

to \$2 per day and wanted them to go to work. The men notified President Dolan of the action and he ordered them to wait until an agreement was reached. A conference was immediately called at which Andy Rock appeared as the legal representative of Welsh and John Vaughn was on the scene for the Longshoremens' union. After both sides had prepared their briefs they went to the Silver King hall to confer with the union as a body.

The hall was packed full of strikers and a hot time resulted. The Longshoremens' union presented stipulations for Welsh to sign. They wanted in consideration of calling the strike off the sum of \$2 per day for the steady crew and 30 cents per hour for all labor outside of the flour sheds and at the sheds 25 cents per hour. They also demanded that the union be recognized and that the preference in hiring men be given to those brought forward by the union though Welsh was to be given the privilege of hiring non-union men when no others were obtainable. They also demanded that all of the steady gang be paid in full to date and that the men hereafter hired by the day be not required to sign a contract to work until the close of navigation and furthermore that they be not worked anywhere outside of the Eastern Minnesota flour sheds.

Welsh thought this too iron clad an agreement and refused to sign. He granted the raise of the scale and all of the financial propositions, but refused the last clause. Under the contract by which the steady men were hired last spring they agreed to work the season through for \$1.75 per day. In event of their striking they were to forfeit two weeks pay, which was always held back on them. This now amounts to \$1,588, which is forfeited to Welsh according to the terms of the agreement.

The men demanded in their stipulations of settlement the payment of this money. Welsh said he would do so, but he on his side demanded a contract from the men which would protect him from another strike for even higher pay. His offer is to withhold the \$1,600 until the close of navigation as a deposit for good faith and then pay it. Both sides are deter-

mined not to give in and it looks like a deadlock.

Welsh has been importing men from St. Paul and Minneapolis to take the place of the strikers and with but few exceptions the men have refused to go to work on learning that there was a strike on. This action of Welsh was the means of causing considerable dissention among the citizens generally, and a communication was sent to the mayor from the union asking assistance to stop the employment of non-resident and non-union workmen by Welsh. In response the mayor issued a call for a special meeting of the common council to consider the communication, which took place last Saturday when the situation was discussed pro and con. The outcome of the meeting was the unanimous adoption of the following resolution which was introduced by Alderman Brennan:

"Whereas, it satisfactorily appears to the mayor and common council that there now exists a difference as to the price of wages which shall be paid to the members of the Longshoremens' union in the city of Superior, and W. P. Welsh, who has the contract for the handling of the freight at the Eastern Minnesota flour sheds, flour mills in the city of Superior and the merchandise docks; and,

"Whereas, the Longshoremens' union has demanded that the said W. P. Welsh pay the union scale, which he has refused to do except under conditions, which we deem are not just; and,

"Whereas, the said W. P. Welsh has shipped in men from outside cities to take the place of the union men, said men so shipped in being non-union men and non-residents of this city, now therefore,

"Be it resolved, by the mayor and common council of the city of Superior that we most earnestly condemn the action of the said W. P. Welsh in shipping in non-union laborers from outside of the state to take the places of resident union men.

"Be it further resolved, that the mayor and other proper city officers be and they are hereby authorized to use their moral influence to prevent the further importation of outside laborers to this city.

As yet, however, not a man has returned to work, and but very few of the imported men are working. The strikers are behaving themselves in an orderly manner and are very jubilant over the prospects of an early settlement. The state board of arbitration are in the city, and express a hope of being able to meet the present trouble without much difficulty.

Brotherhood of Man.

D. M. A.

As I read the above words I think to myself what a great amount of meaning those three words contain, and what a great amount of suffering might be alleviated if they were carried out.

The words of Christ, when he said, "Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do unto you," convey to us that great principle which is combining all the workers of the world together into that great brotherhood—which is the trade union pure and simple.

Let us for a moment take a glance at the grandeur of one of the palaces on Fifth avenue, New York, and see the gorgeous display on the tables, which are filled with everything that wealth can procure. Look at the guests sitting around those tables laughing and jesting; we turn aside and look into one of the tenement houses and see men, women and children huddled together into one small room, where they must eat, work and sleep on the miserable pittance of from \$3 to \$4 per week. They have to work from fourteen to eighteen hours a day to procure that amount, while those of our first picture are spending more for the decorations of their tables than would pay the yearly wages of a large factory of workers as they are paid today. Is it any wonder that we think and say that the subject of our paper, which is so often preached from the pulpits of the churches, is a myth and that there is no such thing as the brotherhood of man?

The trades union movement, however, is teaching us that it is a reality and not a myth. We can practice the brotherhood of man every day of our lives. Nearly all of the labor organizations are commencing to practice this doctrine by purchasing no article that does not bear the imprint of honest labor, and that is the label of the different trades unions. Here we can put in practice our teachings, and by so doing help to unionize all the workers of the world, and also make each and every one know that they are not living for themselves alone. This selfish principle of living for ourselves has been the downfall of our social and industrial system and has brought us to the state of slavery by which we are now oppressed.

We can practice this brotherhood; therefore, let us beware, in the future, that goods shall not be purchased by us that do not bear the union label. By doing this we shall be better able to keep diseases from spreading, as at present. We shall also be able to make the words of the Scotch poet, Burns, a thing of the past when he said:

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."

So I urge that all the workers will unite and those who are united will not rest on their oars, but will press forward with greater energy to make the words of our subject a reality and not a myth, as they are at present.