized. Mr. Powderly was the son e a working man. At 13 he earned his cally bread; at 15 he was a switch under; at 17 be was an apprentice in the Delaware and Hudson car shops; at it a machinist, and for years thereafter he worked at his trade. A man d ability and an orator, he soon be-ame a leader of his fellows, and after e was made general master work-of the Knights of Labor, and as tune has of the Knights of Labor, and as nan of the Knights of Labor, and as uch the head of the organized labor of the United States. He held that posi-tion for 14 years, during which time the Knights of Labor grew until they enhanced unions in every part of the emantry and had more than a million members. They became a business and spolitical force, and Mr. Powderly, as their head, was the first of the labor laders to inspire a respect for organtheir head, was the inst of the haber haders to inspire a respect for organ-tied labor. He was cool and conserva-fire and .as, in fact, the advance representative of the practical diplomatic, Atter leaving the leaders of today. After leaving the leaders of today. he in Pennsylvania and was admitted to the bar there and also to practise be-

ington. He was, during President Meinton. He was, during rresident Alc-Kinkey's administration the commis-sheer general of inumigration, but he has now gone back to his practise, al-though he has by no means dropped his interest in labor and habor questions.

STRIKES DON'T PAY.

"No. I don't believe in strikes," said between employers and employes are based on misunderstandings and precipitate action. Both parties are afraid of each other, and they stand off when they should come together. Sometimes the men have a grievance and one of the indiscreet among them complains of the situation to a newspaper reporter and a rensational article is published, aying the men are going to strike. This prices the employer angry. He asks why the men did not come to him with instead of going to the

"Then the interest of the employer is the interest of the man?" I asked. "Yes, it is," replied Mr. Powderly. "The mep are dependent for their work on the success of the capitalist, and he is dependent on them?" is dependent on them." THE PARTNERSHIP QUESTION. "Then why should not the two go into partnership? "They are in a partnership whether the men will acknowledge it or not." was the reply: "but the partnership differs from the ordinary partnership in that each party has an individual in-terest antagonistic to the other. Each wants the biggest share of the profits; the laboring man has increased wages, the capitalist his in cutting wages down to increase the profits. The two are working together, but at the same time always pulling apart. It is one of the

oloyer and say, We are doing well, we

there is any way in which we can help your business. It is to our interest to have you make money and anything

average employer, if his success was greater through such action, would be glad to reward it by higher wages."

most delicate relations on earth." "Do you think the laboring man is benefited by being a partner in the shop or factory for which he works?" "Yes, I do. Such a partnership, if the men have a place on the directorate, shows them how the business is really running. They learn the difficulties, losses and troubles of the management and get a look at the other side of the ledger. If business is bad they are less ready to strike and if good they get a share of the profits." INDEPENDENT PLANTS RUN BY

WORKMEN. "How about the laboring men joining keep them down. and starting independent places of their own?

STRIKES DON'T PAY. "No I don't believe in strikes," said "have never believed in them and tried, and they are likely to be tried have done all I could to keep my men out of them. They don't pay. They are net necessary, and they bring great understand on the trades unions. I see in the papers that some' of the unions of Chicago have so much money they talk of starting a bank. The United Mine Workers, for instance, have over \$1,000,000 in their treasury. "But, as I have said," continued Mr.

business is as much of a profession at the proper handling of certain tools is a trade. It is only to be acquired by natural skill and long training. If you men out. Well, he offered to let the natural skill and long training. 1f you should put a banker to building a steam engine he would fail, and so will the

สมาริกรุณรุณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรูณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณรุณ



TERENCE V. POWDERLY, Photograph Made Specially for This Letter.

Carnegies and Schwabs as long as ! "But in working for wages, Mr. Powbrains married to brawn bring forth great fortunes. The peculiar brains profits?" great fortunes. The peculiar brains will come to the top however hard you

"Who can tell?" was the reply. "Sometimes it does, sometimes not. I think the working man should be well stir the business and labor kettle to

A STORY OF ABRAHAM S. HEWITT. easier in every possible way. It is to the interest of all that we have good "But as to the masses of laboring men owing and controlling factories them-selves, they are afraid of it," Mr. Pow-

derly continued. "I remember when Is was general master workman of the Knights of La-bor. Abram S. Hewitt, Peter Cooper's son-in-law, who owned some of the greatest iron works of the country, offered to let his men in the iron works at Trenton take that plant and run it. Mr. Hewitt was noted for his friend-ship of the laboring man. He never Powderly, 'such things fail. Why?' I will tell you why. Managing a great business is as much of a profession as

paid and that his life should be made wages, for good wages means more money in circulation, a greater con-sumption of all kinds of goods and good times, Again, if the wages be too high the business cannot pay, and the reverse of all this is the case, "But wages are steadily rising the

world over, are they not?

