

The intelligent, common sense workmen prefer to deal with the problems of today, with which they must contend if they want to make advancements, rather than to deal with a picture or a dream.—Gompers.

THE LABOR WORLD

FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE, ECONOMIC REFORM AND POLITICAL PROGRESS.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The working class movement to be most effective must be conducted by the workers themselves in the interest of the workers. It will not be dominated by the so-called intellectuals or butters-in.—Gompers.

Vol. 23. No. 43.

DULUTH AND SUPERIOR, JUNE 3, 1916.

TWO CENTS.

MILITIA VIOLATED GUARANTEES OF U. S.

Set Aside Every Safeguard of Individual Liberty in West Virginia Strike.

MILITARY COMMISSION SUBSTITUTED FOR COURTS

State Guard Order Severely Condemned in Senate by U. S. Senator Borah.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In a speech in the United States senate on national defense, Senator Borah showed how constitutional guarantees were ignored by the West Virginia militia during the recent strike of union miners in that state.

"I read you the order," said Senator Borah, "which was issued by the national guard of West Virginia, in which the constitution of the state, the constitution of the United States, and the statutes were suspended until such time as the adjutant general of the state of West Virginia should declare that they were again in effect. It abrogates all statutory and constitutional law and sets at naught every safeguard of individual liberty. Here is the order:

Might Impose Death Penalty.
The military commission is substituted for the criminal courts of the district covered by the martial-law proclamation, and all offenses against the civil law as they existed prior to the proclamation—

observe that—
all offenses against the civil laws as they existed prior to the proclamation of November 15, 1912, shall be regarded as offenses under the military law, and as a punishment thereon the military commission can impose such sentences, either lighter or heavier than those imposed under the civil law, as in their judgment the offender may merit.

2. Cognizance of offenses against the civil law as they existed prior to November 15, 1912, committed prior to the declaration of martial law, and unpunished, will be taken by the military commission.

"In other words, when the strike occurred the adjutant general of the state proceeded to suspend those fundamental principles embodied in state and national constitutions upon which this Republic and these states are organized. The right of trial by jury, the right to have a complaint presented against you upon the oath of some responsible citizen, the right to have an attorney and to produce witnesses, every semblance of common-law right was abrogated and annulled by the action of the adjutant general. Was it a mere official announcement? Did it die with the ostentatious display of power upon the part of the adjutant general? Not at all. After the riots had been going on for some 10 days and difficulties occurred and shootings had taken place between the rioters and the militia and one or two what they called battles had occurred, they proceeded, then, after having finished their shooting and their clubbing, to organize a court-martial, composed of the men who had been using the guns, and proceeded to try the rioters.

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POOR "TRUST BUSTED" COMPANY PROSPEROUS

NEW YORK, June 1.—The increased price of gasoline and other petroleum products is reflected in a sensational increase in the earnings of the Standard Oil company of New York for 1915, disclosed in its annual statement.

The net earnings reported by the company total \$15,761,663, an increase of \$8,025,744 over the previous year. The surplus for the year was \$9,761,633, as compared with \$1,726,000 in the preceding year. The total surplus increased from \$16,701,591 to \$26,463,254.

St. Paul Painters Win.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 1.—The Painters' union reports that it is enforcing its new wage scale, which calls for an increase of 5 cents an hour.

Other Complaining, Too.
A similar complaint is heard in other occupations. Though the pay may be reasonably good, the workers cannot put in full time. This hardship has been overcome partly in some occupations, notably in the building trades, by advancing wages

IMMIGRANTS NEED MORE THAN TALKS

Trade Union Potent Factor In Amalgamating Aliens Says Union Official.

CONDITIONS IN MILLS AND MINES SAP THEIR ENERGY

Disappointment of Immigrants Turn Their Good Motives Into Spirit of Revolt.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 1.—In an address before the convention of California Social Agencies, Secretary Scharrerberg of the state federation of labor told the delegates that the trade union movement was the most potent factor in the Americanizing of immigrants and that these aliens need more than patriotic talks.

Minds and Bodies Weakened.
"Herded into the mills and mines, working under conditions that weaken the body and destroy the mind, living in slums, shacks and bunkhouses, the immigrant's last condition is worse than his first," said the unionist.

"Because he is disappointed in his hopes and ambitions the immigrant turns from the spirit of Americanism and surrenders to the spirit born of the actual conditions of his life, a spirit of revolt against society.

"To meet this danger, numerous expedients have been devised. These methods have for their object the dissemination of patriotic sentiment by appeal to nation history and tradition, by teaching politics and civics and by various exercises calculated to inspire reverence for 'the flag' and to strengthen devotion to the things of which that emblem is the symbol.

