

RICH STRIKE BREAKERS

Farley and Bowen Two Conspicuous Examples.

ARE HEAVILY INSURED

Their Profits Come Mainly From the Increased Wage Paid Per Man Furnished During Strikes—Farley Says Men Join His Ranks Because They Need Work.

Strikebreaker "Jim" Farley has made his fortune and is paying the settled way for a life of ease. He is a horse lover and spends most of his time, says the New York Times, at his breeding farm at Plattsburg, N. Y., and makes occasional trips to Kentucky in search of fine stock. Farley is rich enough to maintain a suite of rooms at the Hotel Astor, on upper Broadway, in addition to the country home at Plattsburg, N. Y.

Harry H. Bowen, strike-breaker has made his thousands by fighting all over the country for corporations against unions. He served the Beef Trust in Chicago, his active campaign against the warring longshoremen on the docks of New York meted him a tidy fortune. Bowen has faced shots in the famous collar and cuff strike at Troy.

Farley and Bowen hold special insurance policies on their lives for \$100,000 each.

Strike breaking has become to chiefs of corporations a recognized business and they are in constant touch with men like Farley and Bowen. Railroads, street car companies,



JAMES FARLEY.

machine works and institutions employing large bodies of workmen keep strike-breaker cossacs on the payroll even in time of peace. The instant the suggestion of a strike is made the strike breaker boss is notified and sends his secret agents among the dissatisfied workmen. Then he begins to enlist men capable of working at this particular trade and holds them in readiness for a call. They are under pay while awaiting orders.

The handling of strikes is not planned in the offices of the corporation. Farley and Bowen each have offices in big buildings on upper Broadway, N. Y. Farley is content with a brass sign, having on it "James Farley Detective." Bowen screens his identity by the name "The Bowen-Post Co." Strike-breaking bosses, for obvious reasons are not anxious to be conspicuous.

The profits of Farley and Bowen come mainly from the increased wage paid per man furnished to break the strike. For instance, when the subway tie-up began some time ago the motorman's pay was \$3.25 a day and the guards and train hands got from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day. While breaking the strike Farley received \$5 a day to each man he furnished, in addition to \$1,000 a day for personally supervising and commanding the strike-breaking force. He pays his men \$2.50 a day. In less than twenty-four hours after the strike had been declared Farley had 500 men at work at an average pay of \$5 a day. The company fed and lodged the strike-breakers.

A wall street man whose insight into the workings of big railroads and car lines is unquestioned says Farley made \$130,000 clear profit breaking the subway strike. Farley says strike-breakers as a rule are men of good character and join his ranks because they are hard up for work. Bowen is reported to have 10,000 men in all parts of the country ready to serve him at a moment's notice. Bowen's list includes 250 women who were used in the shirt factory strike at Troy, N. Y.

Farley got into the strike-breaking business in a peculiar way. He ran a small hotel at Plattsburg, and while ill with typhoid fever he wandered off in a delirium and got rid of all his money. When he recovered he found himself in Brooklyn, broke while the B. R. T. strike was on. He got a job as a motorman and that suggested his present occupation. He has since broken strikes in Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Waterbury and many other cities.

Leaders of labor organizations are not asleep while the strike-breakers are plotting against them. They, too, watch the men who are ever ready to turn their unions into open shops. Organized labor has its trained cops watching men like Farley, Bowen, the Pickertons and others.

AGAINST WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Miss Phoebe Cousins Tells Why She Changed Her Views.

Miss Phoebe Cousins, of Washington, the erstwhile defender of women's rights, who earned for herself a national reputation for her work on the platform in advocacy of the ballot for her sex, has recanted, says the New York World.

Miss Cousins is no longer an advocate of equal rights for women; on the contrary she believes that the ballot in the hands of the fair sex would be an instrument of evil to the undoing of all good government in the United States.

Regarding her recantation of woman suffrage she said:

"I have watched the results of woman suffrage in the States where



MISS PHOEBE COUSINS

the ballot is given, and I find no material improvement in the moral, social or in legislative advancement. I was in Colorado in 1894 and saw the women voting for the first time under the Waite amendment, and they all voted as their party dictated, the party in the majority of cases being the husband or brother or sweetheart.