"Yes, especially in the United States. Take this carpet," said Mr. Powderly, as he kicked a Turkish rug at his feet, "There was nothing like carpet in the poor man's house when I was a boy, My father was rather well off for a laboring man. He came to this country from Ireland in 1826 and settled northern Pennsylvania, opening up the first coal mine in that part of the state. He had 12 children, and we had none too much. Still, we were as well off as laboring people generally. lived in a cabin with no plaster or pa-per on the walls and no carpets on the floors. I slept in the loft, and the snow came through the roof in drifts upon my bed, often covering the floor. I remember now how cold it was when I stepped out on that snow. Contrast that with the working man's home of today. He has his carpets, his comfor-table furniture, and often his piano. He lives better, has books, newspapers and magazines, and can educate his children."

"How about your education, Mr. Powderly went to school until I was 13," re. plied Mr. Powderly, "and then stopped on account of trouble with my eyes, I

needed glasses, for I was born near-sighted, but I did not know what was the matter for years afterward. I could see nothing well at a distance, indeed, until I was 18 years of age I never saw the stars. I had heard of them, of course, but I looked upon them rather as a poetical fiction than as a visual reality. One day I took up a pair of glasses that happened to fit me, and, like Columbus, discovered a new world. I could see things I had never imagined any one saw-the leaves on the trees in the distance, faces across the street. Indeed, I never really saw, as you see, until I was 18." 'I don't understand how you could work with your defective eyesight." "I can see well enough at close

range," was the reply. "I can take a red cent, and by nailing it with brads to a bench, can file off the nose of the Indian without cutting the edges. The Indian's nose is, you know, a little higher than the face of the cent. It takes good eyesight and good nerves to so file it off, and this we often tried to do in the shops. I am one of the few who can do it without cutting the edges of the coin. I also used to pick out with my knife the splinters of steel that flew into the eyes of my fellows. That is also a delicate job.'

THE STORY OF A LABOR LEADER. "When did you become interested in organized labor?

joined the Machinist and Black. smiths' union in 1870, 34 years ago, and was soon elected president. Then I folned the Knights of Labor, and in 1879 was elected general master workman. I held that office until 1893." "Was there much money in it?" I asked. "Sam Parks would have done well if he had had that place."

"There was nothing in it but the salary," replied Mr. Powderly, and when I left the office I was \$7,000 in debt. I was paid practically nothing for the first four years, then \$800 a year, then \$1,500 and finally \$5,000, but the \$5,000 was not always paid. The position was not fin. ancially profitable. As to Sam Parks, it is not fair to use him as a type of the labor leader of that time or now. He is a villain. The representatives of our unions of today and of the past are and have been men of the highest sense of honor. Indeed, they are phil-anthropic and are conscientiously doing what they can for their fellows.

ABOUT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. "The Knights of Labor was the mother of the Federation of Labor was the moth-not? Are not the two bodies very sim-ilar?"

No, the Knights of Labor had, not only representatives of the trades unions, but also of the employers. At one time one-third of its members were employers."

that he began it more than twenty years ago. It is now twenty-two years since I was asked by his men to come out to Ohio to act as their representative in a strike there. I went and, as their delegate, called on Mr. Hanna and tried to present the case. He treated me politely, but refused to talk to me.

'What is the matter with the men? Why don't they come to me and present their own case? They know me. I know them. I don't know you.' 'Will you receive a committee?' I

asked. 'Of course I will,' said Mr. Hanna. 'Send them in.'

"I went out and brought in a committee of the miners and then started to leave. 'You need not go if you don't want to,' said Mr. Hanna. 'Sit down!' I looked at the men. They said stay, and I stayed."

"Well, the discussion then went on between Hanna and the men. The troubles were taken up item by item and threshed over. Sometimes Hanna gave in, sometimes the men, but in an hour or so it was all settled, and the men said they were satisfied and would go back to work. It was hot at times, but at the close Mr. Hanna said: 'Now, men, when you have any trouble in the future i want you to come right to me and we will talk it over. Don't ask Mr. Powderly to come clear across Pennsylvania and Ohio to talk for you. You know what you want. I know what I want. We are all sensible merand can do our own business, and we will do it.' From that time on Mr Hanna and his men settled their labor troubles by conference and mutual con-cillation. He was thoroughly honest and earnest in his advocacy of this policy and his life shows it.'

