

ORGANIZATION A NECESSITY

LABORERS SHOULD UNITE FOR
MUTUAL ADVANTAGE

BEST RESULTS BY JOINT ACTION

Theodore Roosevelt Pictures Industrial
Situation at Labor Day
Speech at Fargo

FARGO, N. D., Sept. 5.—In a speech here before a Labor Day gathering today Theodore Roosevelt pictured the progress of the laboring man and presented his idea of the need and duties of the man who toils for a livelihood.

In part he said:
Today—on Labor Day—I speak in one sense especially to those personally and vitally interested in the labor struggle; and yet I speak of this primarily as one aspect of the larger social struggle growing out of the attempts to readjust social conditions and make them more equitable.

The nineteenth century was distinctly one of economic triumphs—triumphs in the domain of production, including transportation and the mechanics of exchange.

The most pressing problems that confront the present century are not concerned with the material production of wealth, but with its distribution. The demands of progress now deal not so much with the material as with the moral and ethical factors of civilization. Our basic problem is to see that the marvelous augmented powers of production bequeathed to us by the nineteenth century shall in the twentieth be made to administer to the needs of the many rather than be exploited for the profit of the few.

It is true of wage workers, as of all other citizens, that most of their progress must depend upon their own initiative and their own efforts. Nevertheless, there are three different factors in this progress. There is, first, the share which the man's own individual qualities must determine. This is, first, the shahrdluetaala? This is the most important of all, for nothing can supply the place of individual capacity. Yet there are two other factors also of prime importance; namely, what can be done by the wageworkers in co-operation with one another, and what can be done by government—that is, by the instrument through which all the people work collectively. Wages and other most important conditions of employment must remain largely outside of government control; must be left for adjustment by free contract between employers and wage earners. But to attempt to leave this merely to individual action means the absolute destruction of individualism; for where the individual is so weak that he perforce, has to accept whatever a strongly organized body chooses to give him, his individual liberty becomes a mere sham and mockery. It is indispensably necessary, in order to preserve to the largest degree our system of individualism that there should be effective and organized collective action. The wage earners jointly, through the process of collective bargaining, in great industrial enterprises. Only thus can they be put upon a plane of economic equality with their corporate employers. Only thus is freedom of contract made a real thing and not a mere legal fiction. I believe this practice of collective bargaining, effective only through such organizations as the trade unions, to have been one of the most potent forces in the past century in promoting the progress of the wage earners and in securing larger social progress for humanity. I believe in the principle of organized labor, and in the practice of collective bargaining, not merely as a desirable thing for the wage earners, but as something which has been demonstrated to be essential in the long run to their permanent progress.

Outside critics should appreciate the necessity of organized labor, and understand and sympathize with what is good in it, instead of condemning it indiscriminately. On the other hand those within its ranks, should fearlessly analyze the criticisms directed against it and ruthlessly eliminate from the practices of its organization those things which justify such criticism and attack. This is the path, not only of right, but of wisdom and safety. Public opinion in the United States is daily becoming more alert and more intelligent and more forceful; and no organization, whether trades union or corporation, whether industrial or non-industrial, can endure or permanently amount to a social force if it does not harmonize with a wise and enlightened public opinion.

I think that the next quarter of a century will be important politically

in many ways; and in none more so than the labor movement. Not only are the benefits of labor organizations more clearly understood than ever before, but any shortcoming or vice displayed in connection therewith is also more clearly understood and more quickly resented. The public is growing more and more to understand that, in a contest between employer and employe—a corporation and a trades union—not only the interests of the contestants, but the interests of the third party—the public—must be considered.

Anything like levity in provoking a strike on the one hand or on the other, is certain more and more to be resented by the public. Strikes are sometimes necessary and proper; sometimes they represent the only way in which, after all other methods have been exhausted, it is possible for the laboring man to stand for his rights; but it must be clearly understood that a strike is a matter of last resort.

The public sympathizes cordially with any movement for a good standard of living and for moderate hours of employment. (I personally, for instance, cordially believe in an eight hour day, and in one day in seven for complete rest.)

Where men and women are worked under harsh and intolerable conditions, and can secure no relief without a strike, or, indeed, where the strike is clearly undertaken for things which are vitally necessary—and then only as a last resort—the public sympathy will favor the wage workers; but it will not favor them unless such conditions as there are fulfilled. Therefore it is becoming more than ever important that the labor movement should combine steady, far-seeing leadership with discipline and control in its ranks.