"I also saw one of the leading women of the W. C. T. U. abandon all her principles and seek to influence the votes of women for a man whose morals were so low that within six months after he was elected through the women's ballot, his wife sought a divorce.

"I do not believe that women are constructed by nature for the rough and tumble fight of the political arena. In art, education, philosophy, music, the drama and writing women have an opportunity for the uplifting of humanity; but in politics, never!

"I do not hold that women are any better morally than men, for they are not. There are just as many good women as good men, and no more. The laws of nature do not recognize any such distinction as one sex possessing all the virtues and the other all the vices. The daughter inherits from the father his attributes and the son from the mother, and in the final adjustment the cross-breed of goodness and devilry is equally divided between both.

"The time has not come, and I doubt seriously whether it will ever come when women will get the ballot. What can they accomplish should they get it? Nothing. Were the ballot granted to women it would mean nothing more nor less than a doubling of the vote they will never vote independently. Think of a wife or daughter voting different from the husband or father. It is highly improbable. Women are easily influenced, much more so than men, and whenever religion enters into the question they become fanatics of the worst kind and nothing can be accomplished by fanaticism.

"Women are not consistent. They do not look into the future and realize in what the acts of the present are apt to result. In some of the States where the women have the ballot I found foreigners selling to the highest bidder the votes of their wives and daughters, who know nothing and cared nothing about voting. What good is women suffrage in such a case? It is nonsensical, to say the least.

"Women's votes would never correct the evils that may exist in present day politics, for the reason that women do not act coolly, but are subject to wild enthusiasm over trivial as well as over momentous matters, and it would result in grave catastrophes to the nation if they had the power to put their foolish ideas into practice.

"No, I am through forever with woman suffrage. The more I look into the question the more I am convinced that it would be highly improper to give women the power to vote. I was at one time an advocate, and rather a strenuous one at that, of woman suffrage, but my ideas have changed wonderfully in the last few years, and I often wonder why I believed as I did.

"Women are easily influenced. They do not stop to think of the consequences of their acts and in their hands the ballot would become a most dangerous weapon and I for one never wish to see them have the suffrage. I have recanted for all time."

The Army Horse.
Kindness is the only way to get a horse to do what you want. If you are fond of your horse, your horse will become fond of you. You should teach your horse to stand by himself while you go scouting.—Army Graphic.

ABSINTHE RUINING FRANCE

Scientists and Legislators Join to Fight Alcohol.

INSANITY INCREASING

Strange Dietary of the Parisian Workman—50,000 Lives Destroyed Annually by the Drug—Decline in Population Due to It—Many Millions of Money Lost.

The annual cost of absinthe to France is figured at 731,000,000 francs or \$142,600,000. Spent for what? The leaders of the new temperance movement ask, and they answer, Just to kill us off.

Habits of intemperance have grown so in the republic of late that the newspapers, the medical profession, the magistracy and a large group of political leaders have taken up the question seriously. The result is the formation of a non-partisan political combination to secure legislation to check the evil.

The total prohibition of absinthe manufacture, sale, use is to be a feature of the programme. The diminution of the use of all alcoholic liquors will be a secondary aim. This will be approached by an effort to check the consumption of brandy by teaching the substitution of light wines and beers such as France used almost exclusively until the later '70s.

For some years there have been two anti-alcoholic leagues in the country. They were headed by men of science, M. Chesson, a chemist, and Dr. Legrain. Their methods were purely educational and they were not very friendly to each other. This year M. A. Delpech, a Senator from Arriège took up the agitation and effected a union of the two societies with great accessions of strength.

The great biulatory event of the day in Paris is the hour of the aperitif or the appetizer before the principal meal of the day. As the bells chime 6 o'clock all Paris that has the price flocks to the cafes of high and low degree. This is above all the absinthe hour. Perhaps 99 per cent of all the men in Paris have a drink of it at that hour, and no small fraction of the women to boot.

The habit is confined to no order in the social scale. The rich in their clubs or their homes and the day laborer all take the aperitif. Even those who do not use it any other time indulge this one time daily. It has to this extent at least become a sort of national mania.

