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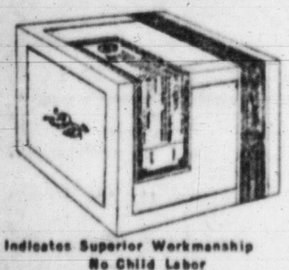

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❖

LaMontt—Yes, it was a great wedding party.

LaMoyne—And were you struck with the bride?

LaMontt—No—I was struck with an old shoe.

❖

The suspicion that a cigar was the cause of the Baltimore conflagration will cause the parlor match to say, "There are others."

❖

Jim Corbett talks of playing Shakespeare. He would probably make a more impressive hit playing Carrie Nation.

❖

The Easter hat is just as beautiful and just as high—in price—as it was last season.

❖

Fish dealers in European cities, when their salmon becomes stale and dull in color impart a healthy tint to the fish by using cochineal.

W. C. GURNEY ON THE STAND

Continuation of the Evidence in the Suit Against Labor Men

617. Q—Mr. Kennedy? A.—I do not know.

618. Q—Mr. Nichols? A.—I do not know.

619. Q—Mr. Carson? A.—I have been told so without any specific instances.

620. Q—Who told you?

Mr. DuVernet—Don't answer it, the man may be called as a witness.

621. Q—Who was it you heard about Curtis? A.—That he strongly advised the urges not to quit the employment of the company [illegible] company.

622. Q—When did this occur? A.—After the strike.

623. Q—Did he make any threats to men's those whom he spoke to? A.—[illegible] that I can state just now.

624. Q—More in the nature of sign threats? A.—Yes.

625. Q—Did Mr. Simpson interfere with any of your workmen? A.—I do not know.

626. Q—D. W. Kennedy? A.—I do not know.

627. Q—James Wilson? A.—I do not know.

628. Q—Mr. Barnett? A.—I believe he has counselled some of our chaps not to work for a scab concern.

629. Q—Do you know to need that expression? A.—I did not say that I knew that he had.

630. Q—It is used by yourself apparently? A.—We have been called a scab concern so often.

631. Q—But you use the word there quite freely yourself? A.—Yes.

632. Q—You don't admit that you are a scab concern? A.—It depends on what you call a scab concern; we are non-union.

633. Q—What is a scab concern? A.—A scab concern is one that employs men only who have been disloyal to the union; a non-union concern is one that employs non-union men.

634. Q—A scab concern may or may not have a quite innocent interpretation, depending on whether it relates to a non-union shop or one of the other kind that you have spoken of? A.—It is usually used in a way that is intended to appear as opprobrious.

635. Q—It means unfair to organized labor? A.—Yes.

636. Q—Then what was it you heard that Barnett said? A.—I did not hear what he said beyond the fact that he tagged certain men to stay away from the Gurney foundry and not work for them.

637. Q—Employees of yours? A.—They were at that time.

638. Q—Union men. A.—No.

639. Q—And did they leave your employment accordingly? A.—I think in some cases they did.

640. Q—Who were those who left? A.—I cannot give you their names.

641. Q—And you are positive Mr. Barnett spoke to them? A.—I was told so.

642. Q—And you do not know the nature of his conversation? A.—Persuading them to leave the Gurney Company's employment.

643. Q—Can you swear that these men did not go to him for advice? A.—I think it is very unlikely.

644. Q—Can you swear they did not? A.—No.

645. Q—They may have for all you know? A.—They may have for all I know.

646. Q—Now do you know of any instances of your employees being approached by any of these defendants? A.—I have heard of numberless cases but I cannot recite the names just now.

647. Q—Can you call to mind one specific instance? A.—No.

648. Q—And when you refer to the defendants here you have reference to the fact that some members of the union of which these defendants are officers have done these things? A.—Yes.

649. Q—But not these defendants themselves? A.—I could not say that they did.

650. Q—And you do not know the names of the supposed union people who have done this? A.—No, I cannot name anybody.

651. Q—Do you know anyone who has been waylaid—any of your workmen who have been waylaid? A.—Waylaid in the sense of having been met.

652. Q—That is what you mean? A.—Yes.

653. Q—Just merely meeting you would have no objection to? A.—Stopping them on the street and asking them why they were working in that shop.

654. Q—You can recall an instance of can.

655. Q—Who was stopped?

Mr. DuVernet—I object, they will be witnesses.

