DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1904.

AGAINST THE UNIONS. WORDS FROM AN EMPLOYER WHO FOUGHT ORGANIZED LABOR AND WON.

A Talk With General Harrison Gray Otis-Labor in Califor. nia-The Story of a Strike-Rules for Employers and Employes-Big Syndicates Not Bad-Uncle Sam and The Government Printing Office-Employers' Associations-A Labor Conflict Coming.

UNCLE SAM AND LABOR

United States government's

"How about the labor unions and the

"There should be no labor unions

among civil government employes," said Gen. Otis. "You might as well

draft them upon the army and navy. The government is and should be su-

preme, and it cannot take the risk of suffering labor unlons to dictate to it

in any particular. The labor unionist

who enters the government service should at once drop his trade union al-

liances and acknowledge his allegiance to Uncle Sam only."

"You are connected with printing, general, how should the government act

as to organized labor in the govern-

"I have substantially answered that,"

was the reply. "I don't think the gov-ernment should recognize any trades

union, directly or indirectly, in the gov-ernment printing office. President

Roosevelt was absolutely right in the Miller case when he insisted on its be-

ng an open shop. He went to the core

of the matter in that case and nothing less than the rules he laid down can

prevail unless Uncle Sam intends to re-tire from the business of public print-

UNIONISTS.

"How far should the government go

"It should go the whole length need-

are, in fact, superior to the union man's

labor himself and at the same time

port the theory that the non-union man

have the protection guaranteed by the

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

"What do you think of the associa-

Constitution and the law."

the limitations of the law;

which he evidently has no notion

ment printing office?"

of doing.'

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

(Copyrighted by Frank G. Carpenter.) ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3.-My interview today is with an independent employer who has been successfully. fighting organized labor for more than a decade, and who has radical views as to

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labor and capital. I refer to Maj.-Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, the editor and chief owner of the Los Angeles Times, one of the great newspaper properties of the far west. Gen. Otis has edited the Times for more than a quarter of a century, he has employed all sorts of labor, and in 1890 his office was filled with union men. They made certain demands which Oils refused to grant. They struck, and Oils, whose education in fighting began with four years in our Civil war, fought back. He filled his office with non-union men. He was boycotted, but he continued to fight, and has been fighting ever since, taking only one vacation, during which he was a brigadier-general in the Phil-lipines and on the firing line at the time of our Spanish war.

LABOR IN CALIFORNIA.

My first question was as to labor con-ditions on the Pacific slope. Gen. Otis replied:

"In southern California, where I live, we have to a large extent industrial freedom. We are comparatively free from strikes, and as a result, perhaps, we are growing more than any other part of the state. We are building railroads, pumping oil, getting out minerals and becoming rich. It is differ-ent in San Francisco. The labor situation there is bad, and scrious disturb-ances have been going on for a long time. The effect has been to paralyze industrial activity, cripple commerce and restrict manufactures. The losses amounted into the millions, and the greatest losses have been felt by labor itself because least able to stand them. There have been strikes, boycotts and frequent acts of industrial violence, owing to the domination of the unions, and men have been persecuted, beaten, maimed and murdered for refusing to do their bidding.

THE TRADES UNIONS.

