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WESTERN MINERS ARE VINDICATED AT LAST

WERE CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY TO BLOW UP MINE.

Men Are Finally Acquitted—Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners Association Cannot Prove Their Case—Peabodyism is Becoming More and More Ridiculous Every Time it is Aired in a Colorado Court.

DENVER, Aug. 11.—The jury in the case of Foster Milburn, charged with complicity in the Sun and Moon explosion, brought in a verdict of not guilty last week Thursday afternoon, at Central City, Colorado. The jury was out but a few minutes over an hour. The arguments were completed a little before three o'clock. As soon as the verdict acquitting Milburn was announced, a number of those in the court room pressed forward and shook his hand. The judge immediately discharged him. While the acquitting of Milburn ends all of the Sun and Moon dynamiting cases.

After the jury had retired at three o'clock District Attorney Thurman arose and addressing Judge De France, stated that he desired to nolle the cases against Ralph Sanborn, Frank Napoli and Joe Carbenetti.

On July 28 of last year an explosion occurred which destroyed the transformer house of the Sun and Moon mine, situated in Gilson gulch, near Idaho Springs. The next day some fourteen miners' union men were deported from town by the Citizens' Alliance while several others were arrested and taken to Georgetown. This series of troubles was the termination of a strike which had occurred at the Sun and Moon mine the Friday preceding, and followed by a labor strike between the Citizens' Alliance and the Miners' Union.

I December last John E. Chandler, Foster Milburn, Ralph Sanborn, Frank Napoli and Joseph Carbenetti were tried at Georgetown on the charge of conspiracy to blow up the Sun and Moon, and after a trial lasting several weeks and costing some \$4,000 they were acquitted.

On June 22 last John E. Chandler, who has been secretary-treasurer of the Idaho Springs union was brought to trial and after a trial lasting seven days he was acquitted.

The verdict in the Milburn case thus concludes a long trial and a very expensive one to both Gilson and Clear Creek counties. The result of the trial is a vindication of the Western Federation of Miners, as in these cases the Citizens' Alliance and mine owners, who virtually represented the prosecution, attempted to show that the Federation was implicated in the dynamiting.

FOREIGN CAPITALISTS NOT LABOR TO BLAME

SOME NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN COLORADO STRIKE SITUATION.

Foreign Capitalists, Not Foreign Laborers are to Blame—Colorado Springs is American Residence of Many Wealthy Englishmen—Oppressors of Labor Have Well Defined Object for Distorting the Facts.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 11.—It was falsely asserted by some of the daily papers that the troubles in Colorado were due to workmen of foreign birth, when all knew that 90 per cent of the miners were native born Americans. But the oppressors of labor know what effect can be produced by making the charge that the people they are robbing and abusing are only "foreigners."

The troubles in that state are, however, due to a foreign element, though the boot is on the other foot, as the Republican of this city shows. Says this paper:

"Colorado Springs, Colo., is the American residence of many English capitalists, who have mining interests throughout the gold and silver state. For a number of years wealthy and aristocratic Colorado Springs has gone under the name of 'Little London.' Shortly after the 'gold strike' in what is known as the Cripple Creek district was made, English capital got control of the wealth underlying that district. The world is familiar with that district's vast resources of wealth. The same 'Little London' influence, mine operators backed by a despotic governor, is believed to be responsible for the deadly warfare, the reign of anarchy now existing in Teller county."

RAILROAD MEN WILL PICNIC AUGUST 20

Great Northern railroad employees are completing arrangements for the proposed excursion August 20 to Grand Rapids, Minn. The committee of management will secure no fewer than 10 coaches besides a baggage car the latter to be used for lunch baskets. The excursionists will embark at Superior about 7 o'clock in the morning leaving Grand Rapids for return about 6 in the evening. The mayor of Grand Rapids has promised the visitors the freedom of the town, while the beautiful park will be thoroughly cleaned up for their reception. A brass band will meet the excursionists at the Grand Rapids depot, and escort them to the picnic grounds.

BISHOP FALLOWS COMES TO AID OF STRIKING BUTCHER WORKMEN

Venerable Clergymen Investigates Strike and Finds That the Union Employees Have Been Suffering Many Wage Wrongs—Call Packers to Strict Account for Their Action.

