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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

PART FOUR.

MIGHTY MOVEMENT TO RESIST DEMANDS OF LABOR UNIONS.

Eight Hundred Contractors Seek Right to Manage Their Own Affairs—Say Interference Has Passed the Limit of Endurance—Action of the Gravest Import to Every Business Man in the Country, Who Hires Employees, and to the Hundreds of Thousands of Union Workmen in the United States.

DECLARING that their fight is not against organized labor, but against the present unjust and unreasonable attitude of organized labor, 800 contractors, taking in every branch of the building trades of New York city, at a meeting last Saturday night, took the decisive step which will form them into a union of employers to resist unreasonable demands and exactions.

The step agreed upon unanimously by the men, who packed and jammed the rooms of the Building Trades association, in the Townsend building, was the authorization, says the New York Herald, of an executive committee, consisting of a member from each trade to meet and perfect the general organization and arrange for a plan of campaign which shall be absolutely binding upon every member.

Men well known in the business world who addressed the meeting, not once during the evening, attacked organized labor as such, but rather regretted that it had not combined on a higher plane. But not a speaker failed to attack and score the "walking delegate," his assistant, the "shop steward," and the thousand and one petty irritating rules which they seek to enforce.

PRINCIPLES OF THE EMPLOYERS.

Though the meeting was absolutely secret so far as reporters were concerned, the committee in charge of the affair afterward gave out the sentiments of the speakers and the meeting the following:

"The complete paralysis of the building industry, brought about by irresponsible combinations acting through a tyrannical board of walking delegates or business agents, demands prompt and energetic action by all good citizens who have the welfare of our great city at heart.

"It is time that the decent and orderly

loving mechanic asserts himself and defies the arbitrary, tyrannical demands of those who tie his hands and drown his voice.

The delegate is a parasite on the body public, to be exterminated.

"It is the duty of the hour that employers in every branch of the building industry act in concert and make every effort to preserve their right of self-preservation, but for the public welfare, to accomplish this end."

They pointed out that this was not a question of wages nor of hours, but a question of whether or not the responsible bodies of men are to be permitted to conduct the business of the employer, and in so doing make it impossible for him to execute his contracts and to discharge his obligations and responsibilities which he assumes, and to which the courts and the law of the land bind him.

They believed that the extremes to which the unions had resorted, and the manner in which they have repeatedly broken contracts made with their employers, had alienated from them the sympathy of the public.

They called upon the police and the magistrates to perform their duties of fidelity; they pointed out the failure of justice in the past to punish violence; they pointed out the brutality of the assaults, the damage to property, the murders that have been committed in the name of labor, and which have gone unpunished. They asked that political ambition should not be permitted to pervert justice.

They called upon the district attorney to use the powerful machinery at his command and "prosecute with all severity the blackmailers whom the pernicious system has fostered, and to this show to the men, beyond a shadow of doubt, how they are misrepresented and their confidence betrayed."

They felt that "this vicious system called for strong repressive measures; that the public now looked to them, as employers, to take the initiative, and to use every lawful method to destroy the Goliath whom lack of opposition has so emboldened that he threatens this great city, without hesitation and without compunction."

FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF THE EMPLOYERS.

"It is not a question of wages or hours of labor with us. That could be arranged easily. It is the petty annoyances to which the unions subject us. They want the foreman to belong to the unions; say we must employ only union men and may not handle non-union material; must comply with every little rule they see fit to set down. And at the same time we cannot hold them to any agreement, for they will break any they make. They agree to arbitrate differences, for instance, and when the time comes they refuse.

