

## SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

Order Has Been Restored in Nearly All Sections, the Exception Being in Poland.

## WARSAW'S JAILS CROWDED.

Police of that City Engage in Wholesale Blackmail—Workmen Who Had Been Plundered Killed Many Thieves and Wounded Others.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 3.—Order appears to have been quite generally restored in Russia, the exception being in Poland. The committee of ministers, sitting at St. Petersburg, has formulated and the emperor has sanctioned a number of proposals looking toward the establishment of the senate upon a base of closer connection with the throne; doing away with the administrative orders suspending certain laws, and in other ways checking the evils that have arisen through the arbitrary acts of officials.

Batoum, Caucasus, Feb. 3.—The strike which started here Wednesday is becoming general. Large bodies of men are crowding the streets, the quays and docks are deserted and the military are patrolling the town.

London, Feb. 3.—Wholesale blackmail by the police in Warsaw is alleged by the correspondent in that city of the Daily Mail, who asserts that respectable citizens are stopped in the streets at night and arrested unless they give the officers money. It is also charged that the police have been brutally whipping prisoners and then liberating them on the payment of \$5 to the police sergeant. The correspondent adds that the condition of the prisons in Warsaw is scandalous, crowds of prisoners being herded into small cells devoid of all sanitary appliances.

Warsaw, Feb. 3.—All the bodies of those killed in the riots have been removed from their homes to police stations. The relatives are not permitted to bury them.

During the riots of Sunday and Monday the workmen's residence district was unprotected by police and the hoodlums plundered many dwellings. A large body of workmen on Wednesday went to a suburb where criminals abound and instituted a search of their houses. Wherever they were able to identify stolen property the workmen promptly killed the persons found possessing it.

## SOLDIERS KILLED STRIKERS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—There is no improvement discernible in the labor situation in Poland. At Sosnowice, a center of the iron and cotton industries, 40,000 men are on strike, with the accompaniment of street parades and intimidation of those workmen who have not struck. The disturbance at Lodz, where a volley from the soldiers killed six and wounded 48, has not been renewed. A railway station near Sosnowice was destroyed and traffic interrupted by strikers. In Warsaw the workmen in 42 sugar manufactories have struck.

Maxim Gorky will be put on trial on political charges, but whether before a civil or a military court has not been determined. The assembly of the nobility of the province of Moscow has voted to memorialize the throne for an elective legislative body. Governor General Treppoff regards the situation in St. Petersburg as very satisfactory.

Warsaw, Feb. 4.—The newspapers reappeared last evening after eight days' suspension of publication. They are subjected to the most severe censorship. Most of the shops reopened, but only a few of the strikers returned to work. Scattered instances of violence were reported Friday. A student of the university was killed by a soldier and strikers killed a workman who had been in communication with the military authorities. The workmen of a cutlery factory attempted to resume their employment, but strikers entered the building and demolished the machinery.

## Will be Imprisoned at Moundville.

Washington, Feb. 3.—The course of the government in the postal conspiracy cases as determined upon is that August W. Machen, the former general superintendent of the free delivery system of the postoffice department; Dr. Lorenz, of Toledo, and Samuel A. Groff and Diller B. Groff, of this city, under sentence of two years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine, shall be taken to the Moundville, W. Va., penitentiary at once and that the other indictments against them shall not be pressed until after they have served the terms for which they are now under sentence.

## The Fighting in Manchuria.

Mukden, Feb. 3.—After the Russian bombardment of Sandiapu the Japanese tried to drive them off, but failed. The indications are that the Japanese will abandon Sandiapu. The Russian artillery duel is proceeding at the center. Ten Japanese battalions which attacked the Russian left were repulsed with heavy loss. The latest returns of the Russian losses during the recent fighting show that 13,000 men were killed or wounded.