Finds That Laborers Secure an Average Wage of \$5 and \$7 Per Week—Women and Children Forced to Work Beside the Husband and Father to Keep Wolf from the Door.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 11.—"Live and let live."

Preaching to this practical text, Bishop Samuel Fallows, in the pulpit of the St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Sunday pleaded the cause of the strikers.

He spoke from personal exhaustive investigation, for during the past week the Bishop delved incognito into the heart of the stockyards and penetrated into the recesses of the strikers' humble homes.

Brotherly Love His Keynote. Brotherly love was the keynote of his remarkable discourse, and he called upon the employers to embrace the opportunity still open of giving their workmen a chance to live decently.

The Bishop deplored conditions that compelled the employment of wives, who ought to be at home, and of children, who ought to be in school, calling them ungodly and unmanly.

"The employer must live," declared the eloquent divine, with his hands extended dramatically, "but he must LET live, or be untrue to God and man."

"I found the laborers were receiving an average of from \$5 to \$7 a week," he said. "Women and children were forced to work beside the husband and father to keep the wolf from the door. By working full time, which they were unable to do, the laborers could make but \$8 or \$9 a week."

Conditions Radically Wrong. "These conditions are radically wrong. The employers should pay their fellow men enough to live and to have a home worthy of the name."

Bishop Fallows said that from brotherly love and in defense of the American home the condition of the stockyards worker should be improved. He said that from his investigation he

BLACKLIST IS AIDED BY A KEY CARD SYSTEM

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION STOOPTS TO DISGRACEFUL METHODS.

Secretary Job Evolves Nefarious Scheme to Prevent Every Prominent Union Man and Agitator from Securing Employment. Blacklist Will Be Extended to Those Who Do Not Vote to Suit the Employer.

CHICAGO, August 11.—In line with the blacklist method, or key card system of the Metal Trades Association of Chicago, as already described in these columns, F. W. Job, an attorney in the employ (at a fabulous salary) of the Allied Employers' Association of this city, has evolved a nefarious scheme to prevent every prominent union man and agitator from obtaining employment.

The scheme is best told in the words of men on the ground. The following is taken from a Chicago paper:

According to Chicago labor officials the new employment agency opened by F. W. Job & Co., at 328 Dearborn street, contemplates the most gigantic blacklist of working men ever conceived. L. W. Straube, secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, declares that the blacklist will not only prevent organized working people from securing employment, but, with connecting agencies in all the cities of the country, will make it impossible for anyone to escape its effects.

He also asserts that the blacklist will be extended to those who do not vote to suit the employers' associations and alliances.

"There are already a number of these agencies in different cities," said Secretary Straube. "In a short time at least 100 of the largest cities will have similar agencies. All applicants for work will be required to give a full history of their lives and their age, and the color of their hair and eyes will be kept on record and, if necessary, the Bertillon system of identification will be introduced to prevent officials being deceived by working people."

"None of the members of the employers' associations will employ a workman who cannot produce a 'character' from those agencies. If strikes are called in one city, the agencies in all other cities will be drawn upon for strike breakers."

An Exclusive Scrap. From the Indianapolis Journal: "The unspokeable 'Turk' isn't in the war. 'No; just the unpronounceable Russian and untroucesable Jap.'"

SOME TOUCHING QUOTATIONS FROM SERMON OF BISHOP.

When the mother and the children must work side by side with the husband and father to keep the wolf from the door something is radically wrong.

It is the devil's political economy to buy human flesh and blood in the lowest labor market and sell its products in the highest demand market.

There are many ways to end this controversy. More brotherly love in the hearts of these men (the packers) for one another would long ago have brought about a settlement.

Let the workman live. Pay him enough to have a home worthy of the name.

I found the laborers were receiving an average of \$5 and \$7 per week. This is not a living wage.

The employer must live, but he must let live or be untrue to God and man.

Unionism is the very salvation of labor. Perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping benefit of the sacrifices and labors of his union brethren, and he ought to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them.

He would not attempt to pass judgment on the technical questions at issue, but that he would continue his visits this week.

The wealthy employing packer and the imported strike breaker both were condemned in the pulpit discussion of the strike.

