

INDUSTRIAL NEWS--LABOR FEATURES--LOCAL UNION NOTES

DON'T RETURN TO WORK FOR THIRD-CLASS PAY

—SAYS HAWLEY

"Scorn with contempt any proposition to return to work at third class pay." Such is the advice handed out to the switchmen of the Pacific northwest by Frank Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America. Explanation of this term, "third class pay," is contained in the following letter that has just been received by the members of the local switchmen's union, who are still out of the strike that was called in November:

"Switchmen's Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., March 23, 1910.—Dear Sirs and Brothers: Yesterday we received a telegram from Brother Heberling, one of the federal arbitrators at Chicago as follows:

"P. T. Hawley, St. Paul, Minn.: The board I am a member of granted 3 cents per hour advance to switchmen, \$5 per month to townmen and switch tenders, effective February 10th. Signed: S. P. Heberling."

"This is establishing first class pay and the award of the R. of R. T. recently rendered by the Illinois board of arbitration establishing second class pay, while the railroad officials have refused to extend the award of Chicago to the northwest territory, and you can see that instead of establishing second class wages in this territory they would be establishing third class wages, and any man of moral courage in the strike zone should scorn with contempt a proposition to return to work for third class wages, when prior to the strike you felt you were entitled to at least first class wages and first class conditions. We trust then that this telegram will strengthen the strikers in their determination to stand firm more than anything which has been given, and therefore, but little argument will be necessary, even among the weak ones, to show the ridiculous and

disgraceful position they would be in by declaring the strike off unconditionally. Please understand, the railroads have positively refused to extend the award made by the arbitrators at Chicago to this territory. They have refused to accept the award made to the R. of R. T. of 2 cents per hour advance and to the switchmen of 3 cents per hour advance, which, as you see, would compel those who return to work to accept working conditions and a third class pay. There have been less desertions in this controversy than any other of such magnitude in the history of organized labor, and now we are satisfied there will be no more, and as the business conditions are worse than at any time since the strike began it will be absolutely necessary for the railroads to accept our proposition in order to operate their yards.

We do not expect to hear from Organizer Hawley at Washington before tomorrow or Friday, but feel that he has the interest of this cause at heart and is thoroughly acquainted with every detail, which he can lay before the executive council, and we are satisfied that he will report success from his efforts.

"We are in receipt of a clipping from a Spokane paper showing the business men there have demanded action by the governor to settle the strike, as the business is suffering so extensively, and this is an evidence of the far reaching effects of the strike and of the fact that business cannot resume a normal condition until the old men return to work. There is plenty of work for men at the highest rate of wages, and under such circumstances I believe that not one man will desert our ranks and return to work for third class pay.

" Hoping that you will study this situation thoroughly and thus realize what your duty is, I am, very truly yours in H. & P., "FRANK T. HAWLEY, Pres."

TREATMENT OF ORES

Quite a number of the owners of mining properties are figuring on entering the producing stage this year and the question of how best to realize the values contained in their ores is naturally receiving much consideration and thought at this time.

Some ores contain the gold and silver associated with copper ore; other things being equal these will generally yield comparatively higher proportionate realizable value for their contents than those in which the precious metals are associated with lead minerals, or those which contain gold and silver associated with quartz or iron pyrites, or without any other collecting medium. This is due to the fact that the copper in copper ores is well known to be the best collector of precious metals in smelting operations. Lead ores generally will have to be crushed and concentrated before smelting, the concentration plant requiring quite a large capital expenditure to purchase and erect.

In some cases a good deal of high grade ore can be hand sorted out of the general mass, and cheaply and commercially realized by smelting direct, by which they realize 95 per cent of the value of the gold and silver contents, at a cost of from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per ton, smelting charges according to the composition and grade of the ore. A great deal of ore of this class yields better results by shipping in bulk, direct to the smelters, without concentration, the cost of freight and treatment being often considerably less than the losses that would occur on crushing and concentrating it.