656. Q—Who stopped them? A.—I do not know; he could no doubt tell.

657. Q—But you don't know? A.—I don't know now.

658. Q—Consequently when you swore to this waylaying, you did not know yourself that any of these defendants or even union men waylaid them? A.—I am thoroughly satisfied.

659. Q—But you do not know as a matter of fact? A.—I believe it to be true.

660. Q—But you do not know? A.—I know that sort of thing was going on, I don't know of a specific instance.

661. Q—And you cannot name any case where one of these defendants did anything of the kind? A.—Mr. Barnett has stopped our men.

662. Q—That is what you told us about before? A.—Yes, the same thing.

663. Q—But give us some instance of waylaying by any of these defendants? A.—That is what I would call waylaying.

664. Q—A casual meeting on the street you would call waylaying? A.—Standing on the corner and waiting for our men to come out, and when they would come out waylaying them and inducing them to leave the employ of the company.

665. Q—Do you know a specific instance of that kind? A.—Yes.

666. Q—How long ago? A.—Between the time of the strike and the present time.

667. Q—Which one of these defendants stopped him? A.—Barnett.

668. Q—But you cannot name any other date? A.—I cannot.

669. Q—It is pretty much information that you are going to give in your affavit? A.—No, I do not think so.

670. Q—What do you mean by intimidate—threats of violence? A.—Threats of any kind that would involve a loss of money, loss of position, loss of social caste or physical injury.

671. Q—Which one of these do you refer to when you speak about intimidating? A.—More particularly social caste.

672. Q—And apart from the supposed Barnett instances can you name any other case? A.—No.

673. Q—What workmen of yours have been persuaded to break contracts with you?

Mr. DuVernet—I object; we are going to call them as witnesses.

Mr. O'Donoghue—I submit that this not of itself disentitle me to examine as to who these people are.

674. Q—Do you know that any of these defendants have procured any of your workmen to leave Toronto? A.—I have been told so.

675. Q—Do you know of any of these defendants who have procured any of your workmen to leave Toronto? A.—I have been told so.

676. Q—Will you give me the name? A.—Barnett.

677. Q—Any others? A.—I do not think of any others.

678. Q—When did this Barnett case occur? A.—I was told he was arranging to transport some Scotchmen out of Canada altogether.

679. Q—That were employed by you? A.—Employed by us under contract.

680. Q—Where were they employed by you? A.—In Canada.

681. Q—Was there any previous employment in Scotland by your company? A.—Yes.

682. Q—They were employed over there? A.—Yes.

683. Q—That was the contract that was broken? A.—The Canadian contract I presume was broken.

684. Q—You know that the Scotch contract was no good—is that the reason you made the new contract? A.—We revised our contract and they signed a new one, by which they would not have to pay their own fares if they worked faithfully for a year.

685. Q—When were these Scotchmen brought out? A.—There have been several lots of them.

686. Q—These ones you have referred to respecting Barnett? A.—The ones that Barnett solicited had not signed any contract on their arrival in Canada.

687. Q—Then they were not under contract with you when Barnett spoke to them? A.—They were under contract to repay their passage money.

688. Q—That was all in the one Scottish contract? A.—Yes.

689. Q—Just an understanding? A.—A written understanding.

690. Q—Made in Scotland? A.—In the Old Country some place.

691. Q—Did these men ever actually enter into your employment? A.—They agreed to turn up for work the next day.

692. Q—Did they begin work? A.—No, they turned up with Mr. Barnett at their head to arrange the terms on which they would work.

693. Q—Did you receive them? A.—Yes, the officers of the concern received them.

694. Q—And you were there? A.—Yes.

695. Q—What was their complaint? A.—That they had been told that we assumed by Barnett being with them him that he was presumably calling their attention to matters that would make them unwilling to go to work with us—I say they had been told that the shop was unfair.

696. Q—Did they tell you that? A.—Yes, and that they had been brought out on false pretences, although as a matter of fact the facts were all laid before them in writing.

697. Q—Have you a copy of that? A.—Yes.

698. Q—I would like to see that—that was while they were still in Scotland? A.—Yes, the writing was sent to the man that sent them out.

699. Q—Who employed them for you?

Mr. DuVernet—You need not give that name.

Ruling—That question should be answered unless the man is to be called as a witness.

700. Q—You refuse to answer?

Mr. DuVernet—We decline on the ground that it is a piece of impertinence.

701. Q—But you have a copy of the letter of instructions to that agent? A.—I presume so, unless it should have been lost.

