

TRYING TO KEEP OUT OF JAIL.

Something is doing in Battle Creek, Mich. It's a small town that has received an unenviable reputation all over the country as a place where Chinese labor conditions obtain. One C. W. Post, a new millionaire upstart, manufactures "Postum cereals" in Battle Creek, compels his employes to work twelve hours a day at beggarly wages, and spends thousands of dollars in attacking trades unions through advertisements in the daily newspapers because they resent his brutal exploitation of labor. Post bullied some of the business element and their wage-slaves to join his brutal Citizens' Alliance in Battle Creek, and posed as the boss of the town. The result was that many working people bought their goods in near-by places or from mail order houses. A financial depression naturally resulted, and now a change is coming. The Merchants' Protective League has been formed by independent business men, and the latter held a meeting and decided if Post makes any more attacks upon unions through advertisements they will call a mass meeting of citizens and repudiate the blatherskite. The league has issued an address in which it is stated that as a result of Post's Citizens' Alliance methods working people have left the city in droves, hundreds of houses are empty, the largest grocery store has been bankrupted, and two large furniture stores, a shoe store, an art store, and several other business concerns are leaving the city. Many of the merchants are now openly handling union-made goods, which they were prohibited from doing a while ago by Post's Alliance. It is said that Post's stock manipulations are also being investigated, and we hear from a private source that at last one lawyer is camping upon the braggart's trail, and will aim to keep him busy trying to stay out of jail before long.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE MONGOLIAN MENACE.

The Chinese boycott is responsible for a new phrase: "The Mongolian menace." Though inspired by the same commercial and economic development in the Far East that is responsible for that other formidable and ill-fareboding phrase, the Yellow Peril, it has a slightly different, though none the less significant meaning and application. In the Yellow Peril the Asiatic races are depicted as awakening from centuries of barbarism and embarking in the complete economic subjugation of the white races of the globe, imposing upon them not only commercial supremacy, but the religious, customs and institutions of the ancient world. Of course, the theory underlying this phase has its flaws, for it is impossible to conceive that such a transformation can occur without at the same time sloughing off many of the things which now render the yellow man objectionable to the white man, and without ultimately evolving new social systems more in accord with Occidental aspirations, like Socialism, for instance, of which there is already a good-sized germ in Japan.

But this is a digression. In the new phrase, the Mongolian menace, we have something more immediate and positive; we are not dealing with the distant and aggressive competition of the yellow man's commerce, but his retaliative use of that commerce in his own behalf—

not an offensive but a defensive move. Briefly stated, then, the underlying motive ascribed to the Yellow Peril is incursion, while that of the Mongolian menace is exclusion. Yet both are inter-related and inter-acting. As shown by the coiner of the new phrase, Mr. Harold Hulse, the Chinese boycott comes "at the moment of Japan's advance to the forefront." Japan is the advance guard of the Yellow Peril. The Chinese boycott will promote Japan's interests, and the interests of the Asiatics; while relegating those of the United States to the rear. This is a serious condition for the latter, and for all Europe. The closing of China's markets to the United States means the fastening down of that safety-valve of overproduction; its export trade. It means, as a result, either a more strenuous invasion of Europe, or domestic panics and crises; in a word, revolutions, foreign and domestic. The Chinese boycott is truly the Mongolian menace!—New York People.

HEARD ON THE STREETS.

BY R. W. WALKER.

The rich they ride in automobiles. The poor they take any goables. Bedad.

Pat—"An' Mike, what is the difference between the country greenhorn and the city greenhorn?"

Mike—"An' Pat, my boy, there's several miles' dusty trampin'."

Pat—"Be aisy, now. The c-r-r-owd is waiting on ye."

Mike—"Tis beyant me comprehension."

Pat—"The country greenhorn wants to know everything and the city greenhorn thinks he can tell him."

You can work all of the laboring men some of the time, and you can work some of the laboring men all of the time, but you can't work all of the laboring men all of the time.

Union man to non-Unionist—"Where are you working now?"

N. U.—"O, I have a job with Helter Skelter."

U. M.—"What pay?"

N. U.—"Same as you."

U. M.—"What hours?"

N. U.—"Same as yours."

U. M.—"How come that?"

N. U.—"Well, Helter Skelter thinks I am worth it, but he can't get you fellers for less, so I manage to stay with him for Union wages and hours."