pendent contracts with their employers. I should like to see every worthy man and woman in the land who wishes to in it," replied Gen. Otis. "It is more tute a working day becomes a second foring several years with a carcer on my face, which gave me great annoy. ary consideration, and can be adjusted without trouble. Such matters can be theoretical than practical. Mr. Hanna authorities are watchful. I think the ness was injured somewhat for the first few months, and I might say for the first few months, and I might say for the first year. Nevertheless, the earnings of the paper slowly but steadily in-creased, and after the first year they in-creased rapidly. We refused to re-store the strikers. We defied the boy-cout out sources the barrotters. and his people, ignoring the fact that the law is ample to do justice to all, law should also protect the employe in a similar situation. The employer has surrender to the too often lawless minance and unbearable itcinng. I was us-ing Ballard's Snow Liniment for a sore work employed at fair wages and at arranged by the parties immediately concerned on a flexible basis, to suit ority. It cannot do so in the very na-ture of the case. Industrial freedom regular, steady work. High wages for as much right to such protection as the humblest workman. Associations are trying to substitute a contrivance short and irregular periods give less money in the course of a year than conleg, and through an accident, I rubbed some of the liniment on the cancer, and of their own for the settlement of labor controversies. The same amount of effort put forth in enforcing the Con-stitution and the laws would have acis as sacred as personal freedom, po-litical freedom or religious freedom, My the requirements of the business and with advantage to all concerned. some of the liniment on the cancer, and as it gave me almost instant relief. I decided to continue to use the liniment of employers having for their object tinuous employment at a more moder-ate yet fair rate of pay. I believe that the protection of each other by lawful means are entirely proper. They are position is that every citizen has the lawful right to pursue undisturbed and "There is one thing that is very im-portant," Gen. Otls went on, "It is more important in many respects than wages cott and spurned the boycotters. The people appreciated our action and the under right and free conditions in the labor market it is possible for every on the cancer. In a short time the canunhampered any lawful occupation in a lawful way, and to be protected in that right by the whole power of the government if need be. "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than a lawful way, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than "This is warranted by the Constitu-tion and the law, and nothing less than a million and a half" The specified and free conditions in the people appreciated our action and the is possible for every important in many respects than wages or hours. This is that the owner has the right to control his establishment faithful workmen, and we have dis-bursed more than a million and a half" cer came out, my face healed there is not the slightest scar have implicit faith in the merits of this preparation, and it cannot be too highly recommended." 25c, 50c and \$1.00. For sale by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept. IRRIGATING FROM WELLS. KEITH-O'BRIEN COMPAN Special Attention is When Shopping Visit the Press-Bulletin No. 85 of the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, gives the following notes on the Given to Mail Orders. Tea Room. Tes 10 cts. Arts, gives the following notes on the sinking of a well for irrigating purposes at Albuquerque, N. M.: During the first week of December, 1963, a well was sunk for irrigation purposes on the farm of Mr. Charles E. Gleckler near Albuquerque, N. M. The well was put down after the plan given in Bulletin No. 45 of the New Mexico Agricultural experiment station. An onen well was dur to a little below Our between-seasons sales have been interesting. We are maintaining the same reasonable prices which have drawn to the store so many friends. The splendid condition of the stock affords widest possible selection. Business therefore is satisfactory. She prices this week are representative to the bargains to be found in all sections. 120 An open well was dug to a little below water level and curbed with two-inch HANDKERCHIEF SPECIALS. LADIES' SPRING REDUCTION IN HOSE SUPPORTERS. NECKWEAR pine. A six-inch standard pipe, which forms the well, was sunk in the bot-For one week, or as long as they last, hose supporters will tom of the open pit. About 15 feet of the strainer was exposed below the pine. The total depth of the well from the Spring time, so near now, suggests appropriate neckwear for the ladies. We The ladies will be interested in an atractive line of white linen hemstitched be remarkably underpriced. Having overbought in this parhandkerchiefs which are selling-three for 25c. are pleased to announce the arrival of a new and elegant line of ostrich boas, surface of the ground to the bottom of the strainer is about 44% feet. ticular line, the stock must be moved quickly. To do this, the A line of slightly solled hankerchiefs with embroidered edges and lace These beautiful accessories to dress will be a pronounced fad for early spring the strainer is about 44% feet. Strainer.—The strainer was made from 16 guage galvanized iron and closed at the bottom. The walls of the strainer were perforated by slots 11% inches long by about 1% inch wide. These slots were placed very close toedges are a special inducement at 16c. following prices will prevail: wear. Attention is directed to the exquisite line and to the reasonable prices. Unlaundried initial handkerchiefs can be had this week at 20c; three for 50c, Observe the window display. The 65c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 values will and another line sells two for 25c. An exceptional offer is made for this week in pretty designs in veilings in blue, brown and light tan, which shades are conceded to be the popular ones EMBROIDERY REMNANTS. The 35c, 40c and 50c values are for spring. These handsome veils come embroidered in large and small dots and finished in hemstlitched borders neatly executed. The price regularly is gether. Placing the Strainer .