702. Q—You would likely have it? A.—Yes.

703. Q—I want that produced—do you refuse to produce it?

Mr. DuVernet—I am appearing for the company and we do not produce it.

704. Q—Is it in your control? A.—Yes, I can get it.

705. Q—And if your solicitor did not object you could procure it all right? A.—Yes.

706. Q—What were the contents of the document?

Mr. DuVernet—Don't answer further about that.

707. Q—Do you refuse to answer that? A.—Yes.

708. Q—You have already stated that it did contain a statement that there was a strike on?

Mr. DuVernet—He did not say that.

709. Q—They complained to you that the facts had been misrepresented to them? A.—Yes.

710. Q—What else? A.—That they would not go to work.

711. Q—Did Mr. Barnett interfere in the conversation? A.—He was not in the room; he was in the office but not in the private office.

712. Q—What did you tell them? A.—I had nothing to say.

713. Q—What was told them? A.—That there were good jobs waiting for them, and we expected them to go to work to-morrow and pay back their passage money like men.

714. Q—Did they ask you if you had acted like men in representing the facts to them? A.—They did not.

715. Q—I suppose your spokesman told them that there had been no misrepresentation? A.—We had made no misrepresentation.

716. Q—And no one acting for you? A.—Not to my knowledge.

717. Q—They notified you that they would not work? A.—I do not think they said anything about it; they simply streamed out.

718. Q—They gave you that impression? A.—No, we were rather uncertain; we did not know what they were going to do.

719. Q—But they had their own views on the subject apparently as to how they had been treated? A.—I have no doubt they had views.

720. Q—And were you surprised Saturday when they did not come to work the next day? A.—No.

721. Q—Then you expected them not to return? A.—I thought they would not return.

722. Q—Is that the occasion that you have reference to—that Mr. Barnett interfered with your workmen? A.—He had with other workmen.

723. Q—When did the other instances occur? A.—I could not say, I cannot remember.

724. Q—You do not know? A.—I do not know.

725. Q—Is Colonel Swayze, of Montreal, an agent of yours? A.—I do not know the man; I never heard of him.

726. Q—You never heard of him acting for your company? A.—No.

727. Q—You never heard of him be—

Mr. DuVernet—I object to the question, don't answer.

726. Q—Now what other contracts were broken at the behest of these defendants? A.—I cannot state just now.

727. Q—Did you have any more information when you spoke to this affidavit than you have now? A.—I have the information all at the office.

728. Q—You cannot name a single case where men under contract with you were induced by those defendants to break their contracts? A.—From memory, no.

729. Q—Can you get this information? A.—Yes, I can get all this information connected with the strike.

Mr. O'Donoghue—I desire now to adjourn the examination until the correspondence and other documents referred to are produced by the witness.

Mr. DuVernet—You won't have any enlargement; you must now close your examination and I wish to ask some questions.

Mr. O'Donoghue—I object to Mr. DuVernet asking any questions from this witness until I conclude my examination, and I ask an adjournment of the examination to enable Mr. Gurney, the witness, to secure the facts that he says he has got as disclosed in the questions so far, and I object to Mr. DuVernet asking any questions.

Examiner—I will permit Mr. DuVernet to ask his questions subject to the objection taken.

By Mr. DuVernet:

730. Q—You have given Mr. O'Donoghue, according to the best of your information and belief all the information you got in connection with this matter? A.—Yes.

731. Q—And any other information you have—does that apply to the witness whom you intend to call at the trial? A.—Yes.

731. Q—And these different contracts that you referred to—were they verbal or written contracts? A.—Written.

732. Q—Take this case of the Scotchmen that have been referred to—when did that happen—since this action has been brought? A.—No.

733. Q—When about was that? A.—It was about three months, I should say from memory, after the strike.

734. Q—You had no contract with them after they came to this country? A.—We had a contract to give them employment.

735. Q—And afterwards was a new contract entered into? A.—No, not with them.

736. Q—Who was that with? A.—With a lot of Scotchmen afterwards.

737. Q—I am only talking about those that were there when Barnett was with them? A.—We had a contract with them that they were to work for us for a certain length of time, and their passage money was to be rebated after a certain length of time.

Mr. DuVernet—Mr. Gurney is now here, and I do not intend to produce him again unless my learned friend gets an order of the court.

Mr. O'Donoghue—There is other information that I require from Mr. Gurney that he says he has got, and certain letters to be produced that he says he has copies of, and I ask an adjournment for the production of them.

Mr. DuVernet—I say this adjournment is simply for the purpose of delay.