All the familiar physiological details of the evils of alcoholism figure in the new Parisian crusade. The organs that it destroys and the diseases that it creates are described with all the familiar details of a New York public school text book. Statistics are abundant. One doctor says that of 2,192 cases of tuberculosis observed by him 1,229 were due to alcoholism directly and 881 to absinthe.

There were 10,000 insane persons in France in 1835; to-day there are five times that number, though the population has increased only one-sixth in number. Drink, and especially absinthe, is blamed for the whole disease. Above all, the decline of the population is put down to alcohol. One doctor (Legrain) has studied the history of 215 alcoholic families through 810 of their descendants. He found that 53 children were born dead, 121 died in earliest infancy generally of convulsions. There were 38 cases of physical debility, 65 of tuberculosis and 145 of mental alienation. This gave a total of 412 cases of absolute death or degeneracy, he says, due to alcohol, or more than 50 per cent.

The present consumption of absinthe for the entire country is about 30,000,000 quarts a year. The number of persons whose premature death it causes is set down at 50,000. The enormous financial loss to the country is arrived at by adding to the cost of the liquor the wages forfeited by the idleness it occasions and an insurance appraisal of 4,000 francs or \$800 for every life that it cuts short.

One paper gives the following statement as the daily dietary and expense record of thousands of mechanics:

- Three morning nips, 30 centimes (6 cents).
- One coffee and brandy, 55 centimes (11 cents).
- Two absintnes, 50 centimes (10 cents).
- Two bitters, 50 centimes (10 cents).
- Two maderias, 40 centimes (8 cents).
- Miscellaneous beverages, coffee and brandy, 75 centimes (15 cents.)
- Two absintnes and two brandies, 1 franc (20 cents.)
- Omelet, bread and cheese, 1 franc (20 cents.)
- Total of day's expenditure 5 francs, or \$1.

The arrangement of the drinks represent the history of the day, beginning with the eye openers and ending with the social glasses that bring the day to a close.

"What a tragic preponderance of poisonous drink over food!" is the comment of the journal that prints the table.

AMONG SUCCESSFUL MEN.

Characteristics That Have Made J. P. Morgan What He Is.

Morgan has retired from Wall Street" say the bulletins just as if such a course were possible to such a hardened campaigner. Still J. Pierpont Morgan has now rounded the seventy mark and finds the art of finding money slightly incompatible with the art of finding art in the museums and byways of Europe. And, by the way, the art of "finding" money has been the reason of the rise of the house of Morgan in the financial world.

"Morgan's office," said an old Wall street man, "is a financial hospital. You go around there after a flurry or a panic and you will find the 'paper' of about every house in the Street that has been in trouble. Morgan has long been the surgeon, medico and 'uncle' of the Street."

Mr Morgan began his business career in 1859 he was then 22 years of age and is now over 70—as a bank clerk in New York City. For ten years he remained in comparative obscurity, first as a salaried employee and later as a broker doing business in a very small way. In 1869 he attracted universal attention by taking hold of the reorganization of a railroad which had been wrecked by bad management, and in a short time putting it firmly



J. PIERPONT MORGAN.

on his feet again. From that date until quite recently, he has been one of the most brilliant financiers the world has ever seen.

This success was based on a method that was then new in the financial circles and in which he took day laborer all take the aperitif. Even those who do not use it any other time indulge this one time daily. It has to this extent at least become a sort of national mania.

Mr Morgan is perhaps the most cultivated of all the American millionaires, but the ordinary observer would hardly note its presence, for to the world he is brusque and domineering to the extent of absolute vulgarity. In person he presents a striking figure even at the age of 70. He towers arrogant, his voice usually harsh, rasping and nerve-racking. His one weakness is perhaps clothes—an English tailor of Regent street keeps him attired in glaring finery to dispel the foreign idea of the millionaire's vulgarity. His millions are being spent on art objects that go to enrich the Metropolitan Museum of Art; he owns six costly libraries and reads their contents.