Dishonest leadership is a curse anywhere in American life, and nowhere is it a greater curse than in the labor movement. If there is one lesson which I would rather teach to my fellow Americans than any other, it is to bound down the dishonest man—no matter what his condition—and to brush aside with impatient contempt the creature who only denounces dishonesty when it is found in some special social stratum.

There are dishonest capitalists, dishonest labor leaders, dishonest lawyers, and dishonest business men; dishonest men of great wealth and dishonest poor men; and the man who is a genuine reformer will decline to single out any one type for exclusive denunciation, but will fearlessly attack the dishonest man as such, whenever and wherever he is to be found.

If the best men in a labor union leave its management and control to men of a poorer type, the effect will be just as disastrous as when good citizens in a city follow the same course as regards city government. The stay-at-home man in a union is just as much responsible for the sins of omission and commission of his organization as the stay-at-home man in a city is for the civic conditions under which he suffers and about which he complains.

It is not merely the duty of the wage earner, but it is also the duty of the general public to see that he has safe and healthy conditions under which to carry on his work. No worker should be compelled, as a condition of earning his daily bread, to risk his life and limb, or be deprived of his health, or have to work under dangerous and bad surroundings. Society owes the worker this because it owes as much to itself. He should not be compelled to make this a matter of contract; he ought not to be left to fight alone for decent conditions in this respect. His protection in the place where he works should be guaranteed by the law of the land. In other words, he should be protected during his working hours against greed and carelessness on the part of unscrupulous and thoughtless employers, just as outside of those working hours both he and his employer are protected in their lives and property against the murderer and thief.

This opens a vitally important field of legislation to the national government and to the state alike. It is humiliating to think how far we of this country are behind most of the other countries in such matters.

So it is in the matter of injuries to employes. In what is called "employer's liability" legislation other industrial countries have accepted the principle that the industry must bear the monetary burden of its human sacrifices, and that the employe who is injured shall have a fixed and definite sum. The United States still proceeds on an outworn and curiously improper principle, in accordance with which it has too often been held by the courts that the frightful burden of the accident shall be borne in its entirety by the very person least able to carry it.

Women and children should, beyond all question, be protected; and in their cases there can be no question that the states should act.

The matter of compensation for injuries to employes is, perhaps, more immediately vital than any other.

In all dangerous trades the em-

ployer should be forced to share the burden of the accident, so that the shock may be borne by the community as a whole. This would be a measure of justice in itself, and would do away with a fruitful source of antagonism between employer and employe.

Our ideal should be a rate of wages sufficiently high to enable workmen to live in a manner conformable to American ideals and standards, to educate their children and to provide for sickness and old age; the abolition of child labor, safety device legislation to prevent industrial accidents and automatic compensation for losses caused by these industrial accidents.

SHERMAN IS NOT A "QUITTER"

CONVENTION WILL DECIDE WHO ARE REPUBLICANS

Taft Cannot Keep Silent Much Longer—Teddy's Speeches Indicate He Will Be a Candidate

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The old guard has indicated that Colonel Roosevelt's republicanism will be questioned should the Roosevelt followers attempt to force the issue over the Saratoga committee members. Said Mr. Barnes:

"It is entirely possible that at the state convention will be decided what constitutes a republican so far as the delegates are concerned."

Mr. Barnes was asked what he thought of Colonel Roosevelt's new platform speeches. He said:

"Why should they interest me? I am a republican and am interested in the republican party platform. Lloyd Griscom says he will control two-thirds of the delegates. If anybody thinks that Vice President Sherman is a quitter he has another guess coming. He may be beaten, but this is a republican nation, and there is no need to worry until the election is over. The regulars expect President Taft's active support. The fact that in Roosevelt's speeches there is a studied failure to mention the administration means that he will be a candidate in 1912. I don't think that President Taft can keep silent much longer."

ARRANGING FOR TRANSFER OF TELEPHONE COMPANY

As Soon as the Pacific Telephone Company Secures Control They Will Make Improvements

L. R. Robertson arrived here from Portland Thursday, and will complete the arrangements whereby the property of the Midway Telephone and Telegraph company's property will be transferred to the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph company.

As soon as the transfer is complete the engineers of the Pacific company will arrange for the extensive improvements which are to be made by the new owners.

WICKERSHAM AND NAGLE SAIL FROM ALASKA

Have Been There Investigating Conditions, and Will Report to President Taft

CORDOVA, Alaska, Sept. 2.—Secretary of Commerce and Labor Nagel and Attorney General G. W. Wickersham sailed from this port yesterday

on the steamer Albatross, and will reach Seattle on September 6th. They have been investigating territorial conditions for the past six weeks at the request of President Taft. Mr. Wickersham will go to Beverly from Seattle, while Secretary Nagel will go to San Francisco to investigate the immigration conditions there.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF NATIONAL BANKS REQUESTED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—Comptroller of Currency Lawrence O. Murray, has a call for reports of the condition of national banks at the close of business September 1st.

