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ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION, ELEVATION.

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TO LABOR.

Shall you complain who feed the world?
Who clothe the world?
Who house the world?
Shall you complain who are the world,
Of what the world may do?
As from this hour
You use your power,
The world must follow you.

The world's life hangs at your right hand,
Your strong right hand,
Your skilled right hand,
You hold the whole world in your hand.
See to it that you do!
Or dark or light,
Or wrong or right,
Tho world was made for you!

Then rise as you ne'er rose before,
Nor hoped before,
Nor dared before,
And show us ne'er was shown before,
The power that lies in you!
Stand all as one
Till right is done!
Believe and dare to do!
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LABOR UNIONS TOWARDS THE "SCAB."

The doctrine that a man's right to sell his labor when and where he pleases—to be a "scab"—is a right so sacred as to transcend all others found a good many defenders at the session of the National Civic Federation.

Mr. Samuel Gompers riddled this plausible assumption, which is so popular among gentlemen who do not have to work with their hands for a living. He said:

"The labor union movement does not deny a man's legal right to work for whom and when and where he pleases, but there is something apart from the legal right, and that is moral obligation."

He illustrated his point with the case of a man who is free to set fire to a hut that he has built out on the prairie. But let him attempt to do that in one of our cities and he will be put in jail. Out on the prairie he does himself the only injury that is being done, but in the city he endangers the life and property and peace of his neighbors.

If, expounded Mr. Gompers, the non-union man "did but himself a wrong, we might pity him and concede not only his legal but his moral right, but the workman who toils for wages and expects to end his days in the wage-earning class is bound by duty to himself, to his family, to his fellow-men and to those who come after him to join the union with his fellow-craftsmen.

The workman who does not do this is a traitor to his order. He wars upon the union, which is battling for higher wages and better conditions of life—battling for those things not only for the members of the union, but for all workmen, the "scab" included. Therefore the "scab" excites hostility as a wage-cutter and is despised as an ingrate and a sneak.

Of course it is both legally and morally wrong to offer violence to the "scab." The State will rightly use its whole power to protect him. But union men—the men who make common cause for the uplifting of labor—are entirely justified in refusing friendship, fellowship and courtesy to the renegade. He is made an outcast in the world of labor, a world where hard work is done for

small reward, and where there must be union if strength is to be found to resist oppression.

Oliver Wendell Holmes, now of the United States Supreme Bench, when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, put the whole matter clearly when he said:

"It must be true that when combined they (the workingmen) have the same liberty that combined capital has to support their interests by argument, persuasion and the bestowal or refusal of those advantages which they otherwise lawfully control so long as they do no violence or threaten no violence."

At the bottom of the fashionable insistence upon "the sacred right of a free man to sell his labor freely in a free market" is ignorance of existing economic conditions.

When natural resources are, as now, monopolized, and the public highways are privately owned, there can be no free market for labor. In the anthracite region, for example, the only thing that stands between the worker and starvation wages is the Miners' Union. Outside that union the "sacred right of the free man to sell his labor freely in a free market" amounts in actual practice to his right to sell himself into virtual every to the Coal Trust.

Men cannot stand alone. They must combine to enforce their rights and advance their interests. The individual who refuses to join his fellows for the common benefit, so far from being the "hero" that President Eliot, of Harvard, acclaims him, is the hut burner of Mr. Gompers' illustration—a source of danger to his fellows, a betrayer of the common interest. He deserves no respect or good will from workingmen and is entitled to no sympathy whatever from anybody when he finds himself disliked, looked down upon and shunned by union men.

What the American Tory was to the Revolutionary patriots the "scab" is to wage-earners who make sacrifices and undergo hardships by which the "scab" must profit no less than they themselves do. Were it not that unions raise wages the "scab" would not have the opportunity to cut wages, for without unions the recompense of labor would be just enough to sustain life. No wonder, then, that the union man feels toward the "scab" much as the Americans of Washington's time felt toward Benedict Arnold. —New York American and Journal.

M'VEAGH'S PROPOSITION.

Mr. M'Veagh's argument appears to be that the miners ought to work for whatever they get, lest they increase the cost to the poor consumer. This principle carried to its logical conclusion would soon bring the poor consumer to the miner's level. —Pittsburg Dispatch.

A DAINY LUNCH.

That word "dainty" never being used to describe the lunch spread for men, we have decided that there is not enough to eat. —Athens Globe.

