

CHICAGO'S CAPITALISTS.

HOW THEY ARE FIGHTING ORGANIZED LABOR.

The Employers' Association and Its Battle With the Unions—A Talk With Secretary Job—How the Employers Combine and What They Have Done—The Open Shop in Chicago—An Unhealthy Place for Non-Unionists—Women as Labor Leaders—The Girl With the Green Silk Waist and the Battle of the Hat Pins—Labor Leaders Against Violence—The Great Street Car Strike—Labor Leaders Against Elevator Boy—Where the Public Stands.



FREDERICK W. JOB,
Secretary Chicago Employers' Association.

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

CHICAGO.—Chicago is the great storm center of labor and capital in the United States. Its record of strikes exceeds that of any other city. It has about two hundred thousand men in its trades unions and it has been and is now largely ruled by the man in the overalls. At the same time the capitalists are good fighters. They have studied trades union methods and within the past few months have combined together in a great association to protect themselves. Nearly every business has its local organization of employers, and these have affiliated with the great city associations of employers, which is now opposing a solid front to most of the demands of organized labor.

The Chicago Employers' association represents a capital of thousands of millions of dollars. It is backed by Marshall Field & Co. and the great department stores, by the millionaire pork packers and the steel magnates, by the street railways and by 2,500 other companies and individuals handling altogether a number of workmen far in excess of the army of the United States. This association is running its campaign in opposition to organized labor on much the same lines as those which organized labor has used to defeat the individual employer. It has brought a new feature into the labor question and one which promises to extend to every city of the United States. Similar associations are being organized in many places and they may in time form part of a great national association embracing the whole country.

THE WALKING DELEGATE OF THE MILLIONAIRES' CLUB.

The Chicago Employers' association can command no end of money and it is ready to spend freely to protect the individual workman or the individual employer supplying the latter with funds to reimburse him for losses in case of strikes and even carrying him financially at the banks. It will protect him or the workman in the courts and bring the best legal organized labor.

The association has a secretary who is paid a salary bigger than that of United States senator. He holds much the same position in regard to the association as Samuel Gompers does to the American Federation of Labor or John Mitchell to the United Mine Workers and he has in fact been nicknamed the "Walking Delegate of the Millionaires' Club." The real name of this man is Frederick W. Job and his

profession is that of a lawyer. He is an Illinois man and is a graduate of Ann Arbor. He is, I judge, about 40 years old and is six feet tall and weighs 200 pounds. He is big headed and broad shouldered, having the muscles of an athlete and the jaw of a bull dog. He looks like a good fighter and as far as I can learn is proving himself so.

HOW CHICAGO EMPLOYERS COMBINE.

I met Mr. Job in his office in the Marquette building on Dearborn street and had a long chat with him about the Employers' association and the labor conditions here. In response to my questions as to the association, he said:

"We are a combination of employers' unions rather than an association of individual employers without regard to our businesses. The association does not want individual employers as members although there are cases in which such are taken in. It is rather an affiliation of the representatives of employers' associations. For instance, the laundry owners of Chicago have an organization and the brass manufacturers and the picture frame makers have each an organization. It is so with nearly every branch of business. We are made up of all these organizations, as such, and if the individual employer wants to join us we tell him to join the employers' organization of his own business and be represented through it."

"Then you are to the employers' associations much what the American Federation of Labor is to the different trades unions?"

"Yes," said Mr. Job, "save that our field is confined to Chicago and its neighborhood, and also that we believe in the laws and in doing all we can to enforce them, and this the trades unions do not."

AGAINST THE UNIONS.

"Is your association avowedly opposed to all organized labor?" I asked.

"As such labor is now constituted and operated, I say most emphatically yes," was the reply. "We do not object to men combining or organizing to better their condition so long as they do not break the laws as regards the public, their employers or their fellow-workmen. We insist that every man should have the right to work, that every employer shall have the right to employ whom he pleases."

"Do you aim to do anything as to fixing wages and prices?" I asked.

"Not at all," replied the secretary. "That is a matter for the employers and their men, or it may be for the associations of the different branches of trade and the men. All that we want

is the preservation of our principles as to the enforcement of the laws in the protection of the public, of the employer and his business and of the rights of the men to work whether they belong to a union or not. We don't care for more laws. We are satisfied with those already on the statute books. What we want is to have the laws enforced."

THE OPEN SHOP.

"What has been your chief fight, Mr. Job?"