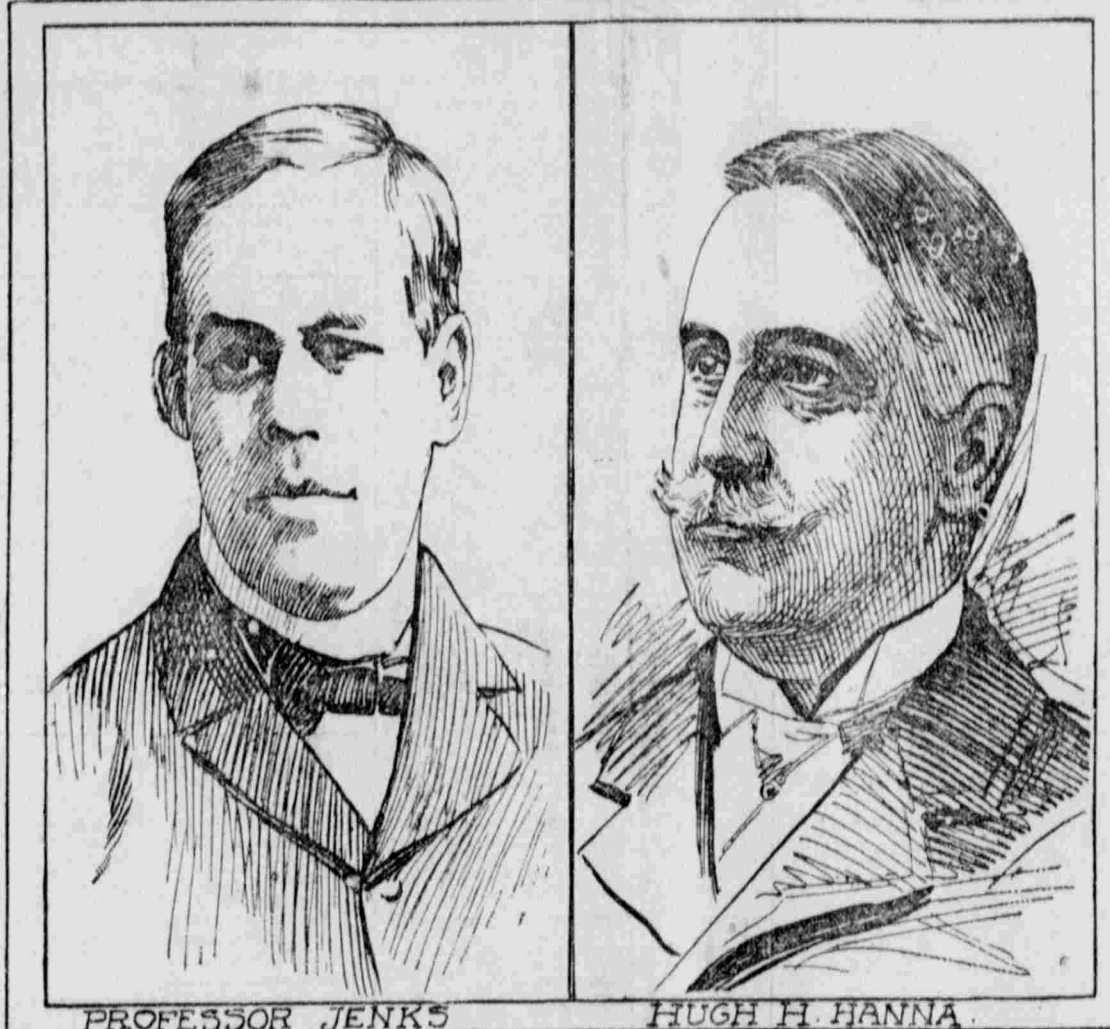
"Many men in our line of business today are considering the advisability of discontinuing business entirely until the day comes when some relief is in sight. These unions have had their own way for so long that there is nothing left for them now but to tell the employer how he shall conduct every detail of his business."—LEONARD K. PRINCE, of Prince & Kinkel, manufacturers of structural iron.

"We are forced to fight, for these labor unions have carried things so far that they have tied up operations, and if we would live we must hit back."—LEWIS HARDING, of the Master Carpenters' association.

Of the men present last night, with the exception of a delegation from the Interstate Contractors' association of Connecticut, which would not be kept secret, every man was from the city, and not one firm doing business to any amount was said to be unrepresented by some official.

Brief was the welcoming address of Warren A. Conner, president of the Building Trades' club and chairman of the meeting.

"We all know that the time has arrived for the contractor, the employer, to assert himself if he would have the conduct of his own business." He then introduced Mr. Charles L. Eidlitz, president of the National Association of



PROFESSOR JENKS

VISIT OF OUR INTERNATIONAL MONETARY COMMISSION TO EUROPE.
The object of the United States international monetary commission, consisting of Hugh H. Hanna, Charles A. Conant and Professor J. W. Jenks, in going to Europe is "to learn whether there is any way in which the great powers of the world can come together in some plan to steady the rates of exchange between gold and silver using countries." The commission, after spending some time in London, will visit Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Vienna and most of the other capitals of Europe.