- In placing the The success attending this sale warrants its continuance for another week. 75c but we are making an inducement of them at 63c. strainer the pipe was first sunk to the full depth of the well. The strainer was Remnants in all lengths and widths range from 5c to \$1.50 a remnant. Because of the very low prices there will be no exchanges An interesting special is offered for Monday. A dainty collection of collar and cuff sets which sell at 35c a set is made an inducement between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock at 23c. lowered inside of the pipe to the bot-tom. The pipe was then jacked up un-til about 15 feet of the strainer was ex-A shipment of regetable braid in cream, black, brown and navy blue which and no returns. is desirable for trimming spring dresses, can be had from 10c to 50c a yard. posed below the pipe. Theoretically the action of this sort SHIAKIESPEARIE AN ALLUSIONS TO ADVERTISED ITIEMS. Theoretically the action of this sort of strainer is as follows, and the re-sults seem to prove the theory true: The slots in the strainer are large enough to allow the sand mixed with the gravel to enter the well and be pumped out with the water, and at the Bame time small enough to keep the errovel from entering the well. The \$. 11. Hemstitched separe And drawn work rare. The Art Section. You'll find them there. 2 3. 12. "Well, well, indeed, This ad. I'll read (Keith-O'Brien's) "Here's things I need." A pair of those Supports for hose Are awful cheap The shopper knows. Mrs. Raby, Will buy maybe, (As per our ad.) "Blow, hugle, blow," "Who by? Don't know," (New handkereldefs e place to go: e floor below. u save, Friends say: told you so." If you should get A table set A table set Of linen fine You'll not regret, Are all we show.) Things for baby Sec. 1. 12. ST VALENTINE. With overlight true, Shot arrow new. A heart it hit And word clear through. gravel from entering the well. The gravel then accumulates around the 10 PERRIN'S. Neat women love A French made glove, Angels elite Wear them above, Remnants galore; Buy or be sore, Embroideries. We have lots more. "For pretty braid I've always paid A bigger price," Stated the maid. All goods the best-Will stand the test. Some money left? We want the rort. "Neckwear so sweet (Said Mrs. Street When in the store) We hear you sigh 'Cause cotton's high, Our price is low Now, then, please buy, strainer, thus forming a porous water beading stratum through which water can pass rapidly into the well in order to take the place of that being removed Is such a treat. by the pump. Gravel Strata.-A water bearing gra-Specials in the Extraordinary Reductions vel stratum is necessary for the success of this type of well, and therefore, Mr. Glecker's undertaking was an ex-THINGS BABY SECTION. In Blankets. NEW IN THE Percons needing blankets will faid AN permient. Gravel, mixed with sand, was struck bargains in these two items: We have a few slightly solled gray at 12 feet from the surface of the ground, and gravel, more or less plen-tiful, continued to the bottom wool blankets with striped borders, of regular \$2.50 value, for \$1.75 Owing to the limited number forenoon shoupling Section. It will do any mother good to visit the cozy little baby corner and see the many pretty and dainty things to make tiful, continued to the bottom of the well \$4% feet. From a careful examinher baby well-dressed and comfortable. And she won't need to skimp its outfit, either, when new goods are offered at such is suggested. ation of the strata passed through in sinking this well; from information Included in the sale is another line which sells regularly at \$1.50. Those which are slightly solled can be had An attractive line of very fine hemstliched tray cloths are reduced from tempting prices as these: gathered from parties who have sunk 40c to 27c. beading and embroidered edge., 75c wells in the vicinity, and from the fact that upon flushing the well the water FINE NAINSOOK SLIPS, square INFANTS' LONC SKIRTS, fine nain-Hematitched squares with drawnat 90c. The heavy advance in cotton has not sook, tucks, Swiss MOTHER HUBBARD Dresses from-\$1.00 work insertion, are reduced from 65c to became clear after the sand was re-moved, the writer has been led to beeffected our prices on sheets and sheet-ings. Having bought before the adruffl 47c; 75c values to 57c. LONG SLIPS AND SKIRTS. We \$7.50. Heve that there is a sufficient amount of gravel to be found in the vicinity of All kinds of crepe floral paper can be had this week for 15c, the regular price FINE NAINSOOK SLIPS, round vance so long as the stock lasts custom-ers are being given the benefit of the special prices. INFANTS' LONG SKIRTS, soft nain. have a very elaborate assortment of these at all prices 50c to \$9.00 yoke, feather-stitched, lace \$1.00 sook, tucks deep hem, 65c these at all price sook, deep hem, Albuquerque to practically insure the success of this type of well. being 20c. Cost.-The cost of a well of this type is comparatively small. Wherever dem-LITTLE PRICES BASEMIENT Shint Waist and THE SECTION. onstrated to be successful it will bring the cost of a pumping plant entirely within the means of most farmers. Washing Linens ARTICLES OF CHINA ARE SUB-CUT GLASS, 25 PER CENT. We show in the Basement Section a large line of Italian slumber robes, The following statement of the cost of the pumping plant was kindly fur-nished by Mr. Glockler: JECTED TO A DISCOUNT OF 25 PER The following are a few of the items | stripes and verdure effects. These re-The lines are of Irish and Austrian CENT. ductions prevail: at the reduced prices; manufacture and are especially desire able for the purposes for which they are The following china prices are re-Well, including materials and laduction is made on about 50 sets. duced \$139.50 Finger bowls . \$4.95 sois for accounterent \$4.25 \$15.00 sots for accounterent 18.00 intended. Pump and engine du placer. 450.55 Tooth pick holders ... We know as in T2-inch widths at 50c and 65c. T2-inch widths at \$1 and \$1.50 00-inch widths ct \$1.50, \$2.55, \$2.50 and Handled nappys . Pitchers