"We are fighting for several things," was the reply. "In the first place, we want the open shop; second, we want no sympathetic strikes; third, no restriction of output or of personal industry, and fourth, the full enforcement of the public laws. I think we have gained our point as to sympathetic strikes, and that we are in a fair way to make the open shop the rule in Chicago, if we have not already done so. In 90 cases out of every 100 we have won. We are making it possible for the non-union man to work in Chicago and possible for his employer to hire him without fear of being boycotted or otherwise injured in his business."

"Do you admit members to your association who have the closed or union shop?"

"No, we do not. We are ready, however, to come to the support of such men if they have trouble with organized labor and want to return and join us."

TRADES UNIONISM IN CHICAGO.

"Give me some idea of the extent of the trades unions of Chicago."

"We have several hundred unions," replied Secy. Job, "but I believe that from 50 to 80 per cent of their members are involuntary ones. They have been forced or coerced into the unions and are afraid to leave them. If I had the power of emancipation President Lincoln had when he freed the slaves, if I could send forth an edict which would enable the members of the trades unions of this country to desert the ranks of organized labor without fear of violence or ostracism, I firmly believe that four-fifths of the trades unions would leave."

"You will see that this is the case," Mr. Job continued, "if you watch any election in which the labor vote constitutes an important element. The vote is never half so large as is anticipated."

"Why so?"

"It is because the men voting as they please secretly change their ballots and throw them against their own candidates, because at heart they are sick of the thralldom to which they are yoked."

UNHEALTHY FOR NON-UNIONISTS.

"Is Chicago a dangerous place for a workman who does not belong to a union?"

"It has been so at times, and I will not say that it is not so now under certain conditions," replied Secy. Job. "I could cite many instances of men who have been assaulted and maimed because they have opposed the will of the unions, and some in which men have been murdered. I have heard of union meetings where men were forced to assent to the doing of their leaders and where they believed their lives would be in danger if they did not. There have been many outrages on non-unionists, as, for instance, we had recently a published case of a non-union printer who was thrown to the floor by a party of union employees in one of our saloons and the question there debated whether it would be better to break the man's arms or his fingers one by one that he might be incapacitated for work. The police rescued that man."

"Now, such things may not be done by the leaders or the better element of the unions, but I believe they are instigated by them, and we have it alleged that there is a band of paid slugs here who are used as wrecking crews to commit acts of violence in behalf of the organized labor. The hospital records will verify this."

THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN SILK WAIST.

"In what classes of labor do such conditions obtain?" I asked.

"They have obtained in almost every class," was the reply, "and that even among the women trades unions. One odd case was that of a non-union girl in a waste factory, who was guilty of the heinous offense of wanting to earn her living in her own way. The union girls wanted her to join them, but she would not, and they then ap-

pointed a committee to assault her. Now, the non-union girl wore a bright green silk waist, and this was the mark by which she was known to the committee. She was followed as she went home one day by the members of the committee, and they remained outside her house waiting to assault her when she might come out. The house in which she was living was a two-story flat and she had the upper apartment. After a time a girl in a green waist appeared and started down the street. It was about dusk. She had not gone far before the members of the committee pounced upon her and scratched and pummeled her to their taste. She objected strenuously and screamed again and again, but it was some time before they learned that they had got the wrong girl. Another green-waist maid lived in the lower flat, and it was she who came out first."

THE FIGHT OF THE HATPINS.

"Yes," continued Mr. Job, "the women are quite as bad in union matters as the men. Take, for instance, a strike which occurred in the plow works at Springfield. The union men left and non-union workmen were put in their places. Violence was apprehended, and the employer carried the non-union workmen home in closed cars. Some of the wives and female friends of the strikers got in the cars on the plea of wanting to ride, and after they were well on their way they went for the non-union men with their hatpins. They came near killing on whom whom they struck too near the heart."

"NO VIOLENCE! NO VIOLENCE!"

"But such cases, Mr. Job, should not be charged to the unions," said I. "They are merely the acts of hot-headed individuals."

"Yes, you might think so," was the reply. "I know that the labor leaders claim they do not counsel violence, but every one here knows that is not true. I have an incident in my mind now which I know to have occurred, but which I do not want to locate. I won't say that it was or was not in Chicago; but it was in one of the big cities of the United States. A street car strike was in progress, and the leader of one

of the striking unions talked thus to his men:

"Now, my men, remember, in the conduct of this strike we want no violence! No violence! Suppose, for instance, you should see several joints of gaspipe lying near the car track, and some one suggested that if the pipe was joined and laid on the track so that one end of it would touch the trolley wire and the other the rails, thereby forming a connection which would make a short circuit and burn out the trolley wire, don't let any such act be laid to your doors."