## A Bandit's Confession.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Andrew Kurrowski, for whose arrest a reward of \$500 was offered some time ago in Chicago, is in custody here and has made a confession that he was a companion in crime of Marks and Van Dine, the Chicago "car barn bandits," who were hanged last year. Kurrowski came from Memphis, where he said he had hidden \$1,000 worth of booty. "I came to St. Louis," he said, "to plunder and rob. I would have started on Wednesday night, but I was too sleepy. I have shot 15 men, some fatally."

## TEN WOMEN KILLED.

A Passenger Train Crashed Into a Bob Sled that Contained Thirteen Ladies.

## ACCIDENT IN EMPIRE STATE

All the Victims Were Members of the Ladies' Aid Society of a Universalist Church at Hornellsville and All Were Married.

Hornellsville, N. Y., Feb. 2.—A passenger train on the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern railroad last night crashed into a sleigh containing 13 women, killing seven of them outright and so seriously injuring the remaining six that three of them died after being taken to a hospital. The accident occurred near Arkport. The sleigh was one of three carrying a party from the Universalist church of this city. The dead:

Mrs. Mary Gillette.  
Mrs. Charles Thomas.  
Mrs. Eugene Shaw.  
Mrs. Joseph Hallett.  
Mrs. C. C. Graves.  
Mrs. Bert Moore.  
Mrs. Ruth Patchen.  
Mrs. Fred Green.  
Mrs. J. Coats.  
Mrs. Fred Boughton.

Members of the Ladies' Aid society of the Universalist church went to a farm house near Arkport to spend the afternoon. It was nearly dark when they started on the return trip to the city. The occupants of the leading sleigh saw the train approaching as they neared the Shawmut crossing. The driver urged his horses ahead and the sleigh passed over the tracks in safety.

The women in the first sleigh then attempted to warn those in the one following of the danger and they did succeed in directing their attention to the rapidly approaching train. The driver pulled up his horses, but he could not check the heavy bob sled quick enough and when it came to a standstill the box of the sleigh with great force, reducing it to splinters and hurling the women in all directions. Every woman on the sleigh was killed or injured.

The other members of the party hurried back to the assistance of their unfortunate companions and the train was stopped and backed up to the crossing.

The bodies of the dead were placed upon the train and the injured were laid upon improvised cots in the baggage car. The train then proceeded to Hornellsville. The news of the accident had been telephoned to the city and hundreds of friends and relatives of the unfortunate women were waiting at the station. The dead were at once taken to the morgue and the injured were taken to Mercy hospital.

## An Investigation Has Begun.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 2.—An upheaval in the Illinois legislature, possibly rivaling the recent boondoggling exposures in the legislature of Missouri, may be the outcome of an address made by Representative Frank D. Comerford, of Chicago, to the students of the Illinois college of law a few days ago. The general assembly yesterday appointed a committee of seven to investigate Mr. Comerford's charges, which alleged "that the Illinois legislature is a great public auction, where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidders, and that without respect to party affiliations the 'grafters' seem to be in the majority."

## Feud Led to Murder.

Abbeville, Ga., Feb. 2.—One person was killed and five wounded as the result of a feud over a line fence near Rhine, seven miles west of here. The dead: W. H. Livingston, bailiff. The wounded: M. A. Burnham, W. B. Bryant, W. T. Bryant, Tom Coffee and Mrs. George Ray. Livingston and one of the Bryants, it is alleged, attacked and seriously beat a son of M. A. Burnham last Friday. Burnham beat Bryant the next day and thrashed him. When the aggrieved men and their relatives met the shooting began. Mrs. Ray, a sister of the Bryants, rushed to the scene and was wounded by a stray bullet.

## Convicted of Manslaughter.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Attorney Victor R. O'Shea, on trial charged with shooting and killing his wife, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter. The verdict carries imprisonment from one year to life, at the discretion of the court. After killing his wife O'Shea attempted suicide, inflicting wounds which confined him to a hospital for almost a year. O'Shea and Amy Hoggson were secretly married and never lived together.

## Public Debt Statement.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business January 21 the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to \$989,929,619, which is an increase for the month of \$1,380,298. This increase is principally accounted for by the decrease in the amount of cash on hand. The debt proper shows a decrease for the month of \$1,586,595.