this will serve, As to the growth of the trades unions, that would not be a menace to the country if their tendencies were not so unreasonable and monopolistic as many of them have been in recent years. I have never opposed unions as such, but only their tendency toward lawieasness. As they are today, their domination would para-lyze industry and be an intolerable des-potism. The right not to join unions is as sacred as the right to join them, and it is not for one class of citizens

to say what another class shall or shall not do in this regard.

LABOR'S WORST ENEMY. "Give me your idea of the labor situ-

ation, Gen. Otis.

"It is abnormal, threatening, bad!" was the reply. "It is a serious draw-back to the progress of the country. back to the progress of the country. The remedy lies in the enforcement of The remedy lies in the enforcement of the laws as they stand. We don't need new legislation, but we must enforce the existing laws. The fundamental right of independent labor must be pre-served and the liberty of all workmen be protected. If it is not, all will suf-fer together, and the laboring classes most. What labor needs is to be pro-tected from itself." tected from itself."

'What do you mean by that, general

"I mean that organized labor has so far drifted from the right lines that it is now the most bitter foe of its natural brotaer, unorganized labor, which it is wickedly attempting to crush. Capital is not the natural foe of labor, organized or unorganized; but organized labor is fighting not only the employers, upon whom it must depend for wages, but also all other classes of labor, which it can never dominate. It is the greatest enemy that labor has, and it is at the same time a menace to the coun-

HOW IT FEELS TO BE BOYCOTTED

"Give me some of your own experi-ences in labor matters. How does it

ences in labor matters. How does it feel to be boycotted?" "It is not pleasant," replied General Otis, "but one would feel worse as a slave. I will not deny that we were annoyed by the boycott, but I believe we made money by it, and, above all, we retained our own self-respect as men and as Americans. The story of our trouble began 13 years ago, when we were confronted by a senseless strike were confronted by a senseless strike in the Los Angeles Times office. The men in our composing rooms then walked out without any adequate cause

and the second second

MAJOR GENERAL HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

gold dollars for labor since the day we defeated that senseless and wicked EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYES.