Electrical Contractors, who spoke as the representative of the committee which had called the meeting. Mr. Eidlitz's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers.

"It is assumed," he said, "that all those present are employers of labor in the building trades and, surely, they must have felt that sooner or later it would be absolutely necessary for us to come together, lay out some plan of action and make our stand as a unit if we intend to remain in business and have anything to say about the way in which that business shall be conducted."

SOME UNJUST DEMANDS.

"It is unnecessary to describe to you what is meant by the labor situation," said Mr. Eidlitz, further on. "There is not a man in this room who does not appreciate that we have been gradually backing down and giving way to the outrageous demands that have been made upon us year after year, and not one who does not feel that he has gone as far as he can without any help, and that he is being completely taken down. At first you were asked simply to take down the bar from the door. Later, the chain was to be taken off. Still later the key must be left on the outside. All these demands and many others were granted, and now what is asked of you? That the door shall be taken off the hinges and thrown into the street. What will be your answer to this request?"

"What has made it possible for these men, many of them ignorant most of them without a dollar laid aside, to demand surrender from their employers and have practically all their demands granted, sometimes with a show of resistance, but lately almost invariably with only a grunt of approval?"

"What has made it possible, I ask you, that the fact that they have been organized throughout the city and throughout the country as a central body, under practically one head, and have stood together suffering want and privation, with long winter nights, and that they have been able to get together on some neutral ground and under some proper head this terrible tide, this wave of surrender, could

be stemmed?"

"There never was a time in the history of the building business when conditions were as favorable for a united move as they are at present, and I tell you that if the opportunity, which is now before you is not taken advantage of there will be many a head, dark-haired this evening, but gray before another such condition, another such chance, presents itself."

A CENTRAL ORGANIZATION.

After describing the membership of the Building Trades association and speaking of its work, Mr. Eidlitz said that while it was strong enough to meet ordinary conditions it needed every contractor of the city at the present time. He continued:

"We have the assurance of many trades that they are ready to enter an organization to be considered the central and governing power, but in order to do this we must have practically all those interested in the building trade. To our minds it is useless to attempt this in any other way than by having the majority of the members of the individual trade organizations as members of the central body and by controlling the majority vote of the individual trade organizations force the organizations into line with the central body."

"Form a central body now, gentlemen, when your individual agreements have expired, then will be the time, when several forces united in one organization, to make new arrangements with the union, which will at least permit of your retaining some of your self-respect and a certain amount of independence."

Following Mr. Eidlitz, Mr. Conner appointed as a committee on resolutions Charles T. Willis, Otto M. Eidlitz, Lewis A. Harding and George A. Smith. The committee reported with this resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the present condition of the building industry makes it imperative that employers shall be made more secure in the conduct of their business, workmen more secure in the conduct of their operations, and the public generally more secure from interruptions to business resulting from strikes or lockouts in the building trades; be it

"Resolved, That the board of governors of the Building Trades association arrange at once for a meeting of the executive committees of various employers' associations of the building trades to provide ways and means for the creation of a central body of employers."

Then came addresses by Otto M. Eidlitz, who is also a member of the conciliation committee of the New York branch of the Civic Federation; Mr. Willis, A. W. Burritt, president of the Interstate Builders and Contractors' association of Connecticut; Augustus Smith, A. Ferguson, a master builder, and Milton Smith.

"We are not here to crush unions," said Mr. Eidlitz, "or union labor. Let the work know that. Rather we are here to help labor, by looking about for some remedy that shall deliver it from the thralldom of the political demagogue and the dishonest labor leader."

NO QUARREL WITH LABOR.

"We counsel moderation," said Mr. Willis. "There can be no possible quarrel between us and labor on the score of wages or hours. The better class of laboring men know that, and are with us, that the present situation may be remedied, and each side will live in harmony."

Mr. Burritt told of the great labor struggle which his association now has on its hands. "We have 700 members," he said, "the principal contractors of the state, and in a six weeks' fight against such a force as this, we have not a single man who has been expelled from the union. We believe we shall win, and believe on this phase of the question the contractors of the nation can win."

Mr. Ferguson told of the fight his organization has in Patterson, where they won after a long battle.