Mr. O'Donoghue—Which I deny.

Examiner—I see no reason why I should not grant the adjournment.

Mr. DuVernet—The witness will not be produced on any adjournment.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be the depositions of the said W. C. Gurney given by him and taken by me in shorthand on his said examination before me.

Certified to be a true copy.

JOHN BRUCE,
Special Examiner.

LABOR ADJUDGED GUILTY BY THE TRUST JURY.

The prosperity of the nation—that is to say, the average prosperity of the great mass of the people—is the measure of our national success. Growth, mental and material, is dependent upon comfort, freedom from anxiety—in short upon prosperity.

The enemies of the country are those that threaten its prosperity. And its friends are those to whose efforts prosperity is due.

What is prosperity?

It is, first, the production of wealth.

Second, and equally important, distribution of wealth.

The predatory trusts are the enemies of the people because they attack and diminish the production of wealth by limiting production through conspiracies in defiance of law.

The speculative trusts attack and prevent the distribution of wealth by robbery of the public through fraudulent stock schemes, through exorbitant charges for necessities, through attacks on wage scales, in order to make up for their shameless inflations of stocks—in the vain effort to pay dividends on unlimited oceans of water.

The dishonest trusts are the enemies of all those whose combined efforts go to make up the nation's wealth—the big merchant, the small tradesman, the legitimate capitalists, big and little; the laboring man.

All of these the predatory trust attacks and injures. Through stock jobbing schemes that destroy national confidence and destroy values, legitimately earned wealth is injured, intimidated and driven from circulation. Through fraudulent sales of stock, fraudulent valuations, typified in the shipbuilding bubble and the steel trust swindle, confidence is destroyed, the life savings of the thrifty man of moderate means are taken from him.

The predatory trust, conceived in defiance of law and in a spirit of piracy, begins its career of robbery at the top of the financial tree in Wall Street and goes straight through the country, robbing all classes on its way, until it reaches the workingman and enlisters, by reduction of wages, to compel him to pay the dividends on fraudulent issues of stock.

If this country is threatened with a decrease of prosperity in spite of its unlimited wealth, its unlimited resources and possibilities, it takes no profound student of political economy to point out the reason for the unusual—for national illness.

The criminal trust conspiracy, through misrepresentation, through financial lying, backed by supposedly respectable names, not attack the savings of big and little capitalists.

Millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, thousands of millions of practically valueless watered stock are palmed off upon the public. The steel trust alone succeeded in getting rid of nearly one thousand millions of stock that represents nothing but dishonesty.

The crash comes. One stock after an other shrinks. The honest stocks are dragged down in the effort to hang onto worthless paper. The banks are frightened and limit their loans. The merchants, in turn, are afraid that credit will not be extended to them. They limit their operations, which means limiting the expenditure of money, decreasing the orders to manufacturers.

The rush may also has escaped some form of trust swindling is rare. But even he follows the general example and cuts down expenditures. If he intends to put up a great building he postpones his intentions, fearing lack of tenants. If he contemplated some manufacturing enterprise he gives up the idea—the first signs of business depression are a sufficient warning to him.

This means that the trust not only checks building operations by its exterminate prices for material, but stops them entirely by destroying confidence in the immediate future.

The small investor has been robbed, through some stock swindle, of his accumulation of savings.

If he is a brave man he sets to work pluckily to make up his loss. But how does he do it? By greater economy, by increased retrenchments. The merchant with whom he deals gets less of his money. The theatre does not sell him seats. He foregoes his vacation and the little summer hotel suffers. His wife and daughters save on their clothes, and the little dressmaker suffers in her turn.

The prosperity of every individual legitimately engaged in labor or in business in the United States depends upon wealth.

Every man in the country depends upon the accumulated ability of the other citizens of the nation to spend money, to buy products freely in accordance with their means.

The trust—robbing at both ends, swindling its home customers with excessive charges while selling cheaply abroad, choking national development by criminal restrictions on production, and, finally, robbing the public of its savings, big and little, through stock-jobbing schemes—checks the healthful flood of prosperity through the country as effectually as the life current of an individual is checked by deadly cold.

Most important of all, since it affects the greatest number, is the important question of wages. On all sides you hear to-day—from the mouths of trust brigands—that the American workingman is to blame. The man who actually works, who lays the brick, digs the coal, fashions the red-hot iron, is dragged before a jury of trust swindlers and unanimously declared guilty. "Labor is too high," says the trusts. "The American workman is exorbitant. His demands threaten American prosperity. His wages must be cut down."

