

## LABOR VOTE WILL LINE UP FOR TENER

Republican Nominee Popular  
With Workingmen.

### FROM MILL BOY TO GOVERNOR

Former President of Amalgamated  
Iron and Steel Workers Tells of In-  
terest of Candidate in Wageearners.

[Special Correspondence.]

Pittsburg, Aug. 30.

Although the gubernatorial campaign in Pennsylvania has hardly gotten well under way, one fact has been demonstrated, and that is that John Kinley Tener, the Republican nominee for governor, is going to be one of the most popular candidates with the workingmen that ever ran on a state ticket.

This is not surprising to those familiar with his record and who have followed his course both in private and public life.

His whole history is that of a man who has worked hard himself and who is in full sympathy with labor by reason of his associations with the wage earners from his boyhood days.

Any one who, like Mr. Tener, had to begin at the very bottom of life's ladder and depend upon his own energy and resources to win success can appreciate his concern for the welfare of his fellow men, especially those who make up the great industrial army of this state and nation.

#### "From Mill Boy to Governor."

"From Mill Boy to Governor" is a slogan already heard among the enthusiastic admirers of a former worker in one of the great steel plants of western Pennsylvania, and as the canvass shall progress and the great body of the voters shall become more intimately acquainted with the career and the policies of the Republican nominee for governor, it is predicted that he will grow in popularity and strength with the inevitable result—an overwhelming victory at the polls on Nov. 8.

An idea of the enthusiasm with which the nomination of Mr. Tener is being received and of the reasons for the interest shown in his candidacy by representatives of organized labor

may be had from a chat with M. M. Garland, a former president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, who has known Mr. Tener for many years.

#### Appreciation of a Co-Worker.

"John K. Tener is essentially a self-made man," said Mr. Garland. "He has ever been interested in the cause of the workingman, and today classes among his very best friends men who have been and are high in the ranks of labor organizations.

"Tener's first occupation was as an errand boy and then as assistant shipping clerk at the mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, South Side, Pittsburg. He was then advanced to pay roll clerk. His associates were the men of the mills, and it was while he was employed at the plant of the Oliver, a South Tenth street, he formed very close friendships with Miles P. Humphreys, who had just retired as president of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, then in charge of the puddling and muck iron departments; the late William Weihe, then a puddler; "Jack" Davis, a well known boss roller, and others who were high in labor circles.

#### Once Ran a Locomotive.

"Tener spent most of his spare time in the mills and mill yards, and as a result he obtained a thorough knowledge of the practical end of the business. He soon mastered locomotive engineering and was often found on the engines in and about the plant and when a regular engineer was off duty on account of sickness he would take his place for weeks at a time.

"When Tener left the industrial field to take up base ball he was a firm believer in organization, and during the closing months of 1889 he with several other base ball players, joined in a movement which resulted in the Brotherhood of Base Ball Players, and which had for its object the betterment of the conditions then imposed upon the players, and the extent of this move has had its effect ever since.

#### Tener became a resident of Charleroi at its inception, and is known to nearly every man, woman and child in that town, and as the men pass by they address him as 'John,' and he in turn salutes them as 'Hello Bill,' or 'How are you, Sam?' as the case may be.

#### As a Friend of Labor.

"For several years he was engaged in the glass business at Buckhannon, West Virginia, where only union men were employed, and in all business in which he has been engaged or has had a controlling interest, the very highest wages have been paid. At the beginning of the strike at the Macbeth-Eyang glass factory at Charleroi,

the men appealed to Tener, and he was instrumental in securing a conference between representatives of the workmen and their employers. He was again called upon during a strike at the works of the Charleroi Coal company to intercede in behalf of the miners, and in this he was successful in assisting in an agreement satisfactory to both sides and winning the praise of the wage earners.

"Tener was sent to congress with the unanimous endorsement of the labor organizations in the Twenty-fourth district, he having declared for an eight-hour law. At the second session of the Sixty-first congress he introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of labor conditions in the mills and factories in western Pennsylvania, which went to the committee on rules, which body, as every one knows, was soon after the center of a bitter fight, resulting in the delay of this and other creditable proposed legislation. He is a firm believer in arbitration, as his close friends well know.

"Tener's political enemies have unsuccessfully endeavored to make political capital out of the story that when the Hughes injunction amendment was before the house of representatives he was recorded as 'not voting,' but they failed to add that at that time he was paired with Representative Taylor, Democrat, of Alabama, who was absent from Washington, as will be shown on page 9224 of the Congressional Record, and it would have been the height of discourtesy and dishonesty to have acted otherwise.

"While Tener has been liberal to all local charities his name has always been found among the contributors to the funds for the widows and children of the unfortunate men killed in the mines and factories, and more than one home has been brightened as the result of his generosity.

"I predict his election by one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate for governor in Pennsylvania."

#### A Boomerang.

"Call that art!" exclaimed a would be critic, pointing to a painting in a studio. "If that daub is a work of art, then I'm an idiot!"