Then came the reading of a few letters. The Building Contractors' Council of Chicago sent a long telegram and declared it was for a national association of employers. The letter from the Builders' League of Pittsburgh, a half dozen individual builders of Philadelphia wrote enthusiastically, as did also the contractors of Cleveland, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. With a vote of thanks to the members of the committee of arrangements—Mr. L. K. Prince, Vincent C. King, Charles L.

Doom of the "Walking Delegate" Will be Sounded if Possible—Foundation of a Powerful Organization is Laid—No Quarrel With Labor—Self-Protection the Prime Object—Moderation is Counseled—Claim That Better Class of Workmen are Willing to Give Endorsement to the Gigantic Plan.

Eidlitz, William K. Fertig and Henry Miller—the meeting adjourned.

HERALD COMMENT.

The New York Herald in commenting upon the movement said by way of introduction to an elaborate article on the question:

It is with a full appreciation of the seriousness of their undertaking that the men who are engaged in the building trades in this city have agreed to start a way for a general organization of employers, that what they consider the encroachments of labor unions may be combated.

They feel that the movement may sound the bugle call which is to array the armies of capital and labor against each other, to settle once for all the controversy which has waged so long.

What appears to be the case is that employers who are to launch what may develop into a national association say they do not cavil because the laboring man wants higher wages and shorter hours of labor, but that he could come more easily, they admit, were these the only points in dispute. But they declare the time has come to call a halt to the innumerable petty annoyances to which they are subjected by the union officials, the constant exposure to which they must submit; the usurpation of their right to conduct their business affairs in their own way and without dictation from those whom they pay to work for them.

One of the men who has given much thought to the subject is Mr. Leonard K. Prince, of the firm of Prince & Kinkel, manufacturers of structural iron, and one of the managers of the building trades association, he is one of the committee which has in charge the preparations for tonight's meeting. He was busy yesterday answering telegrams and telephone messages from those who wished to participate in the meeting, but he found time to tell his views of the situation, and the events which have led up to this remarkable movement on the part of the employers.

"I am not overstepping the mark," he said, "when I tell you that many men in our line of business today are in that spirit where they are considering the advisability of discontinuing business entirely until the day comes when some relief is in sight. This feeling is not confined to this city merely; it extends through many of our neighboring states and even to some of the great cities of the West. We find ourselves in a most embarrassing position. Never before have employers been exasperated to such a pitch that they are ready for concerted action, and we have been driven to it by the encroachments of our friends, the workmen."

"And mind you, it is not a question of what a man is to receive for his day's work, or of how many hours this day is to last. The men who are in this line of business are not overworked, but if these matters were not satisfactory some agreement could be reached. But we suffer from many small annoyances of which the public knows nothing, and which the men in this line of business have to live with every day. We find ourselves in a most embarrassing position. Never before have employers been exasperated to such a pitch that they are ready for concerted action, and we have been driven to it by the encroachments of our friends, the workmen."

"I tell you these unions have had their own way for so long that there is nothing left for them now but to tell the employer how he shall conduct every detail of his business. So, instead of the employer being the owner of the

business he is merely a figurehead. We must do as they say and give them so many loose ends that they will stop their work at any minute and upon any pretence, never thinking of any agreements they may have entered into or of submitting the differences to arbitration. So we are forced to do something to protect ourselves. We never have said we would boycott the union men or to crush out or destroy any union; but we feel the time has come when we must do something to protect our own protection or else go to our ruin."

John J. Roberts, one of the largest contractors for plastering work, returned from a week's absence yesterday to find awaiting him a new set of rules from the Plasterers' Laborers' union. The men of this organization receive \$3.25 a day, he said, and now want \$4. As he read from the printed pamphlet before him he laughed.

"Listen to these demands," he said, "and then wonder that we should do something. These demands mean that while the laborers are preparing the work the plasterers must stand idle. They say they will not walk higher than the second floor in any building. They refer to us as the 'tyrannical employers,' and then tell us we must purchase all the implements necessary in the trade."

"I really do not see where these men are to stop in their demands on us, or in telling us how we are to run our business. I don't know, either, how they are to get all they ask for without driving us out of business, and sometimes I think that is just what they want to do, although I can't see how they would gain by that."

DEMANDS OF LABOR IN THE PRESENT WAR.

Stone cutters want all their helpers and the drivers who carry their materials to be union men.

