

Would Jail the Rockefellers

Chairman Walsh Says Congress Should Cite Them for Contempt if They Continue to Defy the Nation—Also After Capitalist's Press Agent.

Chicago.—If the next Congress represents the people of the United States, its first act will be to cite before it John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mackenzie King, their tool. And if these men continue to defy the Nation they should be indicted for crime against the government and sent to jail.

Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the commission on industrial relations, made this declaration before several thousand men and women at a mass meeting called to protest the trial and conviction of John R. Lawson.

The demand that the Rockefellers and their press agent be jailed was made in connection with the refusal of these men to answer certain questions put to them while before the commission on industrial relations at Washington.

"The case of Lawson is the case of the mine operators and the mine workers," continued the speaker. "The Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which John D. Rockefeller rules through his son, and of which Lamont M. Bowers,

chairman of the executive committee, was local representative on the ground, controls Colorado industrially and politically. Realizing they could not secure the conviction of the miners in any other way, they had a bill passed in the legislature creating a new judicial district; and the newly elected governor appointed to the new judicial position thus created a lawyer who had served in a subordinate capacity on the legal staff of the corporation. With this lawyer as judge, even then it was found necessary to pack the jury in order to obtain conviction for murder.

"In the trial of Lawson the honor and integrity of the United States judiciary is absolutely on trial."

James Lord, president of the A. F. of L. mining department, and Mother Jones also spoke. The former declared that John D. Rockefeller directed the mine operators and he "should be tried and convicted of murder for the massacre of the innocent women and children at Ludlow and the murdering of the different leaders in the ranks of the strikers who were slain by his gunmen."

Pennsylvania Miners Prepare To Demand Eight Hour Day

Scranton, Pa.—International President White and officers and members of the United Mine Workers' Union, are conducting the most extensive organizing campaign in the history of the anthracite coal fields. The campaign will continue until next Labor Day, when representatives of the three anthracite districts will meet to prepare demands of the miners for presentation to the operators.

The first of next April the present agreement expires and the miners are strengthening their lines for this event. While they are not discussing strike at this time, the history of the miners is that of every other organization—preparation makes peace possible. President White has taken personal charge of the campaign. He is addressing one and two meetings every day. Monster parades are a feature of these gatherings. It is estimated that there are now 50,000 unaffiliated miners in the anthracite region. On this figure the organizing campaign managers base

their hope for a hundred per cent organization and have adopted as their slogan, "after fifty thousand converts."

"Organize" is heard from every platform in the three districts. "Those who would be helped must first try to help themselves," declared President White in one of his speeches. "Operators do not look upon the mine workers' organization as the representative of the non-affiliated miners, they only count the strength of the organization. Consequently the fellow on the outside of the union is the best friend of the operators."

To show his faith in organization, President White makes this pledge, which is receiving hearty indorsement by miners who know what trades unionism has accomplished:

"Give your representatives a 100 per cent organization and we will secure for the men of the anthracite region the eight-hour day and other ideal conditions for which you have longed for so, these many years."

Makes Plea for Shorter Hours

Showing the effect of long hours of labor upon the workers, President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Workers, in his testimony before the arbitration board in Chicago last week, said:

"The whole tendency of the civilized world is toward the reduction of the hours of labor. For the last twenty-four years we have been contending in America for an eight-hour day. It is not only a benefit to men and women who are employed, but it is a sign of economic advance.

"In the horse car days our men worked from twelve to sixteen hours a day. They fired the mules and substituted electric cars, but no benefit from the improved machinery came to the men who toiled. There is no other way for a working man to share in the benefits of improved machinery except by shorter hours and better wages.

"We contend these improvements weren't created solely for our friends, the capitalists, to get more dividends. In the horse car era a man did a good day's work if he hauled 400 or 500 passengers during the course of fifteen or sixteen hours. Now, with machinery, a man will haul as many passengers in a single trip. The working men are entitled to a share of the increased profits due to the advance of civilization.

"Go to any industrial center and take

a stand where you can watch the men who go to work early in the morning—those who labor from early till late. You will see the effect in his looks, his dress; he is ragged, haggard, and careworn. Go into his home and you will see the same pinched, hopeless expression written on the faces of his wife and children. When a man works sixteen hours at 14 cents an hour he doesn't want more money; what he wants is sleep.

"Now wait two hours and you will see the ten-hour men going to work. You will see better men in every respect. Then a little later you will observe the mechanic who works eight hours a day. He has his dinner pail, a pipe in his mouth, and a smile on his face.

"The next class of people whom you will see on their way to work are the six-hour men—well dressed, a cigar instead of a pipe, and without the dinner pail. For shorter hours forces up the scale of living.

