

OUR GREATEST PROBLEM.

The Enormous Growth of Trades Unions and Trusts.

A Land of Golden Giants—Our 800 Industrial Combinations And Their Fifteen-Billion-Dollar Capitalization—Twenty-Four Thousand Trades Unions and what they Represent—Hundreds of Millions Lost in Strikes—What the Civic Federation is Doing—The Industrial Association—How Some Unions and some Trusts are Squeezing the Public—The Day of High Prices.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.—I have been asked to make an interview investigation of some of the great bread-and-butter questions which are now agitating the minds of most of the men and women of the United States.

These questions are those relating to the new conditions of capital and labor, the question of the big deal or swallowing the little one, of high wages and high prices, of long or short hours, of union and non-union, and especially whether the consumer is to be caught between the upper and nether millstones of employer and employee.

A FREE-FOR-ALL.

The interviews will be with representative men of all classes. I shall talk with some of the chief capitalists, including now and then a millionaire or trust magnate, who will give us the benefits of organized capital.

I wish to say at the start that these interviews are not the expression of my opinion or that of this paper. It is the man who talks who says what he pleases, and the more forcibly the better.

The present letter gives some idea of the situation and the parties at issue. The interviews will begin publication next Saturday.

LAND OF GOLDEN GIANTS.

In the past the United States has been great through its industry and its resources. It has been the land of all others where the single man could stand alone and fight his way up through any sphere to fame and fortune.

FIFTEEN BILLIONS IN TRUSTS.

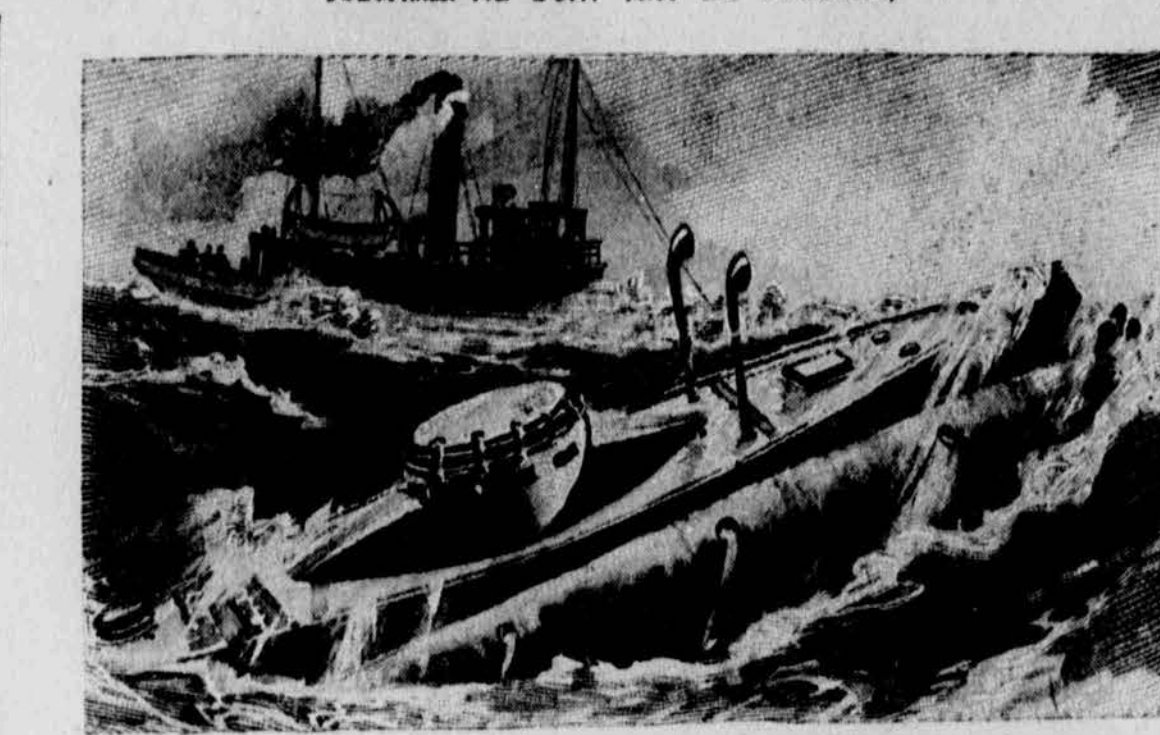
We now have, in addition to the billion-dollar steel trust which, by the way, is a little shrunken at the waist, and in addition to the gigantic Pennsylvania railroad, about 850 industrial combinations, which command, all told, fifteen thousand millions of dollars.

THE HERCULES OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

At the same time our working men are organizing on a gigantic scale. The trades unions are growing as never before, and they are combining into associations of enormous proportions.

Some of the unions are very strong, and some are piling up funds in their treasuries to use in the strikes and struggles which may arise between capital and labor.

SUBMARINE BOAT MAY BE WRECKED.



The first real lively experience we have had with our new submarine boats was the almost complete wrecking of two of the finest in the navy during a recent storm off Norfolk, Va.

24,000 TRADES UNIONS.