Painters insist that all the employees of shops from which their materials are supplied must be union men.

Architectural iron workers want all shops to employ union men, and they and the structural iron workers say they will handle no material not delivered by union teamsters.

Masons demand that the brick and mortar supplied to them shall be made by union men. Bricklayers want the privilege of having their foremen named by the union.

Carpenters are fighting among themselves, each of the two rival unions striving to crush out the other.

Plumbers and gasfitters are at war, the former saying that work which they should do is done by the other.

Plasterers desire that all plaster used by them shall be made by union men.

Plasterers' laborers want their daily wages increased from \$3.25 to \$4, that their employers shall furnish their implements, that their expenses to other boroughs shall be paid, that they are not to carry materials higher than the second floor of any building and that all scaffolding, in all buildings, shall be erected by them.

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CANNON BALLS OF GOLD.

Wandering in the jungles half a mile outside the Indian city of Ahmadnagar an old peasant came across a round ball of metal. It was black and looked like an old iron round shot, but when the old man lifted it he was struck with its immense weight. He carried it home, and found, on scratching it, that it was a lump of solid gold. It weighed eight pounds, and its sale made the finder rich for life.

There are many more of these cannon balls, each worth a small fortune, lying hid or buried in the recesses of this jungle, and their story is a curious one.

At the end of the sixteenth century, Akbar, the greatest emperor Hindustan ever saw, was at the height of his glory. At the head of his conquering army he summoned Ahmadnagar to surrender. The city and its rich treasures were then under the rule of the Prince Candor. Knowing that resistance could be but short, and in bitter rage against the oppressor, he caused all the treasure of gold and silver to be melted down. She cast the metal into cannon balls and engraved upon each a malediction against the conqueror. These were fired into the jungle, and when Akbar entered the city, instead of the rich hoard he had hoped to win, he found a treasury absolutely empty.

That this is not the only occasion upon which cannon balls of gold have been cast is proved by the fact that in the treasury of the Shah of Persia there may be seen, in the same room where stands the famous peacock throne, two small globular projectiles of gold. They were estimated by a recent visitor to weigh about 31 pounds each, and are very roughly made. Their origin or purpose, it, however, totally forgotten. It is only known that they are very old.—Washington Times.

MOUNTAINEER OF EARLY DAYS

Interesting Career of Joshua Terry as a Frontiersman—Married a Squaw and Son Became a Shoshone Chief—Now Lives at Draper.

A STAUNCH old mountain veteran is Joshua Terry of Draper, the oldest mountaineer of Idaho and Wyoming, and a Utah pioneer, who reached this valley with the second batch of immigrants in September, 1847. Born in 1825, he is about to pass his seventy-eighth milestone, and notwithstanding the strenuous experiences of earlier years, Mr. Terry is still able to move sprightly about, and to do a day's work. He is now passing the remainder of the short time allotted to him on this earth, quietly, with his wife in Draper, ready to be summoned over the range that knows no receding, and beyond whose divide mortals do not see.

The story of his life is of special interest as illustrating the trials, hardships and privations experienced by the pioneers of the advanced guard of civilization who boldly penetrated the trackless wilderness nearly a century ago and blazed the way that led their followers in increasing numbers to settle, develop and civilize the boundless west. "Uncle Josh," as Mr. Terry is familiarly known, was born in the Dominion of Canada, of parents who had migrated thither from Fort Erie in

man named Savage, who had come with him from the states. But the treatment accorded him by this man Savage and his wife was not such as would induce him to continue in their company, and he made up his mind to go to Fort Bridger, some 200 miles east. He knew that in two or three weeks a party of apostates would pass through Bridger on route back to the states from the Salt Lake valley, dissatisfied with the experience of their long western trip, and it was his intention to join them at Bridger and return to the river.

All Mr. Terry had when he left Salt Lake valley for the north was a peck of wheat and a small lot of powder and bullets and a rifle, the wheat being all he was supposed to live on until the next crops were harvested. Savage kept Terry's wheat and rifle, on finding he was going away, and only gave him three pieces of hard tack and a small quantity of dried meat to exist on en route. Moreover, the young man had no blanket; but he started in April, 1848, on the long, lonely trip that lasted nine days, and during which he thought several times that his time had come.