"Then in a couple of hours another class of men will speed by you in luxurious limousines. These men put in about an hour clipping coupons. All that can be observed if you want to observe it. You will find the difference that results from shorter hours in any trade and in any community."

ACTIVE IN KOKOMO.

Kokomo, Ind.—The trade union movement has recorded several advances in this city recently. Plumbers were successful in their strike for higher wages and the carpenters raised rates 2½ cents an hour as the result of a strike. The Typographical union has increased its membership and several unions have been organized.

SIGN CLERKS' AGREEMENT.

Steuenville, O.—Retail clerks succeeded in having their new agreement signed by business men in this city. Closing hours are regulated and all employees eligible to membership shall become members of the union within thirty days after commencement of employment. Where disputes arise, arbitration is agreed to.

RESULTS OF ORGANIZATION.

Minneapolis.—Milk wagon drivers in this city illustrate the gains that are possible through organization. Three years ago these workers were unorganized and were paid 55 a month. The rates today are \$65 for the first six months, and after that \$70 a month with commission. In many cases wages now total \$90 a month.

TO AMEND ELECTION LAWS.

El Paso, Tex.—A committee representing the railroad brotherhoods has issued an appeal to Texas citizens to support the proposed amendment to the State Constitution which would permit railroad employees and others necessarily absent on election day to vote in precincts in the locality in which they happen to be.

CALLS MATE CHAMPION KISSER OF DETROIT

Zapors Run Big Hotel, Wife Charged He Kissed Maids, Cooks and Guests.

Detroit.—"He kissed every woman in our hotel. He kissed all the guests in the parlors, he kissed all the maids on the stairs and he kissed all the cooks in the kitchen."

That was the indictment spoken by Mrs. Ellen Zapor in her contested suit for divorce from Charles Zapor, joint owners of the Carlshad Hotel on Cass avenue.

The case had been moving slowly before Judge Mandell and at last the court lost patience.

"Mrs. Zapor," said he sharply, "can't you give some specific reason why I should grant this divorce rather than the vague and very general charges you make?"

Mrs. Zapor hesitated but a moment and then she shot out the words like a rattle of musketry. Her husband looked startled and flushed while the entire courtroom turned to look at the man who had been described as the champion kisser of the city.

Mrs. Zapor also declared that she had painted china and made fine laces to keep the hotel going while her husband conducted a produce brokerage business at Fort and Twelfth streets.

"I do not believe it is a good thing for married folks to enter into a business partnership," said Judge Mandell at one stage of the trial. "It has been my experience in this court that as soon as married folk go into business, both the business and love fail."

When the defendant took the stand he coyly admitted kissing several guests. "She grabbed them and threw them out of the window," he added mournfully.

MEXICAN WORKERS STRIKE.

Phoenix, Ariz.—State officials and the general public were startled by rumors of a revolt against the United States of America, started by Mexicans, with headquarters at Ray, this State.

Special detectives were loaded into automobiles and rushed to the threatened locality, whose only communication with the outside world is a telegraph line owned by the Ray Consolidated Mining Company. Failure to call for troops to repel the invaders aroused the suspicions of trades unionists, who discovered that 1,000 Mexican employees of the company had organized a temporary union and gone on strike when a wage increase was refused. Phoenix unionists called on Governor Hunt and presented the Mexicans' side of the controversy. The Labor Journal of this city warns workers to keep away from Ray. The paper charges that the company has 25 or 30 men among the strikers and are attempting to persuade them to acts of violence, and in that event "the armed guards can kill off a few Mexicans and thus drive the others back to work with no further thought of organization."

WAGES BOARDS CAN'T MEET.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.—The European war is the reason Sir Alexander Peacock, minister of labor, gives for refusing to permit wages boards to meet and transact business, as in normal times. These boards consist of representatives of employers and employees who adjust wage scales and working conditions. Workers are demanding that the boards be permitted to convene, as has been done in New Zealand, New South Wales and other States that have removed the embargo. The minister of labor refuses to yield, but has given assurance that each individual case will be considered by him, and if workers can show a change in wage scales is necessary, he will permit the board in that industry or calling to consider same. Because of the government's negative attitude many betterments demanded by the workers will probably be postponed.

CONCILIATORS NAMED.

New York.—Mayor Mitchell has named the following as a board of conciliation to adjust differences between the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and their employers:

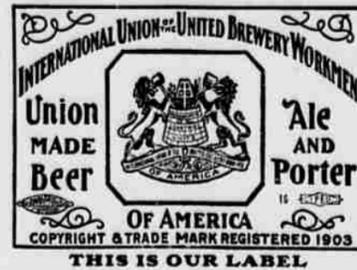
Felix Adler, Louis D. Brandeis, Henry C. Bruere, city chamberlain; George W. Kirchwey, former dean of Columbia Law School; Walter C. Noves, former judge United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Charles L. Bernheimer.