"The patriotic address, the flag-raising exercises, the 'welfare work,' however well meant and however successful, their appeal to the emotions, leave untouched the real cause of the case, namely, the need to realize in practical ways the promised opportunity for liberty and full development upon the highest plane of social justice and equality.

Union Only Help.
"The labor union is the only movement of fundamental reform in the conditions of labor, the only movement that makes for Americanization by making for the establishment in the daily lives of the people of that sense of Americanism, the opportunity for full social justice.

"What a hollow mockery is all talk of Americanization unless the 'Americanizers' see to it that sufficient leisure is provided to enable the immigrant to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered. In this particular field of endeavor—shortening the workday—the labor union has been the pioneer and has maintained the leadership right up to date.

SHINGLE WEAVERS AT SEATTLE MAKE GAINS

International Officers Report Steady Success In Effort to Enforce Wage Scale.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1.—Officers of the International Shingle Weavers' union report steady gains in their effort to enforce a wage scale adopted at their last convention.

Compared with the past few years, shingle mills throughout the northwest are prosperous, but despite this fact the shingle weavers have been forced to call numerous strikes to remind mill owners of their last year's promise to pay the 1907 rates. The mill owners have been pleading that the high price of logs makes this impossible. The workers reply that flour and meat are also included in the high price list and that wages must be increased. As the shingle weavers have reorganized their union and are thoroughly united the employers are paying the new rates, rather than see their mills idle.

SENATOR CLAPP TELLS G. A. R. VETERANS OF PRESENT DAY DANGERS TO REPUBLIC

Senator Moses E. Clapp delivered a remarkable address in Duluth on Memorial Day to the veterans of the Grand Old Army of the Republic. The address was remarkable because of the fact that it breathed throughout the spirit of true democracy.

It is refreshing indeed to hear at this time such sentiments as were expressed by Senator Clapp. While a large number of our people are going mad over preparedness and running wildly over the border-line of militarism, Senator Clapp steps to the front and sounds a warning to the men that gave their all to preserve the republic and to maintain the ideals of a democracy.

Senator Clapp and The Labor World are not identified with the same political organization, but we are not very far apart on questions of principle. Senator Clapp has a vision. He is a true patriot. He is associated with no interest that is seeking to profit at the expense of the people. In the Senate of the United States he is trying his best, and most times he has succeeded, as much as could be expected of any man, to represent the best interests of all the people of Minnesota and of the country.

Senator Clapp's Memorial Day speech has been published in full in the daily newspapers. It is too long to reproduce in this issue of The Labor World, but there is contained in it so much food for thought that we are pleased to publish many of the most striking sentences which it contained:

"While you left us the priceless legacy of a re-united Republic, there came with that legacy another problem which your thinning ranks sadly admonish us cannot be solved by you, but must be solved by those who come after."

"This is the problem we inherited from you, whether we can preserve that virility of citizenship; that spirit, as distinguished from the mere form of free institutions; that genuine liberty which involves a justice and equality for all."

"To do this, we have to meet that tendency to decay incident to the extremes of abject poverty on the one hand, and the excess of wealth on the other, those twin forces which ever lead to a weak and degenerated citizenship; we have to meet that greed and its attendant lust for power to support its demands, which ever seeks to subordinate the hollow form for the real spirit of free institutions and enslaves the energy of mind and body under the guise of an over-lauded, but unreal freedom; we have to meet those forces which thrive upon the destruction of the morals of a people, for immorality and vice are incompatible with a strong and virile citizenship."

"As human progress has ever kept pace with the broadening of the human equation, as a force in government, it follows that the forces which weaken and demoralize citizenship, and subordinate the energies of the many to the purposes of the few must, to accomplish their purpose, destroy the real spirit of free institutions and leave only their shadow."

"The force which has always been arrayed against progress and the broadening of rights, has always sought to minimize the human equation with which it has to deal, and hence has ever been opposed to the spirit of real democracy, and well it might be, for a genuine democracy, one in fact as well as in form, is the surest guarantee of the morals of a people essential to a vigorous citizenship, and the surest guarantee of that justice and equality which lies not only at the foundation of human rights, but is the basic principle upon which real national greatness must rest."

"In the establishment of a real democracy we must meet the same force, that is, the same lust for power, which so sullenly retreated before the historic advance which led to free government."

"In the old struggle were the battle-ax and spear, later the cannon and musket, the scaffold and dungeon, while in this new struggle is involved that respectability which has always been the shield of reaction, the glitter and glamor of the dominion over property; its supposed power to withhold or bestow benefaction; its dwarfing of courage and enslavement of the mind."