There were three feet of snow in the mountains, and it was none too warm when the lonely march was taken up. The second day out, he managed to get away the snow from under a quaking asp, built him a camp fire with dry branches from the aspen trees, striking a fire with a flint and a little powder. Then as the snow was melted, the range of the fire was extended until quite a patch of bare earth was cleared and warmed, when the tired traveler laid down and slept well all night, even if he had no blanket. On the second day out, he managed to get away the snow from under a quaking asp, built him a camp fire with dry branches from the aspen trees, striking a fire with a flint and a little powder.

On the first evening out from the Bear river ranch, the traveler met with a bunch of Shoshone Indians, to whom he was indicated by signs that something to eat would be highly acceptable. One of the Indians took him to his wigwag, where the "queen of the household" was engaged in culinary operations. There were hardly on the Waldorf-Astoria style; on the contrary—very much on the contrary, they were intensely primitive, and no patent applied for. The foreword "queen" had shock out the freshly eaten grass from the paunch of a young antelope that had just been killed, and was boiling the paunch without other preparation in a kettle. The traveler was given all of the soup he could worry down, and such

looking lava rock formation about 40 feet long, and shaped much like a coffin. He turned aside to examine, and found a hole on the west side, into which he crawled. So he slept there all night, sheltered from the weather, although it was none too warm. The next day young Terry went on, subsisting largely on roots, eating sparingly of his hard tack and dried meat or pemmican.

On the fourth evening out from Fort Hall he struck Tullock's Fork, which was too high for passage at the trail. But a log was found across the stream, and several men came up, and shortly was found the trail of a well-known mountaineer, "Peg Legged" Smith, who lived near Bear Lake. Terry looked as loud as he could, hoping to find some one and then relate his voice to a man acquainted with the Shoshone tongue, he learned what they meant. On leaving the next day, the traveler was given wild meat for his assurance, five or six pounds of antelope, with punitive instructions as to how to eat it to the best advantage; also some buffalo meat. In return for this Mr. Terry gave the Indians some powder and a few bullets, and went on his way rejoicing.

The third day after this, the traveler fell in with a mountaineer who gave him a lift on a spare animal to a stream called the Muddy, and on the following day, the much desired Fort Bridger loomed up in view. Col. James Bridger was an observing man, and saw the man from Fort Hall hobbling along from afar. He immediately rode out to meet the traveler and helped him to the collection of cabins known as Fort Bridger. On learning the story of the trip and its object, Col. Bridger said Terry might remain with him until the arrival of the eastern bound party. There was a place to sleep in a cabin, and wild meat could be had for the asking. But such things as sugar, flour, salt and other staple commodities he might have at mountain prices, viz., \$1 a pint, and bullets were 10 cents each. Mr. Terry did not trouble the staples. The young man then showed his mechanical talent in putting together some old wheels till a wagon

was extemporized, with a pole cut from a sapling, and then further evidenced his abilities by building log cabins in the most approved style. This so impressed Col. Bridger, that he offered Terry steady employment at \$10 per month to remain with him, and although in that returning east with the company, when they came, that he would only be eating up their slender larder of provisions on the route, and be of no particular benefit to them. So the young mountaineer remained, and gave up thought of return to the states. The upshot was that he remained with the colored for 10 years at what was in those days considered pretty fair wages, but which would be laughed at now as utterly inadequate. In 1859 Mr. Terry returned to Salt Lake City, and has remained in this valley ever since. He married first a Shoshone woman, as was often done in those days by the mountaineers, and his son by her is a chief among the Shoshone Indians. A daughter is dead as is also the Indian mother, and Mr. Terry married later the wife with whom he is now living. He is a quiet industrious citizen, highly esteemed by his neighbors and a circle of acquaintances scattered all over the Intermountain country. Although having passed through such strenuous experiences and so many hardships, Uncle John Terry is still in the full possession of his faculties. He is able to get around like a man half his years, and can see without glasses. He should be good for years yet. The old gentleman says he never had any trouble with the Indians, for he always made it a point to deal honestly by them, and this many a time saved him from Indian treachery and vengeance. Mr. Terry remembers very well when Slade, the noted outlaw was hung in the Sweetwater country by a vigilance committee, and the scenes of the border when ruffianism was rampant are still fresh in his memory. However, he was always for peace, and consequently kept out of trouble. His thimble-fingered citizens wish Uncle Terry peace and good health in his declining years.