"It is a palpable violation of these principles," said the Bishop, after urging the Golden Rule, "on the part of the employers, who have been amassing millions through the toil of their fellow men, to pay men having wives, mothers and children to support an average of \$5 and \$7 a week."

In declaring himself an advocate of trades unionism the clergyman urged that the organized labor man does not infringe on the constitutional rights of his non-union brother, but he added:

"Unionism is the very salvation of labor. Perish every effort to destroy it. The non-unionist is reaping the benefit of the sacrifices and labors of his union brethren, and he ought to recognize the sacredness of his obligation to them."

Bishop Fallows urged his belief that it is the duty of ministers to more fully understand the needs of the workers and their problems, and to investigate and take an active hand in such affairs. He said in part:

"Miss Jane Addams, in a recent interview, is reported as giving an opinion.

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WEAVERS ASK AID IN FIGHT AT FALL RIVER

SEND CIRCULAR TO UNION LABOR THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Textile Workers Issue an Appeal for Financial Support in Their Struggle Against Further Reduction in Pay Scale. Voluntary Assessments Are Made by the Spinners of Rhode Island. Ten Per Cent Cut.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 11.—President Golden and General Secretary Hebbert of the United Textile Workers of America, who are conducting the gigantic strike at Fall River, send out yesterday a circular which reads in part as follows:

"As no doubt by this time you are well aware your brother and sister workers in Fall River are engaged in a just fight for a living wage after many encroachments had been made upon them from time to time and after submitting to a ten per cent reduction seven months ago, they are again confronted with a reduction of 12 1/2 per cent in wages."

"They decided to strike against such cruel and unjustifiable treatment and have succeeded in completely closing every mill that proposed to reduce wages. There are about 25,000 operatives involved in this strike and about 7,000 of them members of our national body."

"After carefully considering the matter we have decided to make an appeal to members instead of placing an assessment on them, as we are entitled to do according to the constitution. The spinners of Rhode Island have voluntarily assessed themselves \$1 each, to be paid weekly, to aid the strikers."

DENVER 'VARSITY' MAN OUSTED BY PEABODY DENVER, Colo., Aug. 11.—Because of his views on the enforcement of the laws by Governor Peabody, Professor Joseph Reed, one of the most widely read and prominent historians in the West, has been expelled from the University of Denver.

FREEDOM IS A NATURAL LAW, SAYS H. S. BIGELOW

ANSWERS STATEMENT MADE BY PROMINENT CHICAGO PREACHER

Dr. Gaunilius States Man Has Always Been Obligated to Fight for His Liberty, that the Declaration of Independence was Written Under Intense Excitement—Bigelow Makes Strong Answer.

A Chicago preacher declared the other day: "There never was a more interesting falsehood than 'all men are born free and equal.' Freedom is something to be won. Men are not born free."

These words were taken from the public press. He may have qualified them. But as they stand they seem to assume that either the authors or the readers of this declaration are fools.

The men who put their names on that declaration well knew that might be signing their death-warrant. They understood quite as well as this preacher that freedom had to be won.

What made them great was the conviction that under God, they were entitled to their freedom, and that the men who tried to rob them of it were offenders against heaven's laws.

A century and a half removed from the bullets of the redcoats, does this preacher stand in his pulpit in security and tell our youth that the men who bequeathed them their liberties palmed off upon the world interesting falsehoods which should be outgrown.

There were greater need that preachers should earnestly commend to our young men the eternal principles of this declaration. What does it teach? Freedom is a natural law, and the moral obligation rests upon human government to respect that law. It means that man's soul needs freedom as much as his body needs food. It means that liberty is a necessary condition of man's moral welfare. Every page of history bears witness to this fact. The centuries are eloquent with warnings to those who ignore it.

If we know anything about God, we know that he intended man to live in a state of freedom. If any obligation rests upon man, it is the obligation to respect his brother's freedom. Shame upon the men who, while walking in the light of the truth, have the hearts of their fellow men, the maxims of the Old World tyrants until they no longer understand the glory of that great declaration, which made the heart of man leap with hope when it was born, and which has sent a light down the centuries to guide nations now unborn.