"Already we have in this country too many who feel that the few should sit around the banquet board heaped so high that some crumbs must fall, that the gathering of such crumbs be regarded as a privilege bestowed upon the many. There are too many who, in fear and trembling, accept the crumbs forgetful of the basic fact that wealth is the product of the activities of all, although its gatherings may be due to the activities of the few."

"No great nation ever fell before external forces until first weakened by internal forces. In all ages a favorite instrument in the hands of that power which struggled against the advancing spirit of liberty was the dazzling picture of foreign conquest, ever so effectively employed to deaden the sensibilities of a people to the wrong and oppression visited upon them."

"Proud of our influence in the world-wide sphere of thought, purpose and development, as we have the right to be, let us not make the mistake of those who have gone before, but realize that our mission to the world and our duty to the world, grand and splendid as it may be, is secondary after all, to our mission in the development of a true democracy at home, and a duty to ourselves in preserving our institutions from those causes from which can be traced the wreck and ruin of empire in the past."

"So too, of our boasted world-wide industrial triumph. It may justly appeal to our pride to be told that the products of our industrial activities can be found everywhere, indicating the coming of a world-wide industrial supremacy, but such pride, laudable as it is, must not blind us to conditions prevailing in the great centers of industry."

"We cannot still the voice of protest, nor conceal the wreckage of humanity. We cannot efface the resentment born of industrial conflict, silenced for the time only by the show of armed force, merely by the boast of a world-wide industrial supremacy."

"If we would preserve the real spirit of free institutions, if we would preserve democracy in its real spirit—justice to all—we must realize that where there is an injustice, there is a human and not an abstract responsibility for such wrong or injustice."

"The very fundamental of democracy is the right of all to exist, with equal privilege and opportunity. If we are to reap the benefits of that human association called 'government,' all must participate in the making and administration of its policy."

"If we are to lift ourselves above the level of animal life, if we are to recognize that one man has a right which another must respect, we must abandon the cry which is the keynote of the mere brute existence the 'survival of the fittest.'"

"A genuine democracy must be found in the genesis of man's struggle for the form of free government."

"We must recognize in this struggle that it is a struggle for humanity. We must recognize that no man is good enough to be permitted to constitute himself the guardian of public welfare; that as free government is for all, it must be by all. We must recognize that man was no more created to serve a sacrifice to inordinate greed and unrestrained commercialism, than he was created to serve as a sacrifice to royal pomp and ambition."

"For selfish greed we must substitute patriotism and then we will discover that man, in the concrete is just as capable of establishing and maintaining a genuine democracy, as he was of establishing the form of free government."

"If there is a single chapter in our country's history which any patriot would wish to have forgotten, that chapter does not record a mistake of the American people, but records the abuse of power, or the betrayal of democracy at the hands of the few."

"The opponents of democracy are fond of asserting that for the evils of democracy we are asking for more democracy. This is a false assertion. We would distinguish between the evil of a system, if it has any, and those evils which are foreign to it, and opposed to its best purposes, and find lodgement in it only through the instrumentalities of and betrayal by the force opposed to the system itself."

COMPENSATION LAW DOUBLY DEFENDED

Right of Employer to Carry Compensation Insurance Considered by Ohio Courts.

SUPPORT GIVEN BY UNIONS AND EMPLOYERS

Manufacturers' Attorney Declares Act Does Not Conflict With State Constitution.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—Section 22 of the Ohio workingmen's compensation law permits an employer to carry his own compensation insurance on proof that he possesses sufficient financial resources to protect employees. Private insurance companies are attacking this feature of the law, together with other provisions of the enactment.

Considered By Courts.
The question is now being considered by the state supreme court, and attorneys for the state federation of labor are defending the law. Daniel J. Ryan, general counsel for the Ohio Manufacturers' association, appearing before the court as "a friend of the court," called attention to what is commonly known as the "general welfare" amendment to the state constitution, which was adopted at the same time the people voted in favor of the workmen's compensation amendment.

"The 'general welfare' amendment empowers the legislature to 'provide for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of all employes,' and, continues this amendment, 'no other provision of the constitution shall impair or limit this power.'"

Attorney Ryan told the court that the intent of the amendment to the constitution which specifically authorized compensation, the workmen's compensation law, as passed by the legislature, is still valid under the "general welfare" constitutional amendment. While indicating his disapproval of the latter amendment, because of its sweeping nature, he said:

"This section is extremely radical and far-reaching, but it is in the constitution and cannot be ignored. Its purpose is to give the legislature power to pass humane laws in conformity with modern industrial development, and under it any law having for its object the 'general welfare' of all employes is valid, providing it is not against the federal constitution."

