

THE HARBINGER.

ORGANIZATION, EDUCATION, ELEVATION.

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JUST A GIRL

Many a throne has had to fall
For a girl,
Just for a girl;
Many a king has had to crawl
For a girl,
Just for a girl;
When the hero goes to war
He may battle for the right,
But 'tis likelier by far
That he sallies forth to fight,
For a girl,
Just for a girl.

When the doctor turns to say:
"It's a girl,
Just a girl,"
Papa murmurs with dismay:
"What! A girl,
Just a girl?"

Ah, but why the sadness there?
Why the bitterness displayed?
Some day strong man will swear
That the great round world was
made
For a girl,
Just for a girl.

Why did Adam take the bite?
For a girl,
Just for a girl;
Why was Troy swept out of sight?
For a girl,
Just for a girl;
O, would heaven still be bright,
And would any good man care
To achieve it, if he might
Never claim forever there
Just for a girl,
Glorious girl.

TRUSTS ON PARADE.

"What are the people growling for?"
said Trusts-on-Parade,
"They're awful mad!" the Color-
Sergeant said.
"What makes you look so frighten-
ed like?" said Trusts-on-
Parade.
"I fear they're getting on to us!"
the Color-Sergeant said.
"For you've taken all their money,
and I've handed them the ice:
They have to buy their goods from
you and pay an awful price;
They've been rifled and bamboozled
in a way that isn't nice,
And I fear we'll have some trouble
in the morning!"

HIS CHOICE.

A young man who sought a clerkship in one of the departments at Washington once asked the late Robert G. Ingersoll for his endorsement, and this was Ingersoll's reply: "Young man, I would rather have forty acres of land, with a large cabin on it and the woman I love in the cabin—with a little grassy, winding path leading down to the spring where the water gurgles from the lips of the earth, whistling day and night to the white pebbles a perpetual poem—with hollyhocks growing at the corner of the house, and morning glories blooming over the low-latched door—with lattice work over the window so that the sunlight would fall checked on the dimpled babe in the cradle, and birds—like songs with wings hovering in the summer air—than be the clerk of any government on earth."

We have received three back copies of Maxwell's Chicago Talisman, for which we return our thanks. It is a monthly magazine, 16 pages, published at Chicago, by its editor, George H. Maxwell, Executive Chairman, The National Irrigation Association. Subscription, 25c a year; 3c a copy. It is volume 2, No. 15 to date, is well edited, and presents a neat appearance typographically. It is devoted to the irrigation of the desert lands of the West and is doing great good. It advocates organized labor and is first-class in every particular. We wish it continued prosperity. It is one of our most valued exchanges.

BUSINESS AGENTS.

The dishonesty of trades union business agents (called walking delegates) has claimed a large share of attention and newspaper space.

The existing dispute between the building trades unions and the employers' association of New York, factional differences within the unions and more particularly the convention of some business agents accused of sacrificing the interests of their fellow workmen for capitalistic blood money, has greatly augmented the interest ordinarily felt in the moments of the business agent and brought that individual into the incandescence of public opinion. It is to be deeply deplored when a member serving his trades union in any official capacity, whether as agent or otherwise, proves dishonest to his trust. Regardless of whether tempted by the blandishments of the employers or actuated by the desire for gain, the man who from the basest of mercenary motives dishonors his trust, betrays his fellow workmen, and sacrifices their interests, merits severe punishment and opprobrium.

That this will be accorded him to the fullest extent is needless to add. Organized labor when satisfied that there was a foundation for the accusation against these men, of bribe-taking and blackmail, persisted that they be brought before the tribunal of justice and be fittingly punished. These men were salaried representatives of their trades unions, and their acts outside of performing the legitimate duty of their position, as business representatives of their trades unions, have no connection whatever with organized labor.

The motives which inspired these crimes is not so black nor the spirit which carried them out as evil as the motives and spirit of capitalistic writers who attempt to fasten the odium attached to their crimes upon organized labor.

It is a notorious fact that the misdeeds of members are immediately hit upon by these writers and deliberately circulated as representative of organized labor, whereas such misdeeds represent nothing more than the criminal instincts of individual members of society.

The dishonesty is a characteristic of some and develops under temptation in some members of labor organizations, is no more peculiar than that dishonesty characterizes the operations of people connected with banking institutions from the cashier to the president.