CONVICTS AND ROAD BUILDING.

We have pointed out in several recent issues that one practical cure for competition of convict labor was road building. We have recently devoted some time to an investigation of the results of road building in the Southern States. It is pointed out that to improve the moral nature of a convict it is necessary to insure his physical health, for be it remembered, we are in duty bound to do everything possible to make as much improvement as possible in the physical and moral habits, to the end that he may become a good citizen.

Investigation has proved beyond all question of doubt, that the average convict employed in a prison factory has not improved either his moral or physical welfare. Furthermore, there is little or no profit in the labor of convicts employed in producing shoes, brooms, etc., etc. The greedy convict contractors become enriched at the expense of the free labor and the free manufacturer on the one hand, and the public on the other.

Fourteen States now employ, either in whole or part, their convicts in road building. In addition to the term convicts, persons awaiting trial and unable to secure bonds, are allowed to work on the highways upon the mutual consent of the arrested party, and the county authorities. If the prisoner is found guilty, the number of days he is thus employed is deducted from his term of service, and if not found guilty, the State or county pays him a fair wage for the work done. The cost of keeping and guarding the convicts engaged in building roads in the different States, is as follows:

Florida, per convict 30 to 50 cents per day; Kentucky 50 to 60 cents; Georgia, 16 to 32 cents; Mississippi, 15 to 45 cents; Louisiana, 50 to 60 cents; South Carolina, 17 to 22 cents; North Carolina, 15 to 40 cents; Tennessee, 20 to 40 cents; Texas, 20 to 40 cents; Virginia, 25 to 50 cents. Thus the average is about 35 cents per day. The cost per mile for building good roads varies according to the conditions, but after the material is hauled, about the only expense is the maintenance of the convicts. Careful investigation shows that road building in these Southern States has been a splendid success. We repeat again, good roads are a benefit to every citizen. —Boston Shoeworkers' Journal.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

It has often been observed by the critical that a son's acts reflect the character of his mother, and it has often been said of a meritorious man, "he had a good mother." Recent developments explain something of the influences which have made William Randolph Hearst a man of such sturdy qualities.

His mother, Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, one of the regents of the University of California, is styled by the

women students of the university "The Fairy Godmother," so often has her helping hand come to the assistance of the institution. On November 18 Mrs. Hearst laid with her own hands the cornerstone of the Hearst Memorial Mining Building, erected in honor of her husband, the late Senator George Hearst. She described him, as the corner-stone was laid, as "an earnest student of mineralogy, a practical miner, a man who measured men by their worth and their methods by their honesty." Being a son of such a man as that, and with such a mother, it is no wonder that W. R. Hearst has developed such noble qualities. Mrs. Hearst's bequest to the University of California is \$1,000,000. —St. Louis Labor Compendium.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN.

If, as the man with "inside information" predicts, the arbitration commission decides upon a compromise—ten per cent. increased wages for the miners and a nine-hour day instead of eight hours, it will be only a partial settlement and cannot long "stave off" another great strike. There is nothing in the conditions nor the evidence offered which supports a 10 per cent. decrease in hours that does not just as strongly support a 20 per cent. increase of the first and a 20 per cent. decrease of the latter. If the miners' contentions are right, they are entitled to all they have asked for; if they are not right, they are altogether wrong, and are entitled to no award. The proposition to divide the miners' union into two organizations—the anthracite miners in one and the bituminous miners in another, is altogether improbable, and if recommended by the board it will be proof positive of a desire to truckle to the coal barons and will be a forerunner of another strike of greater magnitude than the one they are seeking to adjust. If President Roosevelt is wise, not to say honest, he will exert his personal influence upon the men whom he appointed on that arbitration board, to the effect that their award must be eminently fair and consistent with the evidence. —Compendium.

NOTICE TO EDITORS.

Your attention is called to the fact that the entrance fee of the Labor Editors' Association is \$10 up to the first day of January, 1903, after which it is placed at a very much larger figure, and it is earnestly hoped every labor paper in the country will affiliate themselves prior to that date, so that full arrangements may be made for the carrying out of our purposes.

Applications received on or before the 10th of January, when accompanied by the necessary fee, will be considered by your officers; but after that date the laws as laid down at the convention will have to prevail. These laws are now in course of preparation for full referendum vote of the membership, and will be mailed each member at an early date. R. L. HARPER, Secretary.

A COUNTRY THAT HAS NO STRIKES.