## Cold Wave Covers Much Territory.

Chicago, Feb. 2.—Reports from the lake region, the middle west and northwest show that a cold wave extends over a wide territory, including Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and the Northwest Territory. The temperature ranges from 28 below in Havre, Mont.

## A Magnificent Gift.

New York, Feb. 2.—Announcement of the gift of \$1,100,000 to Union Theological Seminary was made last night by Dr. Charles Hall,

## Chilblains.

Put into a cup of vinegar a generous supply of salt and heat until the salt partly dissolves. Apply to the frost-bitten parts as hot as it can be borne. Repeat two or three times until the swelling disappears and relief is experienced. A few drops of carbolic acid in the water in which the feet are bathed will also take the sting from chilblains, though at first the burning sensation may be increased. Do not use carbolic too strong.—Washington Star.

## Secret of Living.

If we can only come back to nature together every year, and consider the flowers and the birds, and confess our faults and our mistakes under the silent stars and hear the river murmuring in absoluteness, we shall die young, even though we live long; and we shall have a treasure of memories which will be like the twin flower, a double blossom on a single stem, and carry with us into the unseen world something which will make it worth while to be immortal.—Henry Van Dyke.

## Literary Mexico.

Mexico is credited with being at the head of the Latin-American countries in the matter of letters. Besides possessing the oldest organs of Spanish-American journalism, it is said to have in active existence the first literary established in America, which is now at least 300 years old. In Chili, Argentina and Peru there are papers that have been published for 50 years and more. One is the El Comercio de Lima, which has had a career of 60 years of uninterrupted daily issue.

## New Electric Furnace.

A new electric furnace method has been invented by M. A. Nodon. The electro-negative metal is fused and used as the cathode in an electric furnace with a non-attackable substance as anode and an electrolyte of a fusible, only slightly volatile, halogen compound of the more electro-positive metal. When a current is passed through the ionization effected produces a combination of the metals, with liberation of the halogen.—Scientific American.

## Result of Boycott.

The only place in the United States that guarantees freedom from strikes, lockouts and labor warfare is Battle Creek, Mich.

The story? The work people, merchants, lawyers, doctors and other citizens became aroused and indignant at the efforts of the labor unions throughout the country to destroy the business of one of our largest industries—the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., and at the open threats in the official union papers, that the entire power of the National and State Federations of Labor was being brought to bear to "punish" the industries of Battle Creek, and particularly the Postum Co.

This sprung from the refusal of C. W. Post to obey the "orders" of the unions to take the Postum advertising away from various papers that refused to purchase labor of the labor trust—the unions.

Mr. Post was ordered to join the unions in their conspiracy to "ruin" and "put out of business" these publishers who had worked faithfully for him for years and helped build up his business. They had done no wrong, but had found it inconvenient and against their best judgment to buy labor of the labor trust. It seems a rule of the unions to conspire to ruin anyone who does not purchase from them upon their own terms.

An ink maker or paper maker who failed to sell ink or paper would have the same reason to order Post to help ruin these publishers. So the peddler in the street might stone you if you refused to buy his apples; the cabman to run over you if you refused to ride with him; the grocer order the manufacturer to discharge certain people because they did not patronize him, and so on to the ridiculous and villainous limit of all this boycott nonsense, in trying to force people to buy what they do not want.

If a man has labor to sell let him sell it at the best price he can get just as he would sell wheat, but he has no right to even intimate that he will obstruct the business, or attempt its ruin because the owner will not purchase of him.

The unions have become so tyrannous and arrogant with their despotism that a common citizen who has some time to spare and innocently thinks he has a right to put a little paint on his own house finds he must have that paint taken off and put on again by "the union" or all sorts of dire things happen to him, his employer is ordered to discharge him, his grocer is boycotted if he furnishes him supplies, his family followed and insulted and his life made more miserable than that of a black slave before the war. If he drives a nail to repair the house or barn the carpenter's "union" hounds him. He takes a pipe wrench to stop a leaking pipe and prevent damage to his property and the plumbers "union" does things to him. He cannot put a little mortar to a loose brick on his chimney or the bricklayers, plasterers' or hod carriers "union" is up in arms, and if he carelessly eats a loaf of bread that has no "union" label on it the bakers "union" proceeds to make life miserable for him.