At the present time a deacon of the church entrusted with a fund for the care of indigent Methodist ministers and their families, is a fugitive from justice, having absconded with the entire fund amounting to \$75,000.00, yet we do not consider the religious order he represented one of absconders. Numbered amongst the fugitives from justice and inmates

of prisons are embezzling employes, officers and presidents of banks, yet we do not consider banks as institutions of robbers and plunderers. In one of our cities four members of the school board were convicted of accepting bribes from women candidates for positions as teachers, yet we do not believe the National Association of teachers an organization of bribers and the school board bribe-takers.

Why in the sense of fairness and decency should organized labor be burdened with the misdeeds of officer and members to a greater extent than other organizations or institutions, more especially since there has been proportionately fewer crimes proven against representatives of officers of organized labor than against those holding similar position in other organizations or business institutions.

The following extract from a special dispatch from New York to the Pittsburgh Chronicle Telegraph is illustrative of the idiotic charges preferred against organized labor:

"There was a tragic incident in connection with the strike and lockout of the jewelers this morning, which has caused a great deal of talk. A boy went on the fire escape at the sixth floor of a building in Gold street, to look at the strikers and police in the street. He fell from the escape and was instantly killed. While this was a casualty which might have occurred at any time that a boy's curiosity led him to take one of those risks on which a person of his age and sex ordinarily delights, the man who is talking about the lockout can hardly avoid mentioning this tragedy as chargeable to the dispute. The fact is the New Yorkers have had such a dose of strikes that they are sick of the very name of it."

Presumably if this boy had an aged relative living somewhere on the other side of the earth and the news of the boy's death killed the relative, the second death would be ascribed to this same strike and lockout. Why not destroy the railroads and dry up the Atlantic ocean because accidental deaths by collisions and drowning happen?

There is the same degree of idiocy or acute prejudice displayed in attributing the death of that boy to the jewelers' dispute that marks the attempts to attach the dishonesty of business agents to organized labor.

TO WORKINGMEN.
All good Union men will patronize, where prices and goods are equal, the merchants who prove their friendship for organized labor by placing their ads. in THE HARBINGER. It is a farce for union men to say they are in favor of organized labor when they trade with firms who hold their organ in contempt by patronizing all other papers in Raleigh and refuse to place their ads. in the organ of organized labor.

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany, was said to favor Judge A. B. Parker for the Presidency.

LOS ANGELES EXAMINER.

W. R. Hearst Acquires Morning Newspaper Property in Los Angeles.
[Special Correspondence.]
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 12.

At the International Typographical Union Convention, held in Washington last August, W. R. Hearst was petitioned to acquire a morning newspaper property in Los Angeles. This action was taken, as it was deemed imperative to have established a competitor in Southern California, which would offset the malicious and unwarranted statements made regarding organized labor by the union-hating Los Angeles Times.

Accompanied by Arthur A. Hay, special representative of the International Typographical Union, the business manager of the San Francisco Examiner was instructed by Mr. Hearst to come to Los Angeles and look over the field. The result will be the establishment of the Los Angeles Examiner on the same aggressive and fearless lines followed by his New York, Chicago and San Francisco newspaper properties. The initial number will make its appearance the second week of December. The machinery is on its way from New York city, a mammoth five-story building has been leased for a term of ten years, and workmen—all union; no "independents"—are working two shifts, fitting up the future home of the newspaper.

To say that the union men and women of Southern California, as well as the citizens in general, regardless of political belief, are enthusiastic over the venture, is putting it mildly.

The Employers' Association is almost frantic. Every pressure that can be brought to bear on merchants is being used to influence them not to advertise in the new paper. But the Examiner will enter the field with a larger circulation than the Times, and the merchants, business men and citizens have been waiting these many long years to throw off the thralldom of that detested and despicable Hero of the Rubicon, Harrison Gray Otis.

Union men, women and sympathizers, we will attend to this creature from now on, in the local field; but we need your assistance on foreign advertisements, as follows, which are in the scab Los Angeles Times:

- Carrara Paint, 811 Carrara Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- "Santal Middy"—E. Faugera, 26 North William street, New York, N. Y.
- Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 William St., New York, N. Y.
- Philo-Hay Specialties Co., New York, N. Y.
- "Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray street, New York, N. Y.
- Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.
- "Postum"—Postum Cereal Company, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.
- Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Brown, 409 Pearl street, New York, N. Y.
- Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco, Cal.

