

PARKER AND LABOR.

JUDGE PARKER'S LABOR RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

His Decisions Have Been of Inestimable Value to the Cause of Labor Throughout the Union.

Should Judge Parker be elected President of the United States, he could be safely trusted to uphold the interests of labor as against those who would oppress and degrade the American workingman. His record on this subject is clear and straightforward. There is no duplicity about it; no beating around the bush; no carrying water on both shoulders—the favorite method by which Mr. Roosevelt evades personal responsibility, and seeks to conciliate the trusts, while trying at the same time "to catch the labor vote."

Judge Parker made his record on the labor issue long before he was thought of for any other than judicial office. Doubtless his sympathy with labor and his keen sense of the rights of those who have to toil for a living are rooted in the fact that from the first he had to earn a living for himself, and worked for years at humble compensation while building up the reputation which helped to raise him to the highest judicial office in the State of New York. In Republican campaign literature it is stated of Theodore Roosevelt, as something to brag of, that "he never needed to do a day's work." This cannot be said of Judge Parker. He is a poor man today, and from boyhood he has had to work for a living. The Republican boast that their party has nominated for President a man who "never needed to do a day's work," while the Democrats have nominated a man who has always had to work to maintain himself and his family, illustrates the difference between the parties as well as the men; between the party of aristocracy and oligarchy, which has named Roosevelt for head of the Nation, and the party of liberty and equality, with Parker for standard bearer.

Roosevelt, the aristocrat, who, a Republican campaign document says, "never needed to do a day's work," is never able to speak of workingmen without a sneer, as when he said in his book, "Ranch Life," that "they (cowboys) are much better fellows and pleasanter companions than small farmers or agricultural laborers; nor are the mechanics and workmen of a great city to be mentioned in the same breath."

How different the tone which runs through the numerous decisions of Judge Parker in cases before him affecting the rights of labor—the rights of his fellow-citizens, whom, unlike Roosevelt, he does not regard as inferiors, but as equals in every respect to himself!

Labor, in the State of New York and in the United States, owes a large debt to the broad-minded decisions of Judge Parker, who has steadfastly refused to be swayed or warped from his consistent maintenance of every measure tending to secure to the workman the rights of which men of the Roosevelt stamp who, as boasted in Republican campaign literature, "never needed to do a day's work," would like to deprive him. But for this attitude of Judge Parker, as a member and Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, laws intended to promote the interests of labor would have become dead letters, and the workman striving to better his condition with the aid of wholesome legislation, would have been at a grave disadvantage.

It is not necessary, therefore, to guess at Judge Parker's course toward labor, should he be elected President.

It is also certain that, with his strong regard for the Constitution, and the rights which it guarantees to every citizen, Judge Parker, as President, would not be inactive, as Roosevelt has been, while the Republican Governor of Colorado, or any other State, used the military, at the will of unscrupulous employers, to deprive citizens of their constitutional rights, and to deport them from their places of residence.

Roosevelt has by silence and inaction tolerated these outrages, and given encouragement to Republican Governor Peabody and Republican militia General Bell, of Colorado, to persist in their course of violence, oppression and persecution of labor, although his sworn obligation as President leaves no doubt of his duty to interfere. With Parker in the Presidential chair Peabody and Bell would never have dared to deport miners from the State because they belonged to a labor union.

Judge Parker's vigorous advocacy of the rights and dignity of labor is illustrated in his whole judicial career. In a strong dissenting opinion, case of *Rodgers v. Coker*, 106 N. Y. 1, Judge Parker argued in defense of the right of the Legislature to require that prevailing wages be paid to those employed upon State and municipal work. Never has a Judge used language clearer, or more direct and earnest than Judge Parker used in this case, which, in a great State like New York, paying out in the behalf of the State and its municipal divisions millions of dollars yearly to workmen, was of the utmost importance and value to labor throughout the Union.

The New York State law providing that "all stone used in State and municipal works, except paving blocks and crushed stone, shall be worked, dressed and carved within the State," Judge Parker took the side of labor, and delivered an opinion in favor of the law, which was needed to prevent the cheap, unorganized labor of Vermont, where Senator Proctor, one of Roosevelt's right hand men, controls the quarries, from driving the union stonecutters of New York out of their special field.

Judge Parker, in the case of the *People v. Hawkins*, upheld the law requiring that goods made in any penal institution be marked "convict made," so that such goods should not be sold on an equality with goods made by honest labor.

Judge Parker delivered the opinion of the Court of Appeals sustaining the law, which provides that "no employe shall be required or permitted to work



NEGRO ON NEGRO.

Conservative Advice by Thrift, Respectable Colored Citizen.

Of all the speeches made during the recent session of the American Bankers' Association, none has attracted greater attention than that of Mr. John Mitchell, Jr., a negro, a respected citizen and successful bank president, of Richmond, Va. He discussed the color line in the South from a point of view which gained for him the respect and hearty applause of the thousand or more financiers who heard his remarks.

