

Some belong in salt water and some in fresh water. And one species of dogfish makes the great lakes its habitat.

The dogfish is the "swell dresser" of the fish family, having a handsome coat of hard, glistening scales. But fine scales don't make fine fish—the temper of the dogfish is far from sweet and he bites and acts up so no good fisherman has any respect for him. When he's hooked, however, he's a pretty good sport and puts up a fine fight for liberty.

As food the dogfish is no more popular than if he were just plain dog instead of dogfish—hungry fishermen who have tried it say that a dogfish fry has much the same flavor as baked cotton batting or stewed sawdust. But the dogfish isn't altogether a useless "beastie"—he has a very good liver—that is, it's good for oil and the oil industry is quite important wherever the dogfish abounds.

AN ARBITRATION LAW. — The car men struck two days and we all agreed that we did not want the strike, so we got together on arbitration. Thereby we narrowly escaped great inconveniences, loss of money and dangers; doubtlessly loss of life.

This same result would have been had without the two days' strike had we had an arbitration law, compulsory on demand of one party, either employer or employe, and had we had ability necessary for arbitration. The strike did stir up the public feelings, the thoughts of the city council and mayor so that it became more easy to start arbitration. This would not have been needed had the car men's union been used to think and speak in the line of arbitration.

Look at the great carpenters' strike and lockout, where hundreds and thousands were or were threatened to become involved, and where great sums of money and time were wasted, not to mention great suffering and delay in finances—bought and used—that hit some of the poor working-

men's families during strikes, probably never known publicly. All that would be avoided — stop to realize what that means—had we had proper arbitration laws and reasoning power enabling us to operate intelligently under the law.

Stop to realize what it would have meant in the Colorado strike war, terrible in its results, had intelligent arbitration been compulsory on the demand on the part of the employe.

So in other great strikes and lock-outs, like at the Colorado mines, if it had taken five years to gain a little advantage it would have been better than the war and no gain, destruction of communities. It is a step backward in the march toward freedom for the working class.

G. A. Walter's letter in *The Day Book* is one that awakens serious thought. I would suggest that we at the present concentrate on obtaining a proper arbitration law as suggested in my letter in *The Day Book* of July 8. This would allow, what in sufficient business there is going on, to continue interruptedly.

Does not the adjustment of prices of living necessities as compared to possession or means come under the duties of the U. S. department of commerce and labor?

If so I would suggest that *The Day Book* take up a short campaign to rally the people to present the question before said department. Also I would suggest that *The Day Book* take up a campaign for preparation and enactment of an arbitration law and election of an arbitration board, as spoken of in this and my letter in *The Day Book* of July 8.

The arbitration board should have power to recommend adjustment of prices of living necessities to proper authorities.—N. E. L.

GOING DOWN!

Gabe—He says he is a descendant of a great family.

Steve—Yes, and he is still descending.—Cincinnati Enquirer.