So the white slave is tied hand and foot, unable to lift a hand to better himself or do the needful things without first obtaining permission from some haughty, ignorant and abusive tyrant of some labor union.

It would all seem rather like a comic opera, if it did not rob people of their freedom; that kind of work will not be permitted long in America.

Some smooth managers have built up the labor trust in the last few years, to bring themselves money and power, and by managing workmen have succeeded in making it possible for them to lay down the law in some cities and force workmen and citizens to "obey" implicitly, stripping them right and left of their liberties.

They have used boycotting, picketing, assaults, dynamiting of property and murder to enforce their orders and rule the people. They have gone far enough to order the President to remove certain citizens from office because the "Unions" weren't pleased.

That means they propose to make the law of the unions replace the law of this government and the union leaders dominate even the chief Executive.

This is a government of and for the people and no organization or trust shall displace it. But the unions try it every now and then, led by desperate men as shown in their defiance of law and support of law breakers.

The "union" record of assaults, crippling of men and even women and children, destruction of property and murder of American citizens during the past 2 years is perhaps 10 times the volume of crime and abuse perpetrated by slave owners during any two years previous to the civil war. We are in a horrible period of lethargy, which permits us to stand idly by while our American citizens are abused, crippled and murdered in dozens and

hundreds by an organization or trust, having for its purpose thrusting what it has to sell (labor) upon us whether or no.

Suppose an American in a foreign city should be chased by a mob, caught and beaten unconscious, then his mouth pried open and carbolic acid poured down his throat, then his ribs kicked in and his face well stamped with iron nailed shoes, murdered because he tried to earn bread for his children. By the Eternal, sir, a fleet of American Men of War would assemble there, clear for action and blow something off the face of the earth if reparation were not made for the blood of one of our citizens.

And what answer do we make to the appeals of the hundreds of widows and orphans of those Americans murdered by labor unions? How do we try to protect the thousands of intelligent citizens who, with reason, prefer not to join any labor union and be subject to the tyranny of the heavily paid rulers of the labor trusts?

Upon a firm refusal by Mr. Post to join this criminal conspiracy a general boycott was ordered on Grape-Nuts and Postum all over the country, which set the good red blood of our ancestors in motion, bringing forth the reply that has now passed into history: "We refuse to join any conspiracy of organized labor to ruin publishers, nor will we discharge any of our trusted employees upon the orders of any labor union. If they can make their boycott effective and sink our ship, we will go down with the captain on the bridge and in command."

This set the writers in labor papers crazy and they redoubled their abuse. Finally one of their official organs came out with a large double column denunciation of Battle Creek, calling it "a running sore on the face of Michigan," because it would not become "organized" and pay in dues to their labor leaders. The usual coarse, villainous epithets common to labor union writers were indulged in.

The result was to weld public sentiment in Battle Creek for protection. A citizens' association was started and mass meetings held. Good citizens who happened to be members of local unions in some cases quit the unions entirely, for there is small need of them there.

The working people of Battle Creek are of the highest order of American mechanics. The majority are not union members, for practically all of the manufacturers have for years declined to employ union men because of disturbances about 11 years ago, and the union men now in the city are among the best citizens.

No city in the state of Michigan pays as high average wages as Battle Creek; no city of its size is as prosperous, and no city has so large a proportion of the best grade of mechanics who own their own homes.