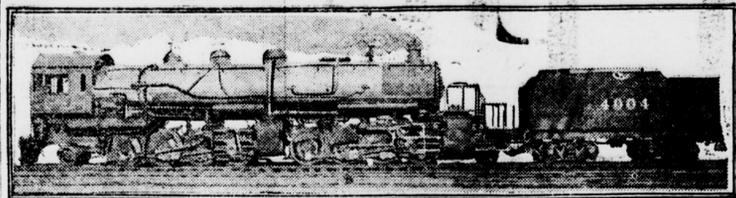
There are numerous concentration processes available. "Wet concentration" is the term generally applied to those processes in which the separation of the valuable particles from the gangue is effected in water. Where the separation is effected in the air, with the mineral in its natural dry state, the process is called "dry concentration." Still a third system uses oil as the medium in which the separation is effected; the "oil process" is peculiarly suited to certain copper ores, but cannot by any means be considered generally applicable. Before adopting any particular process of concentration, careful experiments and practical working tests must be made in the laboratory, on samples of average ore of sufficient quantity, to determine the best method to be used, and the cost of the process. It may be stated that when ore of payable value can be cheaply mined on a large scale, and cheaply transported, the best results are obtained by shipment in bulk to the smelters, from which special rates can be obtained, if the mine owner is able to contract for large and regular supplies of ore. By shipping in bulk the following advantages are derived:

The capital cost, and time necessary to erect and operate a complete smelting plant, and in addition thereto a complete crushing and concentrating plant is entirely saved.

Unless ores are specially suitable for concentration, the losses from concentration plants may vary from 15 per cent to 50 per cent of the original value. The concentration, which has now cost so much to produce, must then be shipped in sacks and handled at higher freight rates, whether it is smelted locally, or whether it is loaded, transported and smelted. The sampling of wet concentrates is liable to be erratic, as it is impracticable to dry and mix them properly. In addition to this, being finely crushed, the smelter, on receipt of them, has to "briquette" them with some binding material to prevent the fines being carried away into the flues. The cost of briquetting adds from \$1.00 per ton and upwards to the cost of treatment, hence, as above mentioned, it is better to arrange to ship in bulk wherever it is practicable.

Buy Lots Now in MONROE PARK No homesteading there—water, carline, stores, street lights, telephones, etc. \$275 up; easy terms. J. W. OSBORNE 203-4 Rookery Building

THE NEW ENGINE WHICH RUNS BACKWARD, GIVING THE ENGINEER A GOOD VIEW AHEAD



Naturally you look for go-aheadness in everything new these progressive days; but here is a great locomotive works, turning out engines that run backwards. The engineer of this latest space de-vourer, however, looks forward, with a clearer view of the track than any "eagle eye" on the usual type of engine.

The new engines, oil burners, have been built for the Southern Pacific, and run cab first, the smokestack bringing up the rear. Back of the smoke box is the tender. The engines are equipped with the usual small wheels in front and behind the drivers.

In the backward-running engine the cab is entered through side doors by iron ladders and from the height of his seat the engineer has an unobstructed view of the track. The type is the result of experience gained in operating through tunnels and snowsheds. With the old type, the smoke and oil fumes were forced down upon the crew, shutting off the view and increasing the danger of collision. This is impossible in the backward running engine.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES ADOPTING FEMALE LABOR LAWS, TOO

Germany, France, Denmark, and Belgium to Protect Encouraging Others.

The movement in America to reduce the hours of toil for women who are compelled to work in shops and factories is being duplicated in Europe. In Germany a law has just taken effect prohibiting the employ-

ment of women at night, and day work must not exceed 10 hours, to be performed between the hours of 6 a. m. and 8 p. m. In France it will be unlawful after June 30 to compel seamstresses to work at night, and the new act is to be applied to other branches of industry. In Denmark, Belgium and other countries similar laws are being agitated, and the laborites declare it is the only way in which the sweating system can be effectively abolished.

ENGLISH COAL OPERATORS WANT DAMAGES FROM UNION MINERS

Court Finds That 8-Hour Law Makes Miners Work 60 Hours More a Year.

The newest and biggest thing in damage suit cases is announced in English labor papers. The British high court has just ruled that under the eight hour law the miners are bound to work 60 hours a year more than they have been doing. The decision has opened the way for the

coal operators to begin suits for damages. They claim they are entitled to recover \$4,500,000 because the miners had refused to work the 60 hours in contention. Naturally, the high court ruling has aroused tremendous indignation in British labor circles, and, as the workers now hold the balance of power in parliament, the issue will be precipitated into the political arena in the endeavor to defeat the judicial mandate. If the decision is permitted to stand it will break the largest single trade union in the world.

