

F. Yes I do, we are honest in our opinions and do the best we can.

us. Young man a fakir is one who performs tricks or misrepresents things, now you have told us that you were a socialist when you are a democrat, you tell us that you do not believe that the "simple" trade union can, in any way, help the wage workers yet you accept \$1,440 a year, drawn from the sweat and blood of the workers, to ride in pullman cars and bunco the workers into a useless organization, for the purpose of battenning on them, instead of advocating the solidarity of the labor movement organized into, a class conscious organization, the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. Oh no, we are not harsh enough, the appellation is a mild one for such as you. But your days are numbered. With Sammy fleeing from Hartford P. J. Maguire in the dump and the Kidd not able to meet us in public debate you will soon be a thing of the past, "with none so poor as to do you reverence". The laboring masses are patient, but when aware of their rights and conscious of their power the world is theirs.

ARM HAMMER

That the "closed shop" is illegal and un-American was the conclusion reached by John Hibbard of the John Davis Company in a paper read before the meeting of the American Economist association at the University of Chicago yesterday.

Mr. Hibbard represented the side of the employer in a discussion in which the side of the unionists was represented by Thomas Kidd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, and Professor John R. Commons of the University of Wisconsin and Professor John Graham Brooks, president of the American Social Science association discussed the subject from the standpoint of the disinterested scholar. Mr. Hibbard not only denounced the "closed" shop as un-American and illegal, but also said that it was important that organization of employers effect a rigid enforcement of the statutes against conspiracy which the unionists continually violated.

Mr. Hibbard also objected to the minimum wage scale advocated by the unionists and said that it kills competition and ambition.

Closed Shop Is Defended.

Professor John R. Commons defined the closed shop as labor's protective tariff. "The closed shop is a necessity for the self-protection of the wage earner," he said. "In many cases the maintenance of the life of unionism depends upon the maintenance of the union shop. It is sometimes asserted that American, like British, unions should place more reliance on benefits, reserve funds and insurance policy features. Americans do not have a long period of apprenticeship which prevails in England, except where it has been established by the union shop. The trouble here is that the great influx of foreigners makes this sort of a shop impossible. Cheap foreign labor would soon drive out the apprentices and the unity of the shop that is its essence in England would be destroyed. "The minimum wage scale is the product of unionism and has served to protect the laborer from cheap child labor; the closed shop is a product of unionism and has served to force just demands from unwilling employers. Both have been essential to establish safe industrial conditions.

"On the other hand, employers' associations are essential to protect the interests of the employers from excessive and unjust demands of unionism. Both are essential and without them the industrial system will go wrong."

Kidd Opposes Nonunionists.

Thomas Kidd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, described the men who take strikers' places as the "hope of the open shop and as industrial traitors and modern Judases." He argued that if the employer is to be the sole judge of working conditions there never will be freedom.

"Such absolute power," he said, "can not last and this applies just as well to the unions that draw up an ultimatum which the employer is forced to sign through threats to strike.

"Unionists have tasted the joys of higher living and they mean to maintain that standard in spite of the opposition of those who by their greed and avarice seek to debase American manhood on the plea of cheaper production."

The evening session of the meeting was given over to the American Historical association and at a meeting held in Mandel hall at the University of Chicago papers were read by Professor Charles Colby of McGill university, Professor Henry Bourne of Western Reserve, Professor Isaac Cox of the University of Cincinnati and Professor Ettore Pais of the University of Naples. Professor Pais, who is a leading writer of Roman history, declared that the American must write the true history of the Roman people. He maintained that the true history of the Romans never has been written and little is known of their ideas and ideals in general. "It remains for the astute American historian to write this," he concluded.

After the evening session a smoker was given for the members of the three associations at the Hotel Del Prado. At the same time Mrs. Mary J. Wilmarth and Mrs. James Westfall Thompson entertained the women at a reception at the home of Mrs. Thompson, 5747 Washington avenue. The sessions of the associations will conclude this afternoon.

AUGUST 24, 1891.

HAVE NEW COLORS NOW

ENTERTAINMENT BY WOODWORKERS

Reception and Ball Given to Delegates Who Have Just Returned from the Annual Convention and a Handsome Banner Presented to Union No. 7.