So the work people massed together with the other citizens in the organization of the Citizens' Ass'n with the following preamble and constitution:

Whereas, from 1891 to 1894 the strikes instigated by Labor Unions in Battle Creek resulted in the destruction of property and loss of large sums of money in wages that would have been expended here; and,

Whereas, these acts caused serious damage to the city and in a marked way delayed its progress at that time; and,

Whereas, since the year 1894 the citizens have been enabled, by public sentiment, to prevent the recurrence of strikes and Labor Union disturbances which have been prevalent elsewhere; and,

Whereas, the employers of this city have steadfastly refused to place the management of their business under the control of Labor Unions, but have maintained the highest standard of wages paid under like conditions anywhere in the United States, and hereby unanimously declared their intent to continue such policy; and the employees of this city, a large percentage of whom own homes and have families reared and educated under conditions of peace and the well-earned prosperity of steady employment, have steadfastly maintained their right as free American citizens to work without the dictation and tyranny of Labor Union leaders, the bitter experience of the past offering sufficient reason for a determined stand for freedom; and,

Whereas, the attitude of the citizens on this subject has been the means of preserving peaceful conditions and continuous prosperity in marked contrast to the conditions existing in other cities suffering from the dictation of Trades Unionism; it is therefore,

Resolved, that the continuance of peace and prosperity in Battle Creek can be maintained, and the destructive work of outside interference avoided under the combined effort and action of all our people by the formation of a Citizens' Association.

## CONSTITUTION.

## ARTICLE 1.—NAME.

## ARTICLE 2.—OBJECTS.

First—To insure, so far as possible, a permanent condition of peace, prosperity and steady employment to the people of Battle Creek.

Second—To energetically assist in maintaining law and order at all times and under all conditions.

Third—To protect its members in their rights to manage their property and to dispose of their labor in a legal, lawful manner without restraint or interference.

Fourth—To insure and permanently maintain fair, just treatment, one with another in all the relations of life.

Fifth—To preserve the existing right of any capable person to obtain employment and sell his labor, without being obliged to join any particular church, secret society, labor union or any other organization, and to support all such persons in their efforts to resist compulsory methods on the part of any organized body whatsoever.

Sixth—To promote among employers a spirit of fairness, friendship and desire for the best interests of their employes, and to promote among workmen the spirit of industry, thrift, faithfulness to their employers and good citizenship.

Seventh—To so amalgamate the public sentiment of all of the best citizens of Battle Creek that a guarantee can be given to the world of a continuance of peaceful conditions, and that under such guarantee and protection manufacturers and capitalists can be induced to locate their business enterprises in Battle Creek.

Then follows articles relating to membership, officers, duties, etc., etc., etc.

This constitution has been signed by the great majority of representative citizens, including our workpeople.

A number of manufacturers from other cities, where they have been suffering all sorts of indignities, inconvenience and losses from the general hell of labor union strikes, picketing, assaults and other interference, proposed to move, providing they could be guaranteed protection.

The subject grew in importance until it has reached a place where absolute protection can be guaranteed by the citizens of Battle Creek on the following broad and evenly balanced terms which guarantees to the workman and to the manufacturer fairness, justice, steady work and regularity of output.

The new-coming manufacturer agrees to maintain the standard rate of wage paid elsewhere for like service, under similar conditions, the rate to be determined from time to time from well authenticated reports from competing cities. The tabulated wage reports issued by the Government Department of Commerce and Labor can also be used to show the standard rate, and it is expected later on that this government bureau will furnish weekly reports of the labor market from different centers, so that the workman when he is ready to sell his labor and the employer when he is ready to buy, may each have reliable information as to the market or ruling price.

The new-coming manufacturer also agrees to maintain the sanitary and hygienic laws and to refrain from any lockouts to reduce wages below the standard; reserving to himself the right to discharge any employee for cause.

The Citizens' Association on its part agrees to furnish, in such numbers as it is possible to obtain, first-class workmen who will contract to sell their labor at the standard price for such period as may be fixed upon, agreeing not to strike, picket, assault other workmen, destroy property, or do any of the criminal acts common to labor unionism. Each workman reserving to himself the right to quit work for cause, and the Citizens' Association further pledges its members to use its associated power to enforce the contracts between employer and employee and to act en masse to uphold the law at all times.

The new industries locating in Battle Creek will not start under any sort of labor union domination whatsoever, but will make individual contracts with each employee, those contracts being fair and equitable and guaranteed on both sides.