"Or if any one should tell you that you could wreck the underground cable by throwing rocks into the manholes—and I know there are piles of rocks near some of them—don't let such an act be laid at your doors."

"Again, my men, some persons may tell you that if you throw in cement and sand and rock it will ruin the track. Now, I understand there are warehouses near the track where there are barrels of cement, and you know very well if this is mixed with rock, sand and water, it will harden, and if thrown into the manholes it will hold the cables. If you did that it might hurt the company, stop the cars and we might gain the strike, but, boys, we want no violence, no violence. If any one does that, let us see that it is not laid to our doors. I hope you have understood me correctly."

WHAT THE EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION HAS DONE.

"But, Mr. Job, do you think your employers' association is really making matters better? Have you done anything?"

"We have done a great deal, and we are going to do more. I have told you we have given the non-union man the chance to work, and we have protected the employer in numerous instances. Take the Kellogg strike, in which 650 men left the work and tried to prevent the business of the plant from going on. The employers had put non-union men in their places, but the teamsters' union joined them and would not deliver goods nor permit others to deliver them. We investigated the matter and waited upon the mayor, who issued a proclama-

tion warning the teamsters to keep off the streets in the vicinity of the Kellogg plant. We had had policemen go along with the wagons, and we saw that the goods went in and out, regardless of the demands of the union. Before that strike 90 per cent of the men in the Kellogg plant were members of the union. The shop is now a non-union shop, and it has 650 contained men doing the same work that 650 strikers did, and at the same time turning out 25 per cent more of a product."

PROTECTING NON-UNION MEN.

"We have had a number of similar cases," continued Mr. Job, "in which we have helped the employers, and we are ready at any time to defend the rights of the non-union man. Take the case of Chester B. Blish, who was a non-union elevator boy in one of the downtown buildings. He was threatened, bullied and bluffed by the unionists, but his father wrote a letter to this association and we came to his protection. When the unionists saw that the power and wealth of the employers' association was at the command of a simple colored boy, whose existence the association had never dreamed of until he became bold enough to work as a non-union man, they began to realize that the employers of Chicago proposed to protect not only themselves, but all unorganized labor as well."

"Again, take the recent street car strike," continued Mr. Job. "The strikers had promised there would be no disturbances, but there were hotheads out in force to stop the cars, and the union teamsters tried to block the road. It was largely through the employers' association that 1,500 police were put on duty in the strike territory, and through it all other teamsters were kept out of the way. The result was that the cars ran and the men were protected. When the coal teamsters struck in sympathy and refused to haul coal to the street car power house, the employers' association undertook the delivery of that coal, and sent the wagons, guarded by policemen, to deliver it. The result was that the street car companies won their fight for the open shop."

WHERE THE PUBLIC STANDS.

"How about the people, are they with

you in this matter?"

"I think they are," replied Mr. Job. "In the street car strike they were entirely so, and they have been so in most of our other fights. We are not waging a war of offense, but of defense. We do not seek quarrels, although we are ready to fight if we have to. In newspapers here were somewhat apologetic on labor questions, but since then at least one-half of them unite in endorsing our methods. The same is true of the politicians, and I think our work has also aided the judges in showing them that their injunctions to prevent such outrages have the indorsement of the best of the business element of the community."

"We are not only doing good here, but also in the other cities of the United States, where we are looked upon as are helping to organize them, and in doing so we feel that we are approaching the nearest practical solution of the present industrial problem."

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

Revolution Imminent.

A sure sign of approaching revolt and serious trouble in your system is nervousness, sleeplessness, or stomach ills. Electric Bitters will quickly dismember the troublesome causes. It cures the kidneys and bowels, stimulates the liver, and clarifies the blood. Run down systems benefit particularly and all the usual attending aches vanish. Electric Bitters is only perfect satisfaction. Guaranteed by Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

CITY MERCHANTS who want conference trade should speak to the country people in their homes through the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.

CONFERENCE TRAFFIC this year promises to be specially heavy. To reach the country people in their homes, use the SEMI-WEEKLY NEWS.



Z. C. M. I.

C. M. I.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY

March 21st and 22nd.