U. M.—"Then it is through the Unionism of you fellow craftsmen that you secure Union wages, hours and conditions?"

N. U.—"I will not gainsay that."

U. M.—"Then should you not contribute some of your wages to the support of the institution whose members have faithfully labored for conditions that enables you to secure the same benefits that accrue to the members through such conditions?"

N. U.—"I'll have to admit that your point is well taken."

U. M.—"So it is, my friend. It is a safe assertion that were it not for our Union your wages and mine would go down to about \$2.00 for a 10-hour day. Better think about it, and come in and help the boys to hold up their end of the chain. The shorter workday,

more money and better conditions were not secured without years of labor and at great cost. And, more than that, it will take hard work and lots of money to keep them, and you had better be one of us."

Said the machinist to the plumber: "Do you know who formed the first union?"

Plumber—"Since I have come to think about it, I must say I can't tell you."

Machinist—"Adam and Eve."

Call for the Label.

THE NON-UNION UNION MAN.

One of the most perplexing problems labor organizations have to contend with is the non-union union man; he is the individual who, although a member of a union, is continually behind in his dues, always abstains from attending meetings, is continually finding fault with officers, method of conducting meetings, etc., and is a member only through force of circumstances; that is, he is compelled to remain in the fold simply because it is the only means through which he can obtain the prevailing scale of wages, and for that reason only he is willing to be known as a union man. It is this element that give all labor organizations a great amount of trouble and annoyance; they fail to attend meetings and therefore are neglecting to avail themselves of any or all opportunities of remedying their fancied grievances or enlightenment on any of the subjects beneficial to themselves or their trade.

Is there a Union label in your hat?

MITCHELL'S PLEA FOR 8 HOURS. Shorter Workday Demanded as a Matter of Good Citizenship.

President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, in his speech delivered at Tamaqua, Pa., August 26, declared that the mine workers would insist upon an eight-hour day and the recognition of the union throughout the anthracite district after April 1 next year. He said in part:

"I assure you that my mission here is one of peace. I am not here for the purpose of causing a strike; I don't want a strike. It has been said by some of our critics that the sole purpose of officers of labor unions is to create strikes. If there is a strike next spring it will not be my fault nor the fault of the members of the union. The responsibility will be on the shoulders of the operators or the non-union men."

"Personally I favor an eight-hour workday and recognition of the union. I am now going to take these two matters up and tell why I believe they are essential to permanent peace and industrial tranquility in the anthracite region. I favor the eight-hour day because it is the recognized workday all over the world, and the anthracite miners must fight for it at some time, and that time should be now."

"I do not ask for the eight-hour day as a matter of sentiment, but as a matter of good citizenship. A man can do more work in eight hours than in ten hours. Do you know that in the soft coal regions more coal is produced per man in an eight-hour day than was produced in a day of ten hours?"

Bakers' International Union
LOCAL 204

ATTENTION !!

Bakers'
Strike
Still On

There are 55 Men out of Bredin's, Weston's, and Tomlin's Shops Still on Strike.

"As regards recognition of the union I want to say that I do not favor it as a matter of sentiment, but for the reason that I have found to my satisfaction that there can be no permanent industrial peace unless the workmen are recognized as contracting parties in fixing wages and improving conditions of employment."

"The workmen must be recognized as a collective unit. Strikes are bad and are to be regretted, but they do not represent so great an evil as child labor or serfdom. There are worse things than strikes. Where workmen are recognized as a collective body the danger of strikes is minimized."

"In the bituminous fields in 1898 the union was recognized, and since then we have no strikers there. What we want to do is to have the union recognized in the anthracite regions, so that we can say to Mr. Baer: 'Here is the labor of 150,000 men and boys; we want so much for it, and you can take it or leave it.' And he will take it because he can't get along without us."

"Baer said in 1902 that he was not opposed to union labor, that he had no objections to the men organized, but he did object to their taking an unwarranted interest in his business. He said he would run his business without our assistance. We let him run it for five and one-half months. Then he wanted us to help him manage his business."

"Now, we don't want to run Mr. Baer's business; we don't own the mines, because they belong to the coal companies; but we do want to be recognized as their equal in the making of contracts for our labor. We want them to know that we are as strong and powerful as they are."

Boom the new paper, The Tribune.

The organization known as the Woman's Union Label League, has done more to advance the union label than all other organizations combined, and it is the duty of every woman who spends her husband's money to become a member of the local organization.—Stockton Advocate.

Bakers' strike still on.