Thus from the abuses of labor unions and their insane efforts to ruin everyone who does not "obey" has evolved this plan which replaces the old conditions of injustice, lockouts, strikes, violence, loss of money and property, and general industrial warfare; and inaugurates an era of perfect balance and fairness between employer and employee, a steady continuance of industry and consequent prosperity. The entire community pledged by public sentiment and private act to restore to each man his ancient right to "peace, freedom and the pursuit of happiness."

Other cities will be driven to protect their work people, merchants and citi-

zens as well as their industries from the blight of strikes, violence and the losses brought on by labor unionism run amuck, by adopting the "Battle Creek plan," but this city offers industrial peace now with cheap coal and good water, first-class railroad facilities and the best grade of fair, capable and peaceable mechanics known.

Details given upon inquiry of the "Secy. of the Citizens' Ass'n."

## Identification.

The public should remember that there are a few Labor Unions conducted on peaceful lines, and in proportion as they are worthy they have won esteem, for we, as a people, are strongly in sympathy with any right act that has for its purpose better conditions for wage workers. But we do not forget that we seek the good of all and not those alone who belong to some organization, whereas even the law-abiding unions show undeniable evidences of tyranny and oppression when they are strong enough, while many of the unions harbor and encourage criminals in their efforts to force a yoke of slavery upon the American people. As a public speaker lately said: "The arrogance of the English King that roused the fiery eloquence of Otis, that inspired the immortal declaration of Jefferson, that left Warren dying on the slopes of Bunker Hill was not more outrageous than the conditions that a closed shop would force upon the community. These men burst into rebellion 'when the king did but touch their pockets.' Imagine if you can their indignant protest had he sought to prohibit or restrict their occupation or determine the conditions under which they should earn their livelihood," and to assault, beat and murder them, blow up their houses and poison their food if they did not submit.

The public should also remember that good true American citizens can be found in the unions and that they deprecate the criminal acts of their fellow members, but they are often in bad company.

Salt only hurts sore spots. So, the honest, law-abiding union man is not hurt when the criminals are denounced, but when you hear a union man "holer" because the facts are made public, he has branded himself as either one of the lawbreakers or a sympathizer, and therefore with the mind of the lawbreaker, and likely to become one when opportunity offers. That is one reason employers decline to hire such men.

A short time ago inquiry came from the union forces to know if Mr. Post would "keep still" if they would call off the boycott on Postum and Grape-Nuts.

This is the reply: "The labor trust has seen fit to try to ruin our business because we would not join its criminal conspiracy. We are plain American citizens and differ from the labor union plan in that we do not force people to strike, picket, boycott, assault, blow up property or commit murder."

We do not pay thugs \$20 to break in the ribs of any man who tries to support his family nor \$30 for an eye knocked out.

We try to show our plain, honest regard for sturdy and independent workmen by paying the highest wages in the state.

We have a steady, unvarying respect for the law-abiding peaceable union man and a most earnest desire to see him gain power enough to purge the unions of their criminal practices that have brought down upon them the righteous denunciation of a long-suffering and outraged public, but we will not fawn, truckle, bend the knee, wear the hated collar of white slavery, the union label, nor prostitute our American citizenship under "orders" of any labor trust.

You offer to remove the restriction on our business and with "union" gold choke the throat and still the voice raised in stern denunciation of the despotism which tramples beneath an iron shod heel, the freedom of our brothers.

You would gag us with a silver bar and muffle the appeal to the American people to harken to the cries for bread of the little children whose faithful fathers were beaten to death while striving to earn food for them.

Your boycott may perhaps succeed in throwing our people out of work and driving us from business, but you cannot wrench from us that priceless jewel our fathers fought for and which every true son guards with his life. Therefore, speaking for our work people and ourselves the infamous offer is declined."

## POSTUM CEREAL CO., LTD.

## Note by Publisher:

The Postum Company have a yearly contract for space in this paper which they have a right to use for announcements of facts and principles, such as does not necessarily carry with it any editorial opinion.