These trades unions do not by any means include the majority of our working men. It is doubtful if they have more than 15 per cent of them. Nevertheless they are banded together under leaders, and a well-commanded army is stronger than 10 times as many individuals.

There are national associations of bakers, barbers, bill posters and blacksmiths. There are associations of blast furnacemen, boiler makers, bookbinders, broom makers and those who labor in breweries.

There are brotherhoods of carpenters and joiners, of wagon workers and wood carvers, car workers and chain makers, and also of clerks and cigar makers.

400,000,000 LOST IN STRIKES.

These labor unions are better organized than ever before, and their leaders have enormous power as to the inauguration or the prevention of strikes. Their demands for higher wages and better conditions are steadily advancing and within the past few years the strikes have materially increased.

At the same time an association of manufacturers has been formed to oppose what they claim are the exactions of the unions. This is said to have a membership of 3,000 factories, each of which contributes \$50 a year toward the movement.

These people claim that the labor union is nothing more than a labor trust, designed for the benefit of its own members at the expense of the public. They stand for the non-union man and for the individual and especially for the rights of the employer against organized labor.

THE CIVIC FEDERATION.

Perhaps the most powerful force now organized for the prevention of labor troubles is the National Civic Federation. This is composed of prominent employers of labor and the heads of the great labor unions and a number of leading thinkers representing the public.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN FROM EVERYWHERE.

The civic federation embraces the leading thinkers of the United States. Its executive committee is divided into three groups of twelve each, one group on the part of the employers, another on the part of the wage earners and a third on the part of the public.

LABOR LEADERS ARE EQUALLY STRONG.

The labor leaders are equally strong. They are headed by Samuel Gompers of the American Federation, and have such men as John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Association, James O'Connell of the American Machinists, Henry White of the Garment Workers and John Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union.

TRUSTS AND LABOR AGAINST THE PUBLIC.

All these combinations are chiefly for labor and capital. Their differences are to be reconciled. What the average man wants to know is how the public is to come in. How about the consumer who pays the bills? Everybody's business is nobody's business, and while the representative men of the public in the Civic Federation are of great force, they have not the vital pocket book interest of employer and employee.

POOLS TO RAISE PRICES.

In this way the consumer is at the mercy of the dealer and the workman combined. Such combinations are being extended to all branches of trade. In many of the cities the bakers dare not deliver their own bread, but must send it to the grocery stores. It must be made by union hands, or it will not be accepted.

The plumbers' associations are now providing that all sorts of plumbers' supplies shall be sold only to plumbers, and the handy Yankee will no more be able to stand a leak or put in a washer or spigot for himself. He can't get the spigot without ordering it through his plumber, and if he does so, the plumber will get his percentage out of the price. Indeed, it is not possible for the ordinary man to buy a section of gas pipe in many of our cities.

Wonderful Nerve. Is displayed by many a man enduring pains of accidental Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Sore feet or stiff joints. Buy there's no need for it. Buckle's Arnica Salve will relieve the pain and cure the trouble. It's the best Salve on earth for Piles, too. \$2. at Z. C. M. I. Drug Store.

The Analogy between "Rough Rider" Roosevelt and "Old Hickory" Jackson

"What is the difference between a Democrat and a Republican?" is a question sent to the Post, recently, by various persons in various forms of language, but all meaning the same.

Several books have been issued lately dealing with these questions from an historical standpoint, chief among them "The Life and Times of Thomas Jefferson," by Thomas E. Watson (The Appleton), and "Jeffersonian Democracy," by John R. Dunlap (the Jeffersonian Society, New York). Unfortunately these books are full of crochets.

The fact is that it is absurd to try to prove what the Democratic party ought to be today by Thomas Jefferson, who died in 1826. It is equally impossible to determine present Republican principles by the work and words of Abraham Lincoln, who died when the generation now passing from the earth was young.

The result of trusts is corruption. It is already here. And, in seeking to eradicate the corruption, the measures proposed tend toward overturning the most luminous features of American government, which was a feature, namely, anti-paternalism.

Jefferson hated paternalism. Jackson was its keen enemy. Paternalism is the seed of Socialism which has always existed. It is the demand that the government shall be a father to its people.

Of late years the old timers and the "old guard" have rent the party. It got somewhat mixed with a new party of unstable character (the Populist or People's party), and the result of defeat, dissension and opposition to the Republican party.

Civil service is an excellent illustration of the struggle of trying to gauge the political parties by the past. Today civil service reform (the antithesis of "To the victors belong the spoils") is accepted by the people generally.

The national campaign will be influenced by its personality, perhaps more than by party principles. No matter how lucidly the Republican national convention of 1904 sets forth its policy, or how satisfactorily the broken party of the Democracy answered its questions of choice between men, because many Republicans (mainly in the east) will prefer Democratic victory, with Cleveland, to a triumph of the "Rough Rider," and many Democrats (mainly in the west) will prefer a Republican success with Roosevelt than the reelection of Cleveland.