"What, in a nutshell, are the rules which should govern in the relations of

mployers and employes?" I asked. "In a nutshell," replied Gen. Otis, "they are faithfulness, fidelity and devotion to duty on the one hand; good will, fair wages, reasonable hours and good treatment on the other hand, and fair play on both, without unwarranted

Olive dishos.

8-inch bowl

.50

interference by outside persons or organizations not properly concerned in the affairs of either workman or em-

of the unions? Will they ever control the labor of the country?" "I think not. They constitute only a small percentage of all the toilers, and the law-abiding majority will never advocated by Mark Hanna, Samuel Gompers and others?" the capitalists?" "I don't think they should be necesor provocation. They crippled the of-fice temporarily, but we refused to yield and stood fast against the boycott which was at once instituted. Our busi-Gen. Otis, "and I maintain the right of my fellows to work and to make inde-Cured Cancer. problem would be practically solved. Then the number of hours to consti-Mr. W. W. Prickett, Smithfield, Ills., writes, Sept. 10th, 1901; "I had been sufsary. They will not be when the con-ditions are normal and where the law 'I think there is more or less politics

"I mean those in which the relations between the employer and his men are mutually satisfactory. Such relations should prevail whether the labor is skilled or unskilled, organized or un-organized. I mean that the workman should have good wages, that his fam-ily should be well nourished, well

clothed and well hoursed, and at the same time have enough for health, edu-cation and recreation. Such conditions are for the welfare and contentment of the people and a boon to the state."

THE DAY'S WORK.

"How about the length of the working day?' 1 asked

tions of capital now forming to keep representatives to deal with organized There should be no contention about ployer abor-I mean the walking delegates of What do you think of the growth that," said Gen. Otis. "If the hour is made the unit and basis of labor, the "I am a worker myself," continued

side to give way in such controversles is the side, whichever it may be, that besides earning the annual interest on the cost of the plant, an item never to be left out of the account. Unless has been proved to be in the wrong.'

is given a free hand to accomplish he is given a free hand to accomption these things he cannot do a safe and sound or growing business. He cannot thrive himself or enable his people to thrive for long. He cannot furnish the greatest need of labor, which is certainly the steadiness of employment, for any encourse and encourse" ir wages and repose." "Have you ever been a laboring man,

general

"Most emphatically so," replied Gen. is. "I know what it is to work and so Otis. do all my business associates. I began life as a farmer's boy, learned to read in a log schoolhouse and grew up among people with whom industry, fruamong people with whom industry, ind-gality and free labor were the rules of life. I am a laboring man still. For the past 20 years, during which I have been building up the Los Angeles Times, I have worked more hours daily than most of the men in my employ. I have never kept a record of my hours nor charged for overtime, though I have often put in from 12 to 16 hours per day week in and week out. This, however, is merely a personal matter and of little importance in connection with the question.

BIG SYNDICATES AND TRUSTS.

"How will the great industrial com-binations affect labor matters?" I ask-

'I see no reason why they should not THE GOVERNMENT AND NONbe for the good of labor, provided the combinations are kept within the plain limitations of the law according to the wise policy of President Roosevelt, Great combinations can do great things, in its protection of the non-union They can handle industrial problems which would be beyond single indiman' ed to protect him in his right to work viduals or small capitalists. Great unfor whom and for what he pleases. The dertakings require great dynamic forces, immense machinery and enornon-union man has every right pos-sessed by the union man. His rights mous capital. They call for many workmen and create opportunity for wages. The real test is in the ques-tion as to whether the combinations are rights so long as he keeps himself withunion man does not do that. He breaks out and undertakes to monopolize all awful or unlawful. Outside of this they should not be restricted. They should not be crushed merely because they are big any more than small oper-ators and operations should be crushed can't see how any sane man can supbecause they are small. All are alike entitled to the protection of the law. Such combinations require some re-straint which should be the restraint of the law and not of public clamor." or any man must join the ranks of or-ganized labor in order that he may

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

THE PUBLIC.