Union men and women everywhere can help their fellow-unionists in Southern California by rapping the infamous Times by writing a letter today to each of the above advertisers.

CHILD LABOR IN NEW ASPECT.

Miss Jane Adams, who has made a national reputation by her settlement work in Chicago and who has done so much to lighten the ills of "the submerged tenth," has been making investigations lately that throw much new light upon the child labor question.

There is a municipal lodging-house in Chicago filled with tramps, and these have been questioned over and over again by Miss Adams and her co-workers, with this invariable truth to be deduced from the majority of the answers: Working too early in life has given a distaste for manual labor of any kind, and each tramp who had as a child worked in the mills would now, according to his own testimony, rather die of starvation than go into regular work again.

A physician in attendance at the lodging-house has pronounced the majority of cases to be prematurely old men, made so by being put to work too early in mills or factories. The incessant grind of the great wheels, the never-ending whirl of the machinery, the close air, the long hours, have all conspired to make of the children who were first sacrificed the worn out, labor-hating members of the great body of tramps who go to make up the eight millions now on the American people. Of course not all the tramps, by any means, are the result of this abuse of the child labor proposition, but such a large number has been found to be the result of such abuse that it has become a great question and one worthy the deepest consideration.

Manufacturers take these children to work to save expenses, for children from five to fifteen years old can be employed for from ten to thirty cents a day when adults would demand two or three times as much. In some States the Legislatures have made makeshift laws that are supposed to protect the children, but these are easily evaded. Some have made these laws, but at the solicitation of capitalists have repealed them. The little children of today are at the mercy of unscrupulous and indifferent capitalists and of their lazy and avaricious parents. The government refuses aid in almost every commonwealth.

It is argued that work does not hurt children, and that it is an economical proposition to put them in the factories. Miss Adams' researches should prove at once the fallacy of such a theory. It has in the cases she studied dwarfed the mental, moral and physical side of the children, aging them prematurely and destroying forever the heritage of health and happiness that you should have brought.

This phase is a grave one and one that should have the deepest study upon the part of those who hope to do something toward lessening the national evil of child-labor in the factories.

Call for the Union Label.

WORK FOR THE UNIONS

Abolish all unions, take from the workers the right to organize, give full rein to the capitalistic class, and then witness the army of serfs begging piteously for enough of the master's service at a pittance barely sufficient to sustain life and prolong a miserable existence. It is only through the persistent work of organization and the enforcement of just claims that labor has succeeded thus far in winning recognition, and it is only by a succession of efforts that each skilled and unskilled worker may hope to realize the perfect fulfillment of his highest hopes. Even now those who refuse or fail to affiliate with organized labor are in a sense reaping a benefit by the graduation, as the lowest strata of society receives some benefit from the influence which comes from above, while yet they refuse to give credit or bear any of the burdens. The man who wantonly strikes a blow at organized labor, whether he be in place of command or a toiler in the ranks, has contributed by that act to provoke an endless strife by refusing to recognize the equity and purposes which tend to higher ideals and a realization of man's highest hopes through the agency of those means which nature and a kind Providence has bestowed. With the more thorough organization of capital comes the greater necessity and duty of organized labor, and the events of each succeeding year and day and hour make more clear and emphatic the duty each owes to the other in the work each has to do.—Washington Trades Unionist.

A REVEREND ALARM ST.

In a sermon at Montclair, N. J., on a recent Sabbath day, the Rev. James M. Buckley, editor of the Methodist Christian Advocate, assumed the role of prophet and made some blood curdling predictions. The subject of the address was "Trades Unions and the Dangers That Confront the Republic." Following are samples of the Reverend alarmist's startling utterances:

"It does not require a prophet or a son of a prophet to tell us that within three years—yes, two years—this country will pass through a terrible crisis if there is not an immediate change in the relations of labor and capital. It seems as if both have thrown Christian conduct and common sense to the winds. Things have been going from bad to worse, and labor unions have now assumed so arrogant an attitude that a great crash is almost inevitable. You have only to read the history of Rome, changing names and dates, to see what this country is coming to.

"The greatest and most arrogant trust is the labor trust. It is domineered and officered by irresponsible walking delegates, who pursue a policy of rule or ruin.

"I repeat, a great crash is coming, and many rich women who have horses and carriages and are apparently leaders of fashion will be brought to want. History repeats itself, and we cannot see the wind and hope to escape from reaping the whirlwind."