American politicians of both parties are united in the feeling that leaders who are greater than their parties are dangerous. They want "safe" men—mening by "safe" men, leaders who will be strict party servants or champions. To this feeling may be ascribed much of the talk about the Republicans

in the whirlwind of time a most extraordinary thing has happened. The Republican party today, represented by Roosevelt, stands for the worklikeness of the anti-bellum Democracy. There can be little doubt that, in the matter of foreign policy, Gen. Jackson and Theodore Roosevelt are much the same. They resemble each other in big fighting men, in dominating the government with their personality; in carrying out that they believe to be right with a high hand.

It is believed (and feared) that Roosevelt as an elected president, instead of a president by accident, will disclose fierce Jacksonian traits. It is feared that he will go after the trusts as Jackson attacked and destroyed the United States Bank. Jackson stood for a principle, which is still a paramount Democratic policy among all divisions of the party, namely, that no institution should get stronger than the people.

In the days of Democratic power before the Civil War the Whig party represented the element that feared the growth of new states and wished to maintain the old states as the paramount power. That issue existed in the time of that mighty Democratic triumvirate, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Their act of the Louisiana purchase was violently opposed by persons of much the same quality as the eastern anti-imperialists of today.

The Federalists, or Hamiltonian party, feared that public morals had to be guided by a strong government and the very name "Democrat" originally, was an epithet of hate and derision reserved for the use today of the term "anarchist."

LET IN On the ground floor and fell through to the cellar, is the way a cynical investor put it. You can't real very far with real estate security. Our Time Certificates pay 7 percent, guaranteed

Union Savings & Investment Co. 200 Progress Building

And that raises the query, "What principles of the Democratic party would prohibit the nomination of Roosevelt if the Republicans turn him down at Chicago next year?"

In his fight against the bank, Jackson was the "Rough Rider" of his time. The friends of the trusts today are afraid that Roosevelt will jar loose and go after them as "Old Hickory" accomplished the death of the bank.

That the Democratic party must stand for a strong internal government, able to regulate labor and business. It can't escape the proposition of extending instead of restricting the purposes of national government, and thus, in all probability, the Republican party will take up the old Jeffersonian mantle of the least government the better.

Both parties propose to regulate trusts. But the fact is that neither knows at present what it will do. The tariff has ceased to be a national issue. Silver is no longer an issue.

Both parties today are for centralized government. Democratic states have tried state anti-trust laws without real success. Admittedly, trusts must be dealt with by the United States.

Roosevelt is being knocked because his personality interferes with the line-up. With Hanna as the Republican candidate the issue would be to let business alone; suppressing the demand of organized labor that only union men shall be employed and a strong foreign policy as opposed, probably, to a Democratic general play for the anti-trust, union labor and anti-imperialist sentiment.

What may be termed Cleveland Democracy want to take the course of letting business alone; enforcing existing laws and suppressing organized labor wherein it conflicts with present laws—but these Democrats are anti-imperialists. It is thus seen that there is great confusion in certain Republicans and internal Democrats being together on internal matters, and divided on external issues. And certain Republicans and certain Democrats being agreed on external policy and split on internal tendencies.

There will come out of this vital political changes. In 1904 there will be two Democratic parties unless some extraordinary compromise prevails. The compromises of utterly conflicting tendencies can only be temporary. Some Democrats must become Republicans and some Republicans must change to Democrats in the next few years.

The Republican party is responsible for the trusts and the "Rough Rider" stands against them as Jackson threatened the "Nullifiers."—Paul Threan in Denver Post.

that the Democratic party must stand for a strong internal government, able to regulate labor and business. It can't escape the proposition of extending instead of restricting the purposes of national government, and thus, in all probability, the Republican party will take up the old Jeffersonian mantle of the least government the better.

Both parties today are for centralized government. Democratic states have tried state anti-trust laws without real success. Admittedly, trusts must be dealt with by the United States.

Roosevelt is being knocked because his personality interferes with the line-up. With Hanna as the Republican candidate the issue would be to let business alone; suppressing the demand of organized labor that only union men shall be employed and a strong foreign policy as opposed, probably, to a Democratic general play for the anti-trust, union labor and anti-imperialist sentiment.

Idle Money is the bane of most banks but there is no idle capital in a co-operative bank. Our funds are kept at work on real estate security. For every dollar you deposit with us you are to that extent a real estate owner, with \$2.00 security for every \$1.00 invested.

Western Loan and Savings Co. 49 East First South. Established 1892. Assets \$455,000.00. P. W. Madsen, President. A. H. Adkison, Cashier.

that the Democratic party must stand for a strong internal government, able to regulate labor and business. It can't escape the proposition of extending instead of restricting the purposes of national government, and thus, in all probability, the Republican party will take up the old Jeffersonian mantle of the least government the better.

Both parties today are for centralized government. Democratic states have tried state anti-trust laws without real success. Admittedly, trusts must be dealt with by the United States.

Roosevelt is being knocked because his personality interferes with the line-up. With Hanna as the Republican candidate the issue would be to let business alone; suppressing the demand of organized labor that only union men shall be employed and a strong foreign policy as opposed, probably, to a Democratic general play for the anti-trust, union labor and anti-imperialist sentiment.

GET IN LINE! The GREAT SELLING-OUT SALE STARTS MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock. F. AUERBACH & BRO. Just Read Pa e 24.