OUR ANNUAL

Spring Opening

OF

Fine Millinery

A display of the most charming millinery creations that have come under your notice; hats teeming with original and good taste; hats where every harmony of line and trimming is observed and worked out to contribute the rarest and most beautiful effect.

COME WHILE EVERYTHING BEARS THE ODOR AND FRAGRANCE OF NEWNESS.

1904 Spring Suits, Skirts and Coats,

Cloak and Suit Department.

The styles in tailor-made gowns which we exhibit will be found appreciably in advance of those shown elsewhere. We constantly keep in touch with those who mold fashions and in this way are enabled to lead the procession in point of style. Our display of Suits and everything in Ladies' Misses' and Children's wearing apparel is not only the largest but most exclusive.

Z. C. M. I.

Utah's Greatest Department Store.

\$50,000 Relic Found in Heap of Junk

IN view of the recent excitement in the Italian chamber of deputies over the discovery that the famous Greco chariot, or "biga," unearthed some time ago in the ruins of the department of Umbria, has disappeared from Italy and was now in the Metropolitan museum in New York, it may be interesting to the lawnmowers of Italy to know just how New York got the priceless relic.

There is a very strict law in Italy prohibiting the taking away from the country of any art treasures. But this chariot, considered by experts to be the most valuable relic of the past that has ever been discovered, reached New York last fall, and is now the gem of the Metropolitan collection. A customs inspector in Rome has been dismantled for allowing it to leave Italy, but the poor man is not to blame, for he did not know, probably, anything about the disappearance of the "biga."

Somewhere in some way shipped the chariot from Rome to Paris in the form in which it was excavated—a shapeless mass of broken fragments of bronze. It was taken to the Credit Nationale in Paris, and Director Di Cesnola, of the Metropolitan Museum, notified that there were some fine bronze fragments that the museum might like to buy. He had the heap of old junk sent to this country and began to look it over. Soon he and his assistants discovered that the seeming junk was something exceedingly valuable. Finally they saw what it really was, and hastened to buy it for the museum, paying less than \$50,000 for it.

Saying nothing to any one, they proceeded to put the pieces together, and at last had the chariot entire—the greatest treasure of the past that any museum in the world has ever secured. No wonder that the Italians are aroused over the affair, but as there was no law prohibiting the exportation of the chariot in the form in which it was found, and as Director Di Ces-

nola was thoroughly innocent of the transaction, or even of the existence of the chariot until he had puzzled it out himself, there seems to be nothing for the Roman government to do but to be more careful in the future about their exports of scrap iron and bronze.

Women's Kidneys.

Women are more often afflicted with kidney disorders than men, but attribute the symptoms to diseases peculiar to their sex, while in reality the kidneys are deranged. Nervousness, headache, puffiness or dark circles under the eyes, pain in the back, are signs of kidney trouble that must not be ignored, or a serious malady will result. Foley's Kidney Cure restores the health of thousands of weak, nervous, broken down women. It stops irregularities and strengthens the urinary organs. It purifies the blood and cleanses the whole system. F. J. Hill Drug Co.

Upholstering and Repairing

When you have anything in this line, ring up 'phone 100-2. Best workmanship and lowest prices guaranteed.

SALT LAKE MATTRESS & MFC. CO.,
125-127 West South Temple Street.

How's your eyesight?

See our optician. All examinations free.

Telephone 65 for the correct time.

Leyson's
JEWELERS.
236 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY.

ORRINE

A Scientific Cure for Drunkenness.

Absolutely Safe, Sure and Harmless.

Will Cure Forever the Craving for

Whiskey, Beer or Wine.

ORRINE will Restore any Drunkard to Manhood and Health. A Simple Home Treatment; Can be Given Secretly if Desired.

Cure Effectual or Money Refunded.

Ask your druggist whom you know what he thinks of ORRINE; he will indorse our statements as truthful in every respect. If ORRINE fails to cure we will refund you every penny paid for it as cheerfully as we took it.

Mothers, wives and sisters, you cannot cure those who are afflicted with this most terrible of all diseases by your fervent prayers, or even red with tears, nor by your hope that they may stop drinking. It can be done only with ORRINE. You have the remedy—will you use it? If you desire to cure without the knowledge of the patient, buy ORRINE No. 1; if the patient desires to be cured of his own free will, buy ORRINE No. 2. Full directions found in each package. Price \$1 per box.

All Correspondence Confidential.

For free book—Treatise on Drunkenness and how to Cure it—write to THE ORRINE CO., INC., WASHINGTON, D. C., or call on

SMITH DRUG CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.