This Declaration that all men are born free states as sober a truth as ever found its way into words. It does not declare the obvious absurdity that men are not born with different and unequal endowments; it was not referring to natural endowments; it was discussing political principles. It was disputing the right of any man to lord it over his fellows by means of unequal laws. When the children of queens are born with the stamp of royalty upon them; when the mine monopolist, the slave, his title deeds daily signed by Almighty God; when the unrighted tollers are born without stomachs, and the luxurious and the idle are born without hands—then we may know that Jefferson was wrong in asserting that men are born with an equal right to political justice, and with an equal right to determine the form of the governments under which they must live and work.

The child of an Astor comes into the world as naked as the wail of Five Points. Lard monopoly makes the difference. Nature does not starve one, and gorge another. Human law does that. To the stars above, men are brothers, heirs of a common bounty, children of the same impartial father.

That government which exaggerates the differences of Nature, making the strong stronger and the weak weaker, violates primary justice. This is the teaching of our immortal charter. It is the Golden Rule translated into politics. Let us teach our children to love it, that, all coming days it may be, as Lincoln said, "a rebuke and a stumbling-block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression."

HERBERT S. BIGELOW.

COSTS 44 CENTS TO BUTCHER STEER.

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—Homer C. Call, secretary of the executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen association, issued a long statement today in which he said that the cost of a steer against the packers. The first part of it was devoted to a recital of the events leading to the formation of the Butchers' unions in Chicago in 1900.

According to the statement the packers are now trying to reduce the wages of common laborers, who form sixty per cent of the union membership, from 18 1/2 cents an hour to the old rate of 15 cents. The average weekly wage, the statement says, is about \$6.50 a week. These figures, it is asserted, are compiled from reports from every killing room in the country. The statement also says:

"These reports show that the average cost of labor for killing and dressing a bullock, from the yard to the cooling room, is 44 cents. The average bullock weighs 700 pounds. The labor cost is but six one-hundredths of a cent per pound."

TOBACCO TRUST MEN INDICTED BY MASSACHUSETTS GRAND JURY

NEW ENGLAND BEGINS WAR AGAINST MODERN TYRANTS.

It is a strange coincidence that in Boston the first step was taken in the struggle to throw off the yoke from King George III. It was in Boston that Wendell Phillips first began his crusade against chattel slavery, and now it is in Boston where an effort is being made to destroy the power of the modern tyrant, the American Tobacco Company.

This marks the beginning of a bitter labor contest which is to be waged against the trust through out the state by the Independent Manufacturers' League. Organized labor will join with the league and victory is expected.

The trust is charged with committing the same crime as was practiced in Massachusetts, but no organization sufficiently wide awake to secure the passage of a law to prevent this unbusiness like and malicious practice.

Boston, August 11.—For the first time in the history of this state, three men, the representatives of the tobacco trusts in New England, are indicted by a grand jury for violation of the Massachusetts statute to regulate trade within the state.

Lloyd Mayhew of New York city, formerly of Boston, and New England manager of the Continental Tobacco company, Gideon D. Gifford of Brookline, New England manager of the American Tobacco company, and Abe Strauss of Cambridge, sales agent for the American Tobacco company, were indicted at the superior criminal session to plead to a series of counts found against them at the recent session of the Plymouth county grand jury.

The men were summoned to appear at court, but failed to do so. Officers tried to locate them in Boston, but without success, as the men had left town and gone to New York. Capiases were issued for the arrest of the men, and with their counsel, Junius Parker of New York, they appeared and pleaded not guilty.

Asked for Continuance. Lawyer Parker desired to have District Attorney French agree to a statement of facts which the lawyer had drawn up, but the district attorney declined, saying that the statement as drawn by the lawyer was not in accordance with the evidence which had been submitted to the grand jury. Lawyer Parker then found it necessary

to go to trial and asked the courts to continue the case until next October in order that the defense might prepare its case. This proposition was agreed to and the defendants were released on their personal recognizances of \$500 each.

This marks the beginning of a bitter legal contest which is to be waged against the tobacco trust throughout this state by the Independent Manufacturers' League, composed of tobacco firms outside of the trust.

The trust is making a determined effort to down the independent dealers and incidentally kill the union label of the Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' unions of the New England states and elsewhere, numbering the strongest in the country.

Openly Defied the Law. The three men who have been representing the trust in this section, Messrs. Mayhew, Gifford and Strauss, according to the grand jury, have been defying the law of this state.