EIGHTY THOUSAND ARE AFFECTED

WIN AFTER STRUGGLE FOR NINE WEEKS

Employers Grant Nearly Everything Demanded—Are to Have a Nine-Hour Day

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The East Side is rejoicing this afternoon for the 80,000 cloakmakers who are out on strike are preparing to return to work. Their victory is complete, the employers having granted practically everything they demanded and have agreed to give the preference to unionists when hiring labor. Nine hours are to constitute a day's work, and the average wages will be \$10.25 weekly for piece workers. There is also to be a sanitary board and an arbitration commission. The strikers lost \$1,500,000 weekly for the first nine weeks. The manufacturers lost many times more than that. The shops not resuming today will start on Tuesday.

COMMISSARY OFFICER WAS A POOR MATHEMATICIAN

Figured Up a \$63 Sale as \$6.30, and Was Compelled to Pay the Difference Himself

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—An ineffectual effort by a commissary officer in the army to multiply 420x15 has caused some extra work for officials of the war and treasury departments. The commissary officer, who has charge of food supplies, sold 420 bottles of tomato catsup at 15 cents a bottle and entered the amount in his accounts as \$6.30. When his reports reached the auditor of the war department the keen eye of an alert clerk lit on the catsup item. He reached for his pencil and paper, wrote 15 under 420 and by a careful mathematical operation proved that the receipts of the government for the catsup were, in fact, \$63. The error was referred to the comptroller of the treasury, who ruled that the difference of \$56.70 should be charged against the officer.

NATIVES ARE FIGHTING IN THE PHILIPPINES

Constabulary and Rebels in Battle in Province of Luzon—Soldiers May Be Sent

MANILA, Sept. 2.—News is expected of encounters between the constabulary and the natives who are rebelling at Nueva Vizcaya in Luzon province. The rebels are headed by former Governor Simeon Mandao, and occupy the town of Sokono

which has a population of about 6,000. More members of the constabulary have been ordered to their aid, and possibly troops may be sent.

McLELLAN AND SULLIVAN MEET SEPTEMBER 16TH

Contest to Be a Twenty-Round Go at Houston's Opera House—Fifth Time They Have Met

Kid McLellan and Young Sullivan will meet in a twenty-round contest at Houston's opera house two weeks from tonight, September 16th. They are to weigh 140 pounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the contest will be an exciting one.

This is the fifth time the two men have met, and the last time McLellan gained the decision. Sullivan believes that he is the best man while McLellan is equally confident that he will be the winner.

Both men are game, and neither are fake fighters, and the contest will

no doubt be one of the best ever seen in this city.

Sullivan will arrive here Monday and begin training.

Frank Smith, who was run over by a traction engine and his arm and leg terribly mangled six weeks ago, was able to get into a wheeled chair and be on the street for several hours yesterday. While his nurse, Miss Margie D. Sedgwick, was dressing his arm today he was able to turn the hand at the wrist far enough around so that he could see the palm something that did not seem possible even two weeks ago. Thanks to the skill of Drs. Hamilton and Fisher he will not lose either his arm or leg, both of which it seemed would have to be amputated when he was first brought in. The skin is no longer black, but is nearly as white as his other hand, and the sores on his arm where the flesh was ground off by the gravel when the wheels of the massive truck passed over him, are almost healed.

Closing Out Entire Stock

at the

Goodrich Cash Store

Crackers (canton), regular 85c	75c
Flake Oats and Wheat, regular 45c	35c
Table Fruit, regular 25c	20c
Table Fruit, per dozen, assorted	\$2.25
Cream, nine cans	95c
Spices, regular 15c cans	10c
Rolled Oats, 16 pounds for	\$1.00
Pearls of Wheat, per package	15c
Regular 60c Tea, per pound	40c

Men's and Boys' Clothing

Regular \$20 and \$22.50 Suits	\$14.00
Regular \$17 Suits	\$11.00
Regular \$3.50 Pants	\$2.25

Other Prices in Proportion

CROCKERY Agateware Glassware

A Large Line to Select From at Your Own Price

Produce and Eggs Taken at Market Prices
Same as Cash. No Goods Delivered

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR

If he takes the Republican. If he does not urge him to do it, so as to lend a hand in the fight for his rights