The sum and substance of Mr. Mitchell's speech was that the industrious whites and blacks of the South are friends, and that there would be no such thing as a serious race question in the South, but for the good for nothing loafers, of which he said each race has its share. "It is primarily the black loafers who cause the troubles which beset our race," said Mr. Mitchell, "and we negroes who are striving to better our condition and add to the moral and material welfare of our people despise them as thoroughly as do the whites." Continuing, Mr. Mitchell said: "I am a product of Southern soil, was educated in Southern schools, have been a member of the City Council of Richmond, and have had the generous aid of leading white citizens of that city in building up the business of the savings bank of which I am the President. Speaking for myself, I can honestly say I have never been discriminated against because of my color. A bank managed by negroes could not exist in the South without the encouragement of the white business men. In Virginia alone negroes are operating banks having an aggregate capital of \$250,000 and deposits of \$300,000. Our Virginia negroes own property valued at \$18,000,000, and the crops raised by negroes throughout the South have an average value of \$172,000,000 a year. When you hear a reputable Southern white man denounce the negro, you may in almost every case be certain that he means the loafer, not the worker of our race."

"In conclusion let me say, that if I have created a different impression from the one which some of you have received from other sources, I have fulfilled my mission." Mr. Mitchell's speech was roundly applauded, and Col. Lowry, President of one of the national banks of Atlanta, Ga., made a felicitous speech in response, confirming all that his fellow brother had said as to the prime cause of whatever antagonism exists between whites and blacks. Mr. Bigelow, President of the American Bankers' Association, complimented the negro financier upon his speech and assured him that the association had listened to it with pleasure.

Every true friend of labor will vote for Parker.

WARNING TO HEED.

Rough Rider President Now Speaking Soft But Holding Fast to His Big Stick.

Speaking of Roosevelt's quiescent state in the campaign, and of his suppressed volubility and inaction, the *Houston (Tex.) Post* shouts a note of warning when it says:

"The country is not to be deceived. If Mr. Roosevelt be elected he will have the whip handle and the party managers and the people will see the cattle he will drive. We have seen how he smashed all precedent, rode down all conservative opposition and scorned all advice in his first term, despite the fact that he was seeking the nomination."

"There is no reason to doubt that, with a lease of four years in his own elective right, he will follow his bent more impulsively and ruthlessly than he has done for the last three years. "All the fire he is now smothering will break loose then, and woe to the man, the race, the State, the section or the nation that brooks his imperious will."

Fall of Wind.

The Pullman Car Works closed Thursday, throwing 7000 men out of work. The Jeffersonville car works are fast coming to the same point, and nearly all the cement mills in Clark are idle. J. Kern is getting higher and higher, and the full dinner pail is getting full of wind.—Jeffersonville (Ind.) News.

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SUN-SHINE.

Republican Newspapers Never Weaker in Support of Their Ticket.

If any one doubts that Republican harmony in New York should this year be spelled with a small "h," let him glance over the editorial columns of the Republican newspapers of New York City.

The Sun, while it shines feebly for Bruce, who is running for second place on the State ticket, declares in the most cold-blooded way that "Higgins has neither the character nor the ability to qualify him for the Governorship, but he will serve as well as any one to point the way to overwhelming and deserved disaster." Just think of that for a paper "that shines for all."

The Press throws fragrant bouquets to Higgins, but says, "An otherwise excellent ticket has probably been dangerously injured by the nomination of Bruce for Lieutenant-Governor, and whether Republicans can reconcile themselves to supporting him in sufficient numbers to elect him will remain in doubt." Think of that for a paper that boasts of its regularity in swallowing any sort of a ticket which the Republican bosses dare put up.

To round out this impressive display of harmony and brotherly love, the *Wall Street Journal*, in a double headed editorial, pellets the whole ticket with brickbats and decayed vegetables. This able exponent of Republicanism declares in so many words that the jig is up. "Under the incubus of Odell and Odellism," it says, "the Republican State ticket is doomed to defeat."

The poor old Tribune will evidently be the sole supporter in New York City of what the Sun is fond of calling "The Grocery Shop Ticket."

Thinking people are disgusted with the clap-trap about "Roosevelt's vigorous and courageous handling of the trusts." If Roosevelt be really the hero of the trusts, why are all the trust magnates in favor of his election, and why, in heaven's name, should they be chief contributors to his campaign fund? Mr. Morgan and his co-workers are not fools.

INDEPENDENTS ENTHUSIASTIC

Gratification Over the Strength of State and National Tickets.