"If the capitalists and the labor unions combine, where will the consum-ers come in?"

ers come in : "They will have to take to the woods," said Gen. Otis, "But such a combination will never be made so as to affect any large class of consumers, It could not last. It would be impos-

"What is to be the outcome of this conflict?'

"The country," replied Gen. Otis-"I "The country," replied Gen. Otts-"I mean the people-will win and win tre-mendously when it comes to a direct conflict between the law and the labor leagues. I believe that conflict cannot be long averted. The American people will never yield to the lawless domin-ation of the few. They will never use ation of the few. They will never sur-render their clear, lawful, personal and industrial rights to the selfish demand of an aggressive minority. They will fight first, and when they fight they

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MARKET BUTTER WHILE FRESH

Those who possess the knack of making butter that has that fragrant flavor that distinguishes the product of many farm dairies, often make the mistake of keeping the butter on hand too long after it is made before marketing it. It will be found that however palatable it may be, and however good the flavor it possesses when first made, it will have escaped after too long keeping. Even when transported long distances it loses its distinctiveness while in transit. In fact, it seems that butter which possesses to a large degree this muchdesired flavor deteriorates much quick-er than that of an inferion kind. As a consequence of this, the farmer's wife who makes a superior article which has a local reputation for excellence, should endeavor to dispose of the product to endeavor to dispose of the product to local trade, or at least sell it so near home that it will not be but a day or two between the churn and the consu-mer. This can be easily managed in almost any locality where there is a market for it by securing a list of pri-vate customers and furnish it to them direct as they need it. This class of direct as they need it. This class of patrons are much more profitable year in and year out than the city hotels or the commission houses or those

ket.

umers who buy in the general mar-

"What do you think of the compromise and arbitration policy of the Civic federation, general? I mean the policy

Total vieweren with a \$590.05

A Cushman six herse power gasoline engine and a Vap Wie centrifugal pump were installed. The water pumped with the power by this small engine with the power by this small engine was sufficient to fill a five-inch dis-charge pipe. The writer is informed that Mr. Gleckler will put in a larger engine and then still better results are. WERE REAL

ROBERTS COMPLETE WORKS. "Outlines of Eccicalstical History," 175, 1850, 1815; "The Gaugel," The 126, 1850; "New Witness for God." 188, 1850; "New Witness for God." 188, 1850; "Starression in the Fresh-ency," 200, 500, 750; "Missouri Perset aligns." \$1.25, 15, 35; "Missouri Perset aligns." \$1.35, 45; 35; Deservi Nowa Sona Brore, Salt Laks City, Utah,



SPIECIAL

MOCHA-A fine selection is shown, comprising the slik lipsd and unfined in all shales and sizes. These beautiful gloves, worth \$1.25 to \$2.58, will be sold at ONE-FOURTH OFF:

DESSEX ENGLISH WALKING GLOVES-Worn and admired by women in all countries and which are especially popular in America-full pique, is re-dued from \$1.59 to Mc.

THE MAVATIMA GLOVE -OF oper-means there-clasp and medium length fugers which we will close at \$2.00, will be a feature on Monday at \$1.40.

\$6.00 sets for

\$6.25 \$6.50 sets for

CLOVE SALE

CREASE AND A SACK SALES SHE SACE.

PERILIN'S GLASVESS-\$1.50, \$2.00 Gul \$2.56.

FOR

EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS OF VALENTINES.

5,00

MONDAY.

LADIES GOLF GLOVES-Fleece lined and with two classy, which has enjoyed a big run at \$1.25, will be made a special inductment Monday at fic.

FOWNES' CASHMERE silk-lined gloves, which have been randy sellers at the very reasonable price of \$1.99, can be had today at the special price of 70c.

MUTTENS-Ladies' all-silk mittens, wood Hund and capable of warmth and spiendid wear which we sail regularly at \$1.56, are offered fieldly at \$1.50,

Same reductions on other prices.

\$2,65,

GIOVES

depeted and a property of the property of the