Uniformity of Law.
In answer to the claim that section 22 is not uniform in its operation, the attorney said:

"Two men have committed a bailable offense; one is able to give bond, the other is not; one goes free until his trial, the other is committed to jail. This is not a discrimination, and yet it requires financial ability to give bond to secure liberty. Two men are elected to office; one can give the bond the other cannot; the one who gives the bond is inducted into office, the other, who cannot, forfeits his right thereto."

ASSAULT BY THUGS CAUSES WALK-OUT

Killing of Striker at Tiffin, Ohio, Causes 700 More Men to Quit Jobs.

TIFFIN, Ohio, June 1.—Four strike guards employed by the Webster Manufacturing company have been arrested in connection with the killing of Albert Latona, a striker, and the wounding of two other persons.

As a result of the assault by these thugs 700 employes, who have heretofore refused to strike, have joined the union iron molders, who are attempting to enforce a shorter work day demand. The company declined to confer with its iron molder and imported strike-breakers and guards. The city is in a ferment as a result.

Gain After Short Strike.
LEE, Mass., June 1.—After a three weeks' strike employes of the Smith Paper company have raised wages 20 per cent for men and 15 per cent for women.

Scheme To Deceive.
"Profit-sharing schemes are a deception. They do not benefit the great bulk of employes, who are paid an insufficient wage to live decently and are therefore unable to purchase certificates. The patriotism of employes is a benevolent despotism and operates for low wages, poor working conditions and restriction of freedom. The only salvation for the worker is the bona fide trade union."

WOMAN SAYS SOMETHINGS BETTER THAN A MAN CAN

Sometimes a woman can say some things very much better than a man, as, for example, Mary A. Dean, a prohibition candidate for alderman in the recent Chicago election, who put it after this manner:

"Chicago could better afford to build a handsome club on the Lake Shore drive, and support in idleness the politicians enabled to eat at the public trough through the carefully-worked-out spoils system than to have these men promote inefficiency and waste as city employes."

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Is It Any Wonder?
Is it any wonder that we have so many sudden-minded individuals who turn to brigandage and murder? We can produce skycrapers, steamships, aeroplanes, and all manner of wonderful things. It is time for us to give more attention to producing human beings; and one of the first things to do is to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor, so that those who toil may have time and opportunity for self culture.

Shorter Year as Well as Shorter Day Are Essential for Mind and Body

(By Stoughton Cooley.)

Irregularity of employment in seasonal occupations has been under investigation by the United States Department of Labor, with a view to finding some means of dovetailing the occupations in a way to furnish a steadier demand for labor.

The current reports on the garment industries shows that in one establishment four-fifths of those employed during the year had less than ten weeks employment. The pay rolls in the dress and waist industry in the duldest week were only one-half of what they were on an average week, and barely one-third that of the busiest week.

Other Complaining, Too.
A similar complaint is heard in other occupations. Though the pay may be reasonably good, the workers cannot put in full time. This hardship has been overcome partly in some occupations, notably in the building trades, by advancing wages

during the construction season to a point that will tide the men over the slack season.

But is regularizing and standardizing employment a desirable end in itself? To people receiving less than a living wage it is quite important that the income be continuous, but the end sought is wages, not employment, and if fewer hours or a less number of days, can be made to yield the same return, might not the seasonal occupations be desirable?

Labor Goes to Florida (?)
In other words, may not the Chicago paperhanger who works hard during the season and spends his winters in Florida fishing and hunting? Ed.) be better off than if he worked throughout the year for the same pay? Work undoubtedly is a good thing. It hardens the muscles, stimulates the circulation and strengthens the will, but, like all good things, it becomes an evil when indulged in immoderately.

The street car industry has been standardized to the last degree. The men work the same in winter as in summer, upon holidays and Sundays the same as week days. Yet this is hardly an occupation to be held up as an example of our industrial achievements. The motorman or conductor may lay off a day, it is true, but only with the loss of time, and when he is confronted with the necessity of paying 30 or 35 cents an hour for his own time he is very apt to look upon it as a luxury to be indulged in by those richer than himself.

Reducing Hours of Labor.
There has long been a tendency to cut down the hours of labor, but there seems to be no disposition to cut down the number of days. If it is good to have an eight-hour day, why not a forty-week day? Why should it be looked upon as a misfortune when labor is not employed throughout the year?

It has been the boast of our politicians and statesmen, our scientists

and moralists that this is the mechanical age. Man has subdued nature and harnessed his forces. Steam, electricity, the internal combustion engine and the myriads of machines and instruments devised to increase the power of the human hand, enable the workers to turn out such stupendous amounts of goods that merchants are compelled to scour the earth for markets—even to the point of fighting for them.