HOW POWDERLY SAVED A RAIL-ROAD.

"In your strikes I suppose you have often had to deal with many violent men, Mr. Powderly?" "Yes, we had," was the reply, "But we tried to hold them in check. I re-member on incident of the merit member an incident of the great rail-hoad strike of 1886, when the Gould system of railroads and other roads in the southwest were tied up. The men had left work for some time when I got a letter proposing a plan to blow up every bridge and culvert on the Gould railroad system upon a certain signal The letter stated that the only way to reach Jay Gould was through his pockets, and that this action would preven the trains from running and break the strike. The writer said that he had the dynamite and he gave a full plan as to how it should be placed and exploded to wreck the system. He marked hli

letter confidential and asked that it be sent back to him. He signed it with the name 'Henri Lee Caron.' " "I was horrified, and at once sent a warning to all the local assemblies of the Knights of Labor, protesting against the scheme, and saying it was better to lose the strike a hundred

parilla. It's a warning, too-and sufferers hould begi

Cavendish, and in other fiendish outrages in Ireland. I knew that Caron had belonged to some of the Irish agi-tator organizations, although he did not belong to the Knights of Labor. The moment I saw his name I remembed that letter. I took it from my files, had it photographed and mailed prints to Parnell, T. P. O'Conner and Michael Davitt, and I sent the original to Mr. Cladetage calling the original to Mr. Gladstone, telling him to give it to Parnell.'

"Why did you not send the original to Parnell?" I asked. "Because I thought his mail might

not be safe. I was sure that Glad-stone's letters would not be tampered with, and that is why I sent the orig-inal to him. All the letters went through, however. As soon as they reached London I got a cable from Par-pell celling at a forward the original nell, asking me to forward the original, but he got it the next day from Glad-stone. Shortly after that Henri Lee Caron was put on the witness stand and was ready to make what I believe was a tissue of lies. He did give his testimony, but when his letter, proposing to wreck the Gould system with dynamite was read, it had such an effect that his evidence counted for nothing and Parnell came out on top. got letters of congratulations and thanks from both Parnell and Gladstone in regard to it." FRANK G. CARPENTER,

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Buy a bottle today.

papers. The report hurts his business, and he is in a fit mood for a fight. All this is wrong. The employers and employes should come closer together and each should try to know and understand the other. They should not wait for trouble, but should affiliate in the Interest of industrial peace."

HOW THE MEN SHOULD HELP THEIR EMPLOYES. "What do you mean by that?" I

ated. I mean that when the business is poing on all right and the men are sat-affed the employer should show an in-

stood and run them on the condition machinist fail who tries to manage a that they were to pay the expenses, bank or a factory. There are excep-tions, I grant you, but ninety-nine times There are excepmanage them and have all the profits. At first thought the men were very enout of a hundred either will fail. This thusiastic and they brought their propis more so every year as business and osition to me. I advised them to think the matter over before they accepted. "Who among you understands the trades are specialized. In the big un dertakings of today the capacity re-quired is greater than ever before."

business of management?' said I. They had not thought of that. "What do the laboring men think of their chances of eventually becoming "'What do you know of the markets, their own managers?" how to advertise, when to buy cheapest and where to sell best?" All this they did not know. Well, to make a long "I don't think their ambition runs story short, they thanked Mr. Hewitt, but refused to take the mill."

Then it was somewhat like the Civic Federation, of which Senator Hanna was the president?" 'In a sense, yes. I tried to settle la-

bor disputes as far as possible without recourse to strikes. It is true we had some strikes, but we settled 1,100 labor disputes without strikes. Indeed, I might say we prevented over 1,000 strikes." "Well, about three years after that," Mr. Powderly continued, "I picked up my paper one morning and saw that a man named Henri Lee Caron was giv-ing testimony in a damage sult brought by Chevic States of the sult brought HOW MARK HANNA DID BUSINESS

by Charles Stewart Parnell against the London Times. Caron was on the side "Speaking of Senator Hanna," Mr. Powderly went on, "he was thorough-ly in earnest in his desire to settle labor of the Times, and he pretended to tes-tify as an Irish spy that Parnell had been mixed up in the assassination of troubles through arbitration. I know

POOR.

times than to seent to such villainy to win it. At the same time I filed away

THE STORY OF PARNELL AND GLADSTONE. So Sweet and Pleasing in Taste!