The tobacco trust is composed of the American and Continental companies. They control 85 to 90 per cent of the tobacco, cigars and cigarette trade in New England. Prior to 1901 there had been a free and open competition in the trade, and jobbers and dealers handled all company goods which they desired.

That year the trust, realizing they held a virtual monopoly of the business made it a condition with the jobbers that they should sell all the goods of the independent companies.

How Jobbers Were Worked. The jobbers, it should be understood, have been and are the only means of dealing with the retailers, who order

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THREE TOBACCO TRUST REPRESENTATIVES WERE SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE COURT AND ANSWER TO SERIES OF COUNTS FILED AGAINST THEM BY THE PLYMOUTH COUNTY GRAND JURY.

They Failed to do so, and Fled to New York—Capiases Were Issued for Their Arrest—Finally They Agreed to Appear With Their Counsel and Pled Not Guilty to the Charge.

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AID TO MEAT STRIKE BY FLOUR CITY ASSEMBLY

MINNEAPOLIS UNIONISTS WILL ASK FOR UNION LABEL MEAT.

South St. Paul Meat Cutters Carry on a Systematic Campaign Against Packers—Secure Donations From All of the Twin City Unions—Organized Labor Contributing liberally—Pass Strong Resolutions.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 11.—Representatives of the striking packinghouse employees at South St. Paul are visiting the various local unions with a view of securing support in the controversy between the packers and their former employers.

Secretary Steep of the South St. Paul Packinghouse Employees' union spoke before the Trades Assembly Wednesday evening, reviewing the events leading up to the present difficulty and the actions of the union since. Mr. Steep made a favorable impression, and upon the conclusion of his talk the following resolutions were presented and adopted by the assembly:

Whereas, The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of the middle west are in the throes of a giant struggle with members of the meat trust, who are at present employing non-union men; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Trades and Labor Assembly of Minneapolis and Hennepin County goes on record as endorsing their label, and recommend to all union men and sympathizers that they buy no meat unless it bears the union label of said organization, and further assist them in any way we can; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each affiliated union, with the request that they take like action.

New officers were obligated and inducted into office by retiring President Dix, who, after President Hugh Jennings had taken the chair, made a neat speech, in which he thanked the assembly for past services and told the delegates that he expected to take his seat as a member representing the Pressmen's union.

Credentials were received from twenty delegates, representing twelve unions.

The Labor Day committee reported upon arrangements for the celebration of the holiday and asked the delegates to urge their respective unions to take a livelier interest in making the proposed parade a success. Unions not having paid the assessment levied by the joint committee were requested to forward the same to the treasurer of the committee as soon as convenient. The committee will meet at Alexander's hall tomorrow night.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 11.—The coal operators who refused to enforce the check weighing boss decision of Umpire Wright and caused a strike ordered affecting 80,000 mine workers in this district, backed down yesterday and offered to submit the point at issue to Judge Gray of Delaware, who was chairman of the Strike Commission.

They asked the miners to consent to that, but the latter asked for a week's time to consider the proposition before giving an answer.

The operators admitted that they did not object to the appointment of check docking and check weighing bosses in the collieries where a majority of the men desired them, but they did object to all the miners being required to share in paying these bosses their wages. This is the point it is proposed to submit to Judge Gray and is somewhat in line with a similar suggestion recently made by the miners' leaders.

The grievance of Cox & Brothers & Co.'s workers which threatened an immediate strike of the 5,500 employed, did not take long to adjust, the board agreeing that the suspended men should be reinstated and that they should receive half pay for the time lost.

HOW THEY DIVIDE UP. In a suit brought by the Guernev Foundry Co. against the Toller, a labor pander of Toronto, one of the company's witnesses was compelled to admit that they made a profit of \$15 to \$20 a day from the labor of each molder employed. And the molders received \$3 a day. The evidence is valuable as showing that if a molder got all the wealth he produced he would receive from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year. No wonder such manufacturers can afford to spend vast sums in fighting organized labor's demands for shorter hours and higher wages.—Saginaw Exponent.

ELECT LABOR MAYOR. The people of Phillipsburg, N. J., have elected Joseph H. Firth, a member of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, mayor of the city by a majority vote of over 300. Phillipsburg has a population of 21,000.

Subscribe for the Labor World, \$1.00 per year in advance.