A surprising and gratifying fact it is that almost without exceptions the prominent independents in New York are quite as enthusiastic over the nomination of Judge Herrick for Governor as over that of Judge Parker for President. John E. Parsons, Everett P. Wheeler, John G. Milburn, Francis Lynde Stetson and a host of others who have supported the Republican ticket for some years past have publicly expressed their intention to vote and work for the overthrow of Odellism as well as Rooseveltism. The Democrats of New York, being of like mind, it is considered a certainty that the Empire State will give a large majority for both State and National tickets.

Shy of the Subsidies.

Mr. Fairbanks bemoans the fact that Americans are compelled to pay \$375,000,000 a year to foreign ship owners for the transportation of American cargoes, but he seems afraid to put out flat-footed for subsidies as a remedy for the existing evil. Why afraid, Mr. Fairbanks? Why balk at a proposition which involves no worse robbery of the people than is sanctioned and carried out under many schedules of the Dingley tariff?

CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES

THE LOGIC OF JUDGE PARKER'S POSITION.

Consequences of the War With Spain Involve the Grave Question Whether We Shall Remain a Republic.

Was not the experiment of turning the Cubans loose to govern themselves good enough? Has not even a little time proved that they were capable of self-government?

And how is it with the Filipinos? In those 2000 islands there is a saving proportion of intelligent people sensible enough to govern the rest of them. They were our allies in the struggle with Spain, whom they had fought for nearly 200 years. Cuba's battle had been very much briefer. The Democratic party started in to force the war with Spain on the high ground of humanity. The existing Republican Administration, for one reason and another, held off the war as long as it possibly could in the face of overwhelming public opinion. To the credit of some Republican patriots, but not of the party, there was a body of members of the House of that party who joined cheerfully with the Democrats who were clamoring for something of a definite and positive policy which should justify the olden boast for this Republic that it was the land of the brave and the land of the free, and that the harbors of all its long extending shores afforded haven for the oppressed of all nations. For this the Democracy of Congress, indorsed by the Democrats of the United States and the patriotic, sympathetic people of this country, forced, drove and goaded the Republican Administration to go into the war with Spain. It was not to oppress anybody; it was not in any spirit of bravado. The American people have ever been a peace-loving population. They had their wars enough and a plenty. They had fought each other to the bloody finish of better and happier mutual understanding. They went into that little fight with Spain, united and determined to win. They did win, and the glory, scant as it was, was enough to go all around to be shared by our common country. Cuba was freed and put where she could govern herself. Exactly the same conditions obtained and prevailed as in the Philippines. It was early announced to them that there would be no conquest for territory. (See McKinley's papers.) By all the truth of the history of this Republic they had every reason for faith in the sincerity of American professions. Their leaders of thought—not the miserable Moros Wood has been killing—but righteously ambitious human beings, home-loving, home-preserving people, had read with thrills of delight the story of America, the Republic of the United States; read the words of the Declaration of Independence, studied the meaning of our Constitution, and were satisfied. And how are they feeling now? What security, what hope is held out to them in the professions and promises and pretenses of our Chief Executive, who has belittled and abused the statesmen who have made our Republic the boast of the highest attainment of human government?

Definite promise of self-government was made to the Cubans and was kept. They have justified our confidence in them. A like promise was made to the Filipinos. It has not been kept. It will not be kept with Theodore Roosevelt still President of the United States, and ambitious longer and indefinitely to rule this country as he has recently been dominating his own party.

The last analysis of it all is, shall we remain a Republic or embark upon empire, which would mean our certain destruction?

"The people of the United States," as Judge Parker says in his letter of acceptance, "stand at the parting of the ways."

To return to the old right way of the Republic he has made a noble appeal. He has met all the boastful challenges of the Republican President bravely, unshrinkingly. The people of the United States will endorse Judge Parker in November.

GREAT DOMINANT ISSUE

Is Cause of the People Against the Trusts.

W. E. Jenkins, of Baltimore, President Maryland Division Travelers' Protective Association, says: "Talk about leading issues, there is no issue so dominant to-day among business men as the anti-trust issue. Comparatively few men I meet on the road talk imperialism, or any other prominent question. The all-prevailing topic with all classes of people is the greed of the trusts as so forcibly illustrated in the case of the coal trust and the beef trust, both of which appeal directly to every householder. Every woman who markets and shops appreciates the importance of the trust question. There is no one other so potent or that appeals so directly to the voting masses. Judge Parker's great decision against the trust railroads in favor of consumer law unconstitutional, made the boys all happy. We are in condition to throw off our coats and go to work for him with vim. He has thousands of champions in the field, and new recruits are added daily. It will be a red hot fight from now on."

Stress of the Trusts.

Frank Street, of Flint, Mich., ex-President United Commercial Travelers, says: "There is no class of citizens hurt more by the trusts than the retail storekeepers. First and foremost, trusts squeeze wages down to a point where the customer of these stores have more than bare necessities of life, and in tens of thousands of cases not even these. Only the very cheapest goods are bought, and these are bought scantily. Children are scantily clothed. The trusts are the hideous offspring of the Republican party."