Why Any Unemployed?
Yet in a free labor market, where men may go from one occupation to another, the street car motorman and conductor find it necessary to report for duty at the same hour 365 days in the year!

But the search for foreign markets for our surplus goods by no means measures the full increase in our power of production, for there are many more are laboring to poor advantage, and vast resources of nature

remain undeveloped. Were it not for the needless burdens and restrictions placed upon industry by law, production would be enormously increased. Then why this feverish desire to work so long and so hard?

Whether or not the demand of the trainmen for an eight-hour day is presented in the best form, is not the demand itself reasonable? If men are always to work the same number of hours a year, with an advance in pay only as the cost of living advances—if, in short, their net earnings are not to increase and they are to have no more wealth or leisure, what is there in all our boasted progress for the laborers, the great mass of mankind?

Only As Beast of Burden?
Surely few will have the temerity to claim that progress is only for the handful of privileged persons.

Is a man to be considered only as a beast of burden, to be driven to the limit of endurance? Is modern pro-

gress to mean nothing more to him than the sweeping by of the few?

Science and invention, though they have devised a multitude of machines to save labor, have been unable to save the laborer. In an autocratic state of society, where those in authority think they have discharged their duty by permitting the mass of the people to toil for them on their land, the hours of labor may be measured by human endurance, and the wages limited to an amount that will permit the laborer to reproduce his kind. But such a condition will not be tolerated long in a democracy.

Don't Think For Themselves.
The reason why more has not already been done is because the people are so recently from autocratic lands that they still think in the terms of their former masters. They are dazed by their political freedom, and move timidly. But this will not be for long. They are discovering how and from whence the great unearned incomes are derived. And what is of still

greater importance, they are discovering how they themselves may stop this economic leak.

When the men and the women who do the work of the world are fully conscious of their condition and of their power, they will not be content with an eight-hour day, but will add a forty week year. The vacation enjoyed by the school teachers, which enables them to renew their strength in recreation, and expand their minds with travel and study, will be within the reach of all who labor.

Is it any wonder that we have so many sudden-minded individuals who turn to brigandage and murder? We can produce skycrapers, steamships, aeroplanes, and all manner of wonderful things. It is time for us to give more attention to producing human beings; and one of the first things to do is to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor, so that those who toil may have time and opportunity for self culture.

PROFIT SHARING POLICY FEATURE

Paternal Scheme of Harvester Company Falls Flat in Only Four Months.

DREAMS OF MILLENNIUM SHATTERED BY LOW WAGES

Masked Purpose of Company to Rob Employes Met by Strike of Workmen.

CHICAGO, June 1.—The Union Leader, official magazine of the Amalgamated Street Car Men's union, has this to say of "profit sharing" schemes:

Wonderful Philanthropy.
"Events at the plant of the International Harvester company the past week go to show the failure of the so-called profit sharing plan to bring justice to the workers. Two days before last Christmas the daily press announced a wonderful philanthropy on the part of the company. They were going to reward continuous service and assist employes to become stockholders in the company and share its profits. A plan was published giving the employes the privilege of subscribing for a profit-sharing certificate from \$50 to \$1,000, to be paid in sums of not less than \$1 nor more than \$25 a month, to be deducted from the wages and to mature not later than January 2, 1921. Each employe subscribing for such certificate and having earned \$100 or more during 1915 was to be credited with 1 per cent of his wages for that year, to be applied to his account, interest at 5 per cent on payments and credits to be added.

"Now this great paternal feature of the Harvester company was heralded as a Christmas gift to their employes and a panacea for all ills. The employes were to at once become stockholders and share in the great profits of this institution. They would be transformed from common workers into capitalists and visions of the millennium were reflected from the publicity this wonderful plan received.

"A brief four months has shattered the dream and the employes of the Harvester company find themselves worse off than before, for living costs have been soaring and wages are inadequate. A strike has resulted and the profit sharing plan has failed.

"Such plans are but means of robbing employes of compensation that is due them. Again, the plans are intended to make the employes loyal to the company, for while they are deluded into the belief that they are stockholders, the theory is that they will refrain from organizing and keep silent on a wage issue. The theory fails to work out in practice, however, as shown by the numerous strikes throughout the country where so-called profit sharing plans have been instituted.

Scheme To Deceive.
"Profit-sharing schemes are a deception. They do not benefit the great bulk of employes, who are paid an insufficient wage to live decently and are therefore unable to purchase certificates. The patriotism of employes is a benevolent despotism and operates for low wages, poor working conditions and restriction of freedom. The only salvation for the worker is the bona fide trade union."

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