Mrs. C. Peterson, 625 Lake St., Tope-ka, Kan., speaking of Ballard's Hore-hound Syrup, says: "It has never failed to give entire satisfaction, and of all cough remedies, it is my favorite, and I must confess to my many friends that it will do, and has done, what is claimed for it—to speedily cure a cough or a cold; and it is so sweet and so pleasing in taste." 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottle at Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

HALES BELIEVES THE ORIENT WAR WILL LAST TWO YEARS. PEOPLE WHY MANY

"speaking deliberately and gravely,' ald A. J. Hales, the famous Londo ar correspondent to the San Francisco Call of Sunday last, as he made his way a board the China 'yesterday, bound for the seat of war in the orient, "I consider that it will be at least two mars before we see the end of the Reso-Japanese struggle. I want to line of communication. Certainly Rus-sy right now that my sympathy is sia is not showing her full hand at ally with the Japanese, and that I am entirely antagonistic to the carth-huner of Russia, but I am quite conscious d the enormous Muscovite power. I beer thought the Russian fleet would bout, but that it would merely hang

i expect the Japanese, who in dash ad method are very like the French, to make a brilliant stand, but the the two. The present procedure of Rimeia is the same as she has always followed, even in the time of the great war gol Napoleon, whose army she toged with and wrecked. Then again in the Crimea at first it was thought that There would easily blot Russia off furkey would easily blot Russia off he map, and the sequel for this easily and optimism was a bitter lesson edge of war. Well, the Australian of-

flcer-and I mean New Zealand toofor Turkey, France and England. may not be very dressy or effect-pro-ducing in peace, but in time of war as "I believe that Russia is now playing the same game with Japan. Presently her forces will be concentrated, she will a fighting animal he has no superior on forces will be concentrated, she will earth. When the Russo-Japanese cam-paign is over I hope to sail from San fall back as far as she dare, draw Japan into extended marches and leave the mikado's men with the grown bur-Francisco for New Zealand, from where some years ago on the Alameda I made the jolliest and most comfortable sea den of guarding a greatly increased trip of my life. No, I am not a strangsia is not showing her full hand at present. She is dogged in purpose, er to California; indeed, the scene of my last story, "Angel Jim," is laid in Los Angeles, Like San Francisco? Why, sure. Its good fellowship is great. All are kindly received, then great at the finish of a fight and has never been lacking in fine generals. It should be remembered, too, that Japan 'as a commercial nation suffers treated on their merits, and if they have not got any-well, then they had something extra in every moment of the war, while with Russia, who lives better pass on to less discerning cenwithin herself and has hardly any comters.

merce, the case is quite different. Whether the vim and spirit of the Japanese can cope with the steady UTAH, IDAHO, THE WORLD. policy and endurance of the Russians is a question yet to be answered. Three new maps, just issued. Utah and 'aho on one side, the World on the reverse side, including population of countries and towns according to the 1900 census, with a brief sketch of every country in the world. Size 27x 31½ inches, value 75 cents; sent to any address for 25c. Address Descret News Rock Store, Salt Lake City, Utah. "Speaking for my own particular country, Australia, she cannot very well do with Russian territory getting closer to her shores. And that reminds me of the Boer struggle, in which my compatriots got their first real knowl-

Their ideas are larger than their gages on their homes can ever turn purses. purser They think the world owes them

llving. They do not keep account of their expenditure

They are easy dupes of schemers and promoters They reverse the maxim, "Duty be-

fore pleasure."_ They have too many and too expen-

sive amusements. They do not think it worth while to

have nickels and dimes. They have risked a competence in trying to get rich quickly.

They allow friends to impose upon their good nature and generosity.

They by to do what others expect of them, not what they can afford. The parents are economical, but the

children have extravagant ideas. They do not do today what they can possibly put off until tomorrow.

They do not think it worth while to put contracts or agreements in writ-

They prefer to incur debt rather than to do work which they consider beneath them They do not dream that little mort-Swett Marden, in Success

They think it will be time enough to begin to save for a rainy day when the rainy day comes

ARE

The head of the house is a good man, but he has not learned to do business in a businesslike way. The only thing the daughters accome plish is to develop fondness for smart clothes and expensive jewelry. They do not realize that one expensive habit may introduce them to a whole family of extravagant habits.

They do not know that giving a full power-of-attorney to an agent or law-yer puts their property at his mercy. On a six-hundred-dollar income, they try to compete in appearance with a two-thousand-dollar-atyear neighbor. They subscribe for everything that comes along-organs, lightning rods, subscirption books, pictures, brle-a-brac --anything they can pay for on the installment plan.

They have not been able to make much in the business they understand best, but have thought that they could make a fortune by investing in some-thing they know nothing about .-- Orison



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