It is hoped that another protocol policy will be agreed to. The employers, last May, abrogated an agreement that had existed for five years.

PAVING CUTTERS ADVANCE.

Albion, N. Y.—Officers of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada announce that a local has been formed at Lohrville, Wis., and that satisfactory agreements have been signed at Lyons, Colo., and St. Scholastique, Quebec.

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!



DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when purchasing Beer, Ale or Porter,
As a guarantee that it is Union Made

—THE—
HERANCOURT
Brewing Co.
STRICTLY UNION **LAGER** STRICTLY UNION

COAL
BUY IT FROM YOUR FRIENDS
THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST
MAKES
THE BEST BREAD

What is Germany Trying to Do?

German diplomacy has been singularly inept ever since lesser men than Bismarck essayed to direct it. In all the negotiations which preceded the war it revealed a fatal incapacity to understand any point of view but its own. Since the war began it has gone on from blunder to blunder, nowhere more conspicuously than in its dealing with the United States. Count von Bernstorff's proposals to Secretary Lansing illustrate afresh the futility of discussing grave issues with people who do not understand their gravity. The gist of his argument—if it may be dignified with such a word—was that the United States should attempt to bring about a modus vivendi between Great Britain and Germany on the question of submarine warfare, that it should recognize the popularity of this warfare with the German people, and that it should accept "oral assurances" of regret that American lives were lost by the sinking of the Lusitania. And he added that the omission of any expressions of regret from the German note were "unintentional."

Suggestions Frivolous.

Surely no Ambassador ever before approached a Secretary of State with suggestions at once so frivolous and so impertinent. The United States has demanded satisfaction from Germany for intolerable injuries, such as are, indeed, almost irreparable. It has taken its stand, not merely upon its own rights, but upon "the sacred principles of justice and humanity." It has declared that the atrocity for which it calls Germany to account was "unparalleled in modern warfare." It has required, with all the force of which language is capable, disavowal of past offenses and security that they shall not be repeated. If Germany does not now understand the American position, it either cannot, or does not wish to do so. In any case the honor of this nation forbids further bargain-

ing. The pretense that any grievances it may have against Great Britain are of equal moment, that possible breaches of international law injurious to American trade are to be weighed in the balance with the murder of American citizens on the high seas, is too preposterous for consideration. Count von Bernstorff doubtless knows this as well as anybody and his purpose of dragging the United States into a quarrel with Great Britain, under cover of which Germany may escape the day of reckoning, is too obvious to deceive a child.

President Not Deceived.

It would be an insult to the intelligence of the President and the Secretary of State to assume for a moment that they will be deceived by such palpably insincere manoeuvres as these. If Germany means to express due regret for the intolerable injuries she has committed, if she means to make reparation, "so far as reparation is possible," she must avow her intentions openly. The United States has nothing to do with the domestic politics of Germany. If a humble apology for wrong-doing, if the discontinuance of the methods of submarine warfare she has practiced, if a return to the principles of civilization will humiliate the German Government in the eyes of the German people and make its position difficult or dangerous, that is no affair of ours. It went into this business with its eyes open, and it must stand the consequences. The Administration has been very, very patient through all this controversy. It has allowed to Count von Bernstorff a liberty such as no other Ambassador has ever sought or received. It has permitted plots against its neutrality which it might have punished severely. But there are some things it cannot permit. One of these is any evasion, by huggemugger diplomacy, of the plain answer which a plain question calls for.—Philadelphia Ledger.

INDUSTRIAL HINTS.

In Philadelphia there are 16,007 children between twelve and fourteen employed in industry.

New York city's factory workers are as many as all the inhabitants of St. Louis, fourth largest city of the country.

St. Paul factories make 1,500,000 shirts yearly, employ over 400 persons and pay out \$350,000 per annum in wages.

Great piles of refuse around Scotch iron and coal mines, regarded for years as waste material, are being utilized for the manufacture of bricks.

FLIPPANT FLINGS.

It has all been a pretty severe strain on the vice-president.—Minneapolis Journal.

The Venetians have at least one advantage—they can mine their own front yards.—Boston Herald.

There's a fortune and a gold medal awaiting the first genius in a suburban community who starts a jitney lawn mower service.—Boston Transcript.

A Brooklyn judge suspended sentence on the condition that the culprit should immediately get married, says an exchange. Whaddya mean, suspended sentence?—Detroit Free Press.