As a matter of fact, who is to buy the products of the mills and the farms if you discharge or cut down the pay of the millions who work? Who shall bring prosperity to the small tradesman, if you cut off, or cut down, the income of his customer? What becomes of the money paid by enterprising business men to the capable American labor? Is not that money put instantly into circulation?

The Pennsylvania Railroad employs 130,000 men. It sets a noble example by increasing their pay 10 per cent. This increase amounted to not less than $30,000 per day, about ten millions per year. Was not that contribution of ten millions to its workmen a contribution of ten millions to the general prosperity of the country? Was it not all spent usefully? Did not every dollar promote industrial activity?

If it is a fact that industries and stores, big and little, suffer when labor is idle or unemployed, does it not prove that the effort of American workingmen to better themselves by organization is fundamentally an effort to increase national prosperity?

The trust pirates rob the public, and everybody knows it. They injure the country by stealing the savings of thrifty men and women in every city. And now they summon the actual workingman before them and say to him: "You are guilty. You must pay the dividends out of your pocket."

The dominant issue in American life to-day is the issue of the dishonest trust, the reckless piratical trust financier. The people are learning at last what the law-defying trust really is. They are paying a big price for the knowledge—loss of savings, loss of wages, loss in general prosperity.

But even the price that the people have to pay will not be too high if it shall result in freeing them from national domination by the trusts—the inevitable enemies of prosperity, the obstructors of the accumulation and the distribution of wealth.—William Randolph Hearst.

SAVAGES AND THE SURPLUS.

How Chief Want-a-Heap Tried to Fool His Braves.

The great chief, Want-a-Heap, had studied the white man's ways. Then he went back to his tribes and said:

"We will hunt the buffalo together; I'll be the boss."

Ten braves went with him. They killed a buffalo, ate of it and had some left. What was left was their labor surplus. They killed more buffalo and ate more, but still the surplus grew. At the end of a week the surplus over and above their support was so large they could hardly lug it to camp.

"Tote it to my tent," said Want-a-Heap. "It's all mine."

"How? How?" cried the braves.

"It's the white man's way," said Want-a-Heap. "I'm the boss, and the boss always takes all that is left after his brothers have eaten."

"But what is left is all!" yelled the others. "We have nothing if you take it. We can't rest if you take it. We must always go and give, and have no meat!"

Nothing could convince these uncultivated beings. Want-a-Heap was sad. He went back to the paleface to get more knowledge. When he returned to the tribe he said:

"No start right. Try again. Call the land and the buffalo mine. I'll hire you, pay you wages; give you five cents a pound for meat; then I sell it back to you, when you want it, for ten. That's the way."

The savage hunters brought in buffalo, sold it to Want-a-Heap for five cents a pound and bought it back for ten.

At the end of the week he had a large supply on hand, and they had no money.

"You can't bring any more in. I sell this," he said.

"How? How?" cried the braves.

"I have enough; I lay you off."

"But we want meat."

"Buy my meat!"

"We have no money!"

"Go to work and get money!"

"Give us the work!"

"When my meat is sold!"

The braves held a pow wow.

"We will go and kill buffalo for ourselves," they decided.

"No! No! No!" cried Want-a-Heap. "Buffalo all mine. No kill them till I say. There is an over production. I have a surplus—all the same as white man."

"What do the other white men do?" asked the braves.

"Some lag, some steal, some fight, some put others in jail and watch 'em till surplus is gone. The more work—boom—prosperity—until the surplus comes again. Too much always makes trouble among the white men."

The braves held another pow-wow. Then they came back and said to Want-a-Heap:

"White man's way is good for white man. Indian's way good for Indian; if you no like it, go live with the white man."

Then they held a great feast on the surplus their labor had created.

When the big chiefs at the head of the white man's government heard of this they concluded that the only good Indian was a dead Indian.

Several regiments of soldiers were hurried to the scene. Soon the Indians were all "good" and the big paleface firm of Grab & Keep came into possession of that part of the globe.—Danville (Ill.) Free Citizen.

One touch of nature sometimes makes the world grin.

❖ ❖

It looks as if Iowa would soon have a hospital for the care of drunkards. No one ever dreamed this was necessary in that State.

❖ ❖

It must be through patriotism or because they have to do it that the Russian soldiers go to the front to fight for $7.50 a year.

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A glance at Admiral Kershoff's picture shows that it is the man behind the whiskers whom Japan has to fear.