The Church Review says: "New Zealand has done the most daring things ever attempted by any modern government. The New Zealanders claim that New Zealand is a country without strikes. Laborers and employers have their disputes there as elsewhere, but the one cannot quit work, or the other lock out workmen, pending a settlement of the dispute in courts. It is also a country without paupers or poor-houses, for injured workmen are cared for by their employers. The aged workman is pensioned by the government as a soldier of industry worn out in the ranks. The government owns not only the postal system, but the express service, the telegraph lines and the railroads. Recently it has purchased a coal mine to supply its locomotives with fuel, and it intends to compete with private mines in the sale of coal to the public far enough to keep the price of coal down to a reasonable figure."

There is not a pauper in New Zealand!

WHERE PAIN HURTS.

A sharp definition must be drawn between irritation and pain, says the San Francisco Examiner. Irritation is not pain, but only a frequent cause of it. Thus a crumb lodged in the larynx near the vocal cords produces violent irritation and prolonged coughing, which often results in actual pain. So, too, a fly or speck of dust in the eye sets up violent irritation and inflammation, followed by acute pain. Of the surface of the body the finger tips and the end of the tongue are most sensitive. For instance, a burn on the fingers is much more painful than one on the back would be, while one on the tongue would be more painful still.

Deep wounds are not painful, as a rule, save as regards the surface injury. Of pains not caused by external injuries neuralgia of the fifth nerve, the one which supplies the skin of the head and face, is the most intense. It has frequently driven people mad for the time being, and sufferers have been known to cut and even burn the flesh in desperate attempts to relieve it. The rupture of the branches of the dental nerve in tooth-drawing also causes agony so intense that it has been stated that no human being could endure it for more than two seconds at a time.

MACHINISTS' MEETING.

Portsmouth Lodge No. 241, International Association of Machinists, met in regular session last night. Along with the transaction of routine business the lodge unanimously endorsed the eight-hour bill now pending before the United States Senate committee on Labor and Education. It also endorsed the child labor bill recently introduced in the Virginia House of Delegates, and the secretary was instructed to communicate with Hons. John W.

Daniel and Thomas Staples Martin, urging their active support in having the eight-hour bill favorably reported and their earnest advocacy of the same when it was reported to the Senate.

The secretary was also instructed to communicate the action of the lodge in behalf of the Cabell child labor bill to Hons. E. Finley Crowell, Charles T. Bland and E. W. Owens, requesting their earnest support to have the bill enacted into law.

Messrs. E. C. Moulton, F. P. Dudley, John Neilass, I. B. Waldron and F. T. Irwing were elected delegates to the Central Labor Union of Portsmouth and vicinity. —Portsmouth (Va.) Star, 13th inst.

TEDDY AND DIGNITY.

Have we ever a right to call President Roosevelt "Teddy?" The question arose a few days ago during a session of the coal strike arbitration board, and for the time being created quite a little flutter.

Lawyer Ira H. Burns, an attorney representing the independent operators, in cross-examining a witness, said: "Don't you know that the rise in prices of meats was due to the meat trust?" The witness replied: "I don't know of any such institution." Then the lawyer asked: "Do you agree with what 'Teddy' Roosevelt says about the trusts?"

At this juncture Gen. Wilson jumped up, and with rising indignation, said:

"Mr. Chairman, I object to any person before this board referring to the President of the United States in that manner."

This caused some little flurry, but Mr. Burns diplomatically got out of the trouble by saying: "He sometimes calls himself that." Chairman Gray further smoothed matters over by saying: "I think the objection is well taken," whereupon the lawyer replied:

"Well, we will call him the President of the United States." And there the incident closed, but we fancy that Mr. Roosevelt will be called "Teddy" many millions of times more before he dies. There is no hammering reverence into the American people, though be it said to their credit, their very irreverence is often a sign of their amiability.

A PECULIAR PARTRIDGE.

A rather curious case has occurred on a shooting preserve in England. A fowl laid five eggs in some rough grass in an old pasture near one of the farmsteads and a partridge took the nest and laid in it. She hatched four of the fowl's eggs, but none of her own, seven being left in the nest. The foreman's wife carried the four chickens into the farmyard, but the partridge very soon fetched them back again into the field, and they subsequently remained with her, spurning the domesticity of their farmyard relatives, on their being approached their foster mother would fly away to a respectful distance and on the intruders retiring would return to her charges. —London Field.