One peculiar thing about Morgan's business principles may with profit be absorbed by the general reader. When forming the ship trust, the steel trust and other great consolidations, Morgan usually demanded and received cash for his services, taking only a minimum commission in stock. The solidity of the house of Morgan is a shining example of the benefit of cash business, whether one is dealing in millions or in shoe strings.

The Newest Railroad Ties.

The latest improvement in railroad ties is a combination of wood and metal which, it is claimed, solves the present difficulties. The amount of wood employed is quite small as compared with that entering into a full tie, and yet it is said to be sufficient to impart the same elasticity to the roadbed as is experienced when the wooden ties are used. In addition to this, the wood used in the combination is so protected that its life is greatly prolonged. This steel tie is of the same length as the wooden one, eight feet, and consists of steel channels five inches deep. The wood made use of is in the shape of bearings, which are two feet long eight feet wide and six feet deep and these form a solid foundation for the rails. The tracks are spiked in the usual manner. The wooden bearings becoming damaged by use or otherwise may be replaced by the removal of one bolt, without disturbing the tie. Its increased length of life as compared with the tie is due to the fact that it does not come in contact with the ground.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

LACK OF ROOM IN JAPAN

Coolies in Hawaii Wretched and Half Starved.

CAUSE OF IMMIGRATION

Two Classes Come Here the Very Poor and the Better Class Among the Latter. Many Are Sick—It is Said a Jap Can Grow Fat on Three Cents a Day.

The Japanese question is one which is fast becoming one of the most important and vital questions of the present day and a great many people are divided in their views upon the subject says the Boston Post.

There have been several theories advanced as reasons for many Japs preferring this country to their native land, as we all know that the American patriot is approached only by the love which a Japanese has for the land of his birth, and of course it is not a little strange that so many of them would leave the sunny Japan for our colder and more conventional climes.

Here is the difficulty. The importations of Japs which we are receiving daily are of two classes. The poorest class, the very scum of the nation, who wish to make more money than they can make at home, and the better class, which are sent over by the Japanese government to learn the American manners and modes of warfare and likewise the condition of our army to-day.

The number of Japanese who have been pouring into this country and spreading over the interior is almost appalling, and there is no doubt whatever that they are more or less of an injury to the nation.

The way a Japanese can live is beyond all power of conception as it has been estimated upon good authority that a Jap can live and grow fat on 3 cents a day.

In the Hawaiian Islands where they have been imported in droves by contractors, their condition is most pitiable, yet they suffer much from hunger and overworking at home that they do not seem to mind.

There the Japanese women are imported in bunches to work out in the cane fields, and they labor from dawn till evening, receiving for their work but the merest necessities of life. The contractor furnishes them little tin grass huts, and from ten to twenty of them live out and sleep in a single hut. Their main food consists of "oreika," which is dried fish, which they soak in water, and 3 cents' worth of the all-evident "oreika" will last them two or three days. This together with a little rice and a loaf or two of lettuce constitutes their breakfast dinner and supper, day in and day out.

The Jap knows the value of his lungs and he uses them, and he knows the value of water and he drinks. What is more, a Jap knows how to drink water the best way to be of benefit to his body. He does not pour it down by the glassful like we do when in a hurry (and we are always in a hurry), but he takes it slowly, a sip at a time, and consequently his glass of water is both meat and drink to him.

The question of Japanese slavery in Hawaii is really very serious and very serious. The native and the white man cannot live and work for the small wage that is paid a Jap, and hence the Japanese are infringing on the rights of the others more and more. Worse than this these coolies are half starved by their masters.

Magnet Lifts Six Tons.

Electro-magnets are much used in connection with cranes and other conveyors for lifting heavy pieces of iron and steel. The Illinois Steel Company has a magnet weighing 1,200 pounds which lifts six tons. In Belgium magnets are used to lift tons of hot metal in foundries and rolling mills.

The power of the electro-magnet is regulated by the switch controlling the current. The magnet is lowered to the object needed with the current turned off. When the switch is closed the magnet next becomes active, holding the articles to be lifted while they are raised and transported to their destination. When they are lowered the switch is opened and the magnet immediately releases them. As the operator of the crane controls the action of the magnet through the switch, this one man can attend to all the details of transferring heavy metal objects. No assistant is needed to attach them to the conveyor or to release them when they reach their destination.