At West Twelfth Street Turner Hall the Machine Woodworkers' International Unions Nos. 4, 7, 9 and 12 gave a grand reception and dedication ball to the delegates who had been attending the second annual convention. The members of the different unions assembled at the hall shortly after 2 o'clock and, headed by a band, marched along Twelfth street to Blue Island avenue, thence to Harrison street and from that point north on Halsted street to Twelfth street and back to the hall. There were over two hundred men in line and they presented a fine appearance. The marshals for the different unions were: No. 4, Frank Framik; No. 9, Eliert Dicks; No. 12, Thomas Gardiner, and No. 7, M. S. Peyton. On reaching the hall John Sullivan, president of Union No. 7, took the chair and briefly announced that the feature of the afternoon would be the presentation of a banner to Union No. 7 and that Thomas T. Kidd, of Denver, the international secretary, would make the presentation. In his address Mr. Kidd said that a few years ago there was no organization of woodworkers, and no thought of one. Now there were organizations all over the land from Maine to California, and from Minnesota to Texas, and it only remained for them to work vigorously and they would have an organization in every state and territory. No class of men needed an organization more than the woodworkers, for no class was subject to so much danger. Seventy-five per cent of them were maimed or mutilated in some way or other. The bricklayer and stonemason, who work in comparative safety, get \$4 per day for eight hours, and he was glad they did, while the machine woodworkers only get a miserable pittance of \$1.50. The condition of those who work in meat shops of Boston should be a warning to them, and they should organize and stand together in order to keep their wives and families respectably. The object of the meeting, he continued, was the dedication and presentation of a banner to Union No. 7. Flags and banners were, as a rule, the emblems of war, and the banner presented to-day would be an emblem of war—not a war of bloodshed but war on the social system which kept women and children working in filthy dens; on the capitalists who have no respect for the workingmen, except for what they can get out of them; a war on those who make the world a place of torment for the many and a heaven for the few.

The War Must Be a Peaceful One.

He hoped that every member of the union would be true to the banner and would honor and respect it as they did their lives. If they were to have war he trusted it would be a peaceful war, one that would elevate the workingman and not ruin the country, a war against boodle legislation and enforced poverty. Mr. Kidd then handed the banner to the standard-bearer and exhorted the members of the union to stand by it and they would have no cause to be ashamed of it.

President Sullivan accepted the banner in a brief speech.

The banner, which is a very handsome one, was the gift of some of the members and a few friends outside the union. It is made of red and blue and white silk, heavily embroidered and fringed with gold. In the center on the white ground is a circular saw in silver and on it in gold a rule, calipers, and wrench, with the motto: "In Union Is Strength. M. W. I. U. of America. Inst. 1890." On the banner also in gold letters is the inscription: "Machine Wood Workers' International Union of America. No. 7." The reverse is blue silk, with a similar lettering and the words: "Organized Sept. 9, 1890." A small shield of the national colors also appears on the banner.

T. J. Morgan also addressed the meeting, and said he was glad their secretary had told them they were to be engaged in war. They were fighting the battle for their bread and butter, for the education of their children and for everything worth living for. Within the last five years there had been 22,000 pitched battles between labor and capital, in which 1,200,000 men and women had been engaged. In protecting the banner they would not be kept to their duty by the fear of the guard house. They must do it voluntarily because they felt it a duty. The banner would not be borne into a contest amid the hurrahs of a populace eager to benefit by it, but they would be met with jeers, even by the men whom they were seeking to aid. They would not be met on their return from the fight by a cheering crowd or the booming of cannons and have medals placed on their hearts, but they must be content with the knowledge in their own hearts that they had done their duty. The speaker concluded with a scathing denunciation of the sweating shops in Chicago.

Addresses were made by James Skallerup, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly, and others, and adjournment was taken till 7 o'clock. At the evening meeting speeches were made by prominent labor leaders, and at the conclusion there was a ball, and dancing was kept up till 2 o'clock in the morning.

PRINTERS ON LABOR DAY.

Typographical Union No. 16 Completes

KIDD GIVES UP JOB.

After Fourteen Years' Service Retires as Woodworkers' Secretary.

Thomas I. Kidd, after more than fourteen years of continuous service as secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, voluntarily retired yesterday and will be succeeded by John G. Meiler, who was secretary of the Chicago Woodworkers' council.

Tomorrow night at 122 Lake street there will be a demonstration in honor of Clarence S. Darrow. William Abraham, M. P. of Canada and Judge James H. Caten of Denver will speak.

The United Garment-Workers sent out 50,000 circulars to the trade yesterday, reviewing the strike.