"The latter part of your statement," rejoined the artist calmly, "would seem to furnish conclusive proof that it is a work of art."

#### Rivals.

She—John is a very considerate sort of fellow, isn't he? He (the rival)—Oh, yes, very! He has that keen tact and loving sympathy which a chauffeur displays toward a helpless cripple.—Life.

## MORE SMASHING.

Colonel Roosevelt Criticises  
Supreme Court Decisions.

### DENOUNCES SOME MUCKRAKERS

After Exploding in Colorado Capital  
Former President Starts on His  
Journey into Kansas—Important  
Speech Tomorrow.

Denver, Aug. 30.—Colonel Roosevelt while here did more smashing than he has done since he was president.

Before the state legislature, convened in special session, he criticised two decisions handed down by the supreme court of the United States.

Colorado legislators who have been fighting their own battles with Governor Shafroth out here listened to the colonel with interest. He asked them to be progressive, because, he declared a great democracy must be progressive or else fail. It was in the chamber of the house that Colonel Roosevelt shouted that he was against the muckrakers, who accused a man unjustly, and that he will go the limit in condemning the writers of the public press who tell untruths about political and social conditions. The only man more noxious than the corrupt public official, according to the colonel, is the corrupt newspaper and magazine writer.

The criticism of the supreme court did not utterly astound the legislators and the thousand citizens who jammed the house, but it did rather surprise them at this time. The Knight sugar case served Colonel Roosevelt as an example of the decision on a highly technical legal subtlety "which rendered exceedingly difficult for the nation effectively to control the use of masses of corporate capital in interstate business." He declared that it rendered it exceedingly difficult for the people to devise any method of controlling and regulating the business use of great capital in interstate commerce.

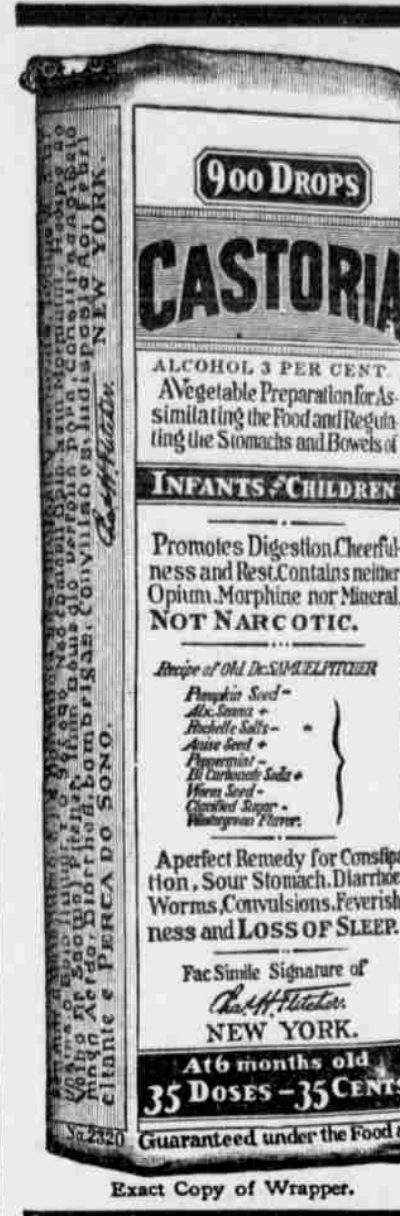
The New York bakeshop case was the other matter cited whereby the supreme court made the action of the governor and legislature of New York unconstitutional. They used the negative power of not permitting the abuse to be remedied, the colonel stated, lest men be deprived of their "liberty."

**No Pure Water.**  
Owing to the extremely solvent powers, pure water is never found in nature, the nearest approach being found in rainwater, which, as it is formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, is the purest that nature supplies, but in descending it brings with it whatever impurities are floating near the surface, which in the neighborhood of cities are always numerous; hence perfectly pure water is hardly to be found, even the artificially distilled being only approximately so.

**Long in Consideration.**  
The prospect of the Cape Cod Canal now under construction antedates the revolutionary war.

**Of No Value.**  
Cowards do not count in battle; they are there, but not in it.—Euripides.

**Chigger Has Multiplied.**  
Since its introduction from America the chigger has spread far and wide along the west coast of Africa and is now a greatly dreaded pest.



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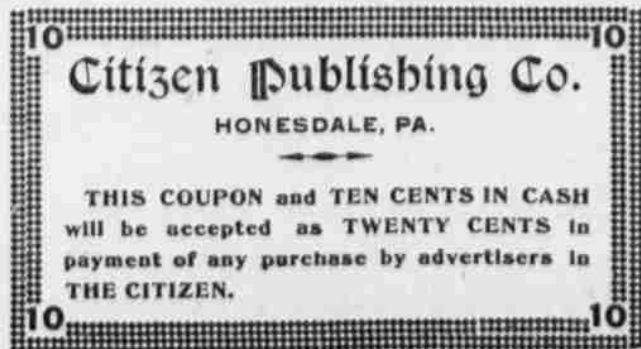
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