Safeguarding Their Railway.

The first task set for the new central office of the Prussian State railroads was a thorough examination of the rules and regulations of the different branches of the service, with a view to such a revision as would secure greater cleanliness and uniformity.

STATUS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Their Tendency Growing Toward Professional Institutions.

Not many years ago the state normal schools were glad to get students of any grade and from any source. Now it is said, they are quite willing to shake off their academic or high school features, and assume the role of purely professional or pedagogical institutions of the highest grade. And it is not denied that it is high time they were doing so, since, by their own confession, they have been sailing under false colors for many years by posing as normal schools when they were merely academies or semi-public high schools.

By way of explanation, however, rather than of apology the normal school authorities say their dual character of academy and normal school came about naturally enough. Most of them were originally small academies which developed gradually, in some cases very gradually, indeed, into their larger growth. This growth was so slow and the conditions such that the academy feature could not be dropped at once. It would have been suicidal to do so. Besides, the state could help only those institutions which helped themselves and, without the patronage of academic students, self-help was impossible.

The state institutions now claim to have reached a stage where they should furnish professional training only. Their managers seem to agree that merely academic instruction should be dropped or at least reduced to the minimum. That this desired professional status is rapidly being acquired is illustrated at the West Chester school, where the class of last year, numbering 167, had 97 high school graduates and 41 graduates of private schools or colleges, leaving but 29 whose only previous training had been in the grades below the high school. The presumption, however, that students entering the normal schools armed with diplomas from high schools, academies or so-called colleges, exempt them from academic instruction or that they are, as a matter of course, fitted for professional training only, is declared to be a very violent one, and often a case of misplaced confidence. One principal says:

"Owing to a lack of high schools in the past, the normal schools have been compelled to do the work of both high and normal schools. Has not the time now come when the normal schools should be relieved of this high school or merely academic work and be permitted to devote all their energies to the specific work of preparing teachers? Such a change would be more economical for the state since it is cheaper to educate pupils in high schools than in normal schools. It would benefit the high schools since it would retain in them for the entire course a desirable class of pupils that now take but part of the course before entering the normal and would bring to the high school many pupils that at present do not enter it at all."

The argument then continues by showing that the individual student would gain by this policy because his tuition is free in the high school and the time required for him as a boarding student in the normal school would be reduced from a third to a half. It winds up with queer specimen of "English as she is wrote," coming from a state normal school principal, who practically ranks as a college president:

"Of course the change from old conditions to new should not be made abruptly, but it should be made as speedily as possible." To all of which the other dignitaries say in effect: "Them's my sentiments, too!"—Pittsburg Gazette.

High Wages in Alaska.

"There is a wealth in plenty to be had in Alaska gold fields," said a returned traveler, "and there are a great many after it. The common laborer receives \$3 a day and his board, while the skilled mechanic receives a much higher wage. For instance, the carpenter, receives as much as from \$7 to \$8 a day with board, and other experienced tradesmen in proportion. The cost of living, however, is correspondingly high. A sack of potatoes weighing 100 pounds sells for \$4.50; so does also a sack of apples of the same weight. Refrigerator chickens sell for 30 cents a pound and beef of all kinds brings 25 cents a pound. Rents are high, a two-room cabin bringing from \$18 to \$20 a month.

"For carrying the mail from Valdez to Fairbanks, a distance of 500 miles, the contractor receives \$64,000 for eight months' work. This may appear enormously high, but when one is acquainted with the service that is required the compensation seems only within reason. The contract covers eight months of the year from October to May, inclusive, the mail being delivered the other four months of the year via St. Michaels and up the Yukon River. The rates for passengers over the stage route during the eight months of the year is \$150 a passenger, exclusive of meals, which must be purchased at stations for from 75 cents to \$2 a meal."—Baltimore Sun.

Work of Lightning.

During a thunderstorm a remarkable incident happened at a house near Deal, England, the lightning imprinting a perfect photograph of a flower vase on a mirror before which it stood.