DAMAGE SUIT INDUSTRY IS FLOURISHING IN UNITED STATES

Judgments Levied Against Hatters and Plumbers Is Working Women.

The damage suit industry is flourishing in America, too. The success of a Connecticut concern in securing a judgment for \$222,000 against the United Hatters,

and the awards levied against the plumbers in Newark and Winnipeg have encouraged employers in other places to begin actions. A foundry concern at St. Joseph, Mo., wants \$10,000 damages from the molders for picketing, a Cleveland cloak firm asks \$25,000 from striking employes for alleged losses, a New York brewer prays for \$10,000 from the union for blacklisting, and a big manufacturing concern at Winnipeg sues the molders and machinists for heavy damages.

PEDICORD TROUBLE NOT YET ENDED, UNIONISTS SAY

Trouble at the Pedicord restaurant over an alleged unfairness to organized labor, is still hanging in the air. In addition to this, being finely crushed, the smelter, on receipt of them, has to "briquette" them with some binding material to prevent the fines being carried away into the flues. The cost of briquetting adds from \$1.00 per ton and upwards to the cost of treatment, hence, as above mentioned, it is better to arrange to ship in bulk wherever it is practicable.

Justice Before Whom Bryan Pleaded His First Case Is Dead GORIN, Mo., March 26.—Squire Lemuel Rutherford, who bore the distinction of having been the first officer of the law before whom William Jennings Bryan ever argued a case in law, died here the other day at an age of more than 80 years. A close friendship was maintained by the Commoner and the aged justice of the peace unto the last, and it was but recently that Rutherford sat for a portrait at Bryan's request.

"NATIONAL LABOR ALLIANCE" WILL SUPPORT UNCLE JOE

Gompers Will Likely Face Issue to Mislead Labor.

An interesting politico-labor fight is promised this year if Gompers and the A. F. of L. leaders take a hand in the congressional elections, as they did in the presidential campaign in 1908. A "National Labor Alliance" has been formed by John W. Hayes, a former influential official in the Knights of Labor, and

a number of other prominent influential individuals who oppose A. F. of L. "aggression." Gompers has intimated that he will fight "Uncle Joe" Cannon, Dalzell, Payne and other hostile statesmen in the coming congressional campaign. The "labor alliance" promoters announce that they will support the aforesaid statesmen and send labor speakers into the various districts to show the voting kings what a really fine lot of patriots Cannon, Dalzell & Co. are. It is believed that by confusing the issue it will be difficult for the average voter to decide who is a friend or an enemy.

COOKS' UNION ELECTS NEW OFFICERS THURSDAY NIGHT; THE NOMINATIONS

On Thursday night, March 31, the election of officers for the ensuing year will be held by Cooks and Kitchens Helpers' union, No. 450, J. A. St. Peter, the present secretary-treasurer, who has served the union for the past year, has refused to run for reelection, desir-

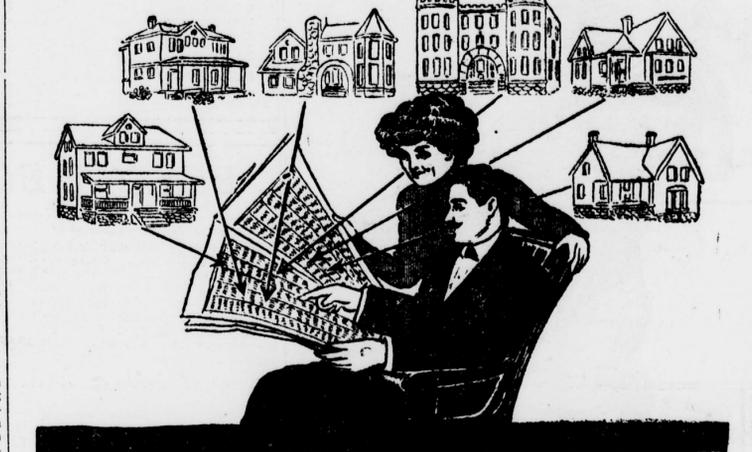
ing to return to the east for the summer. Nominations for the union's officers follow: For president—Jack Moore and J. Cunningham; vice president, William Thompson and J. O'Donnell; all four of whom are

among the most prominent chefs of the city; for financial secretary, Joe Lamping, C. H. Davis and W. K. Cunningham, and for treasurer, N. B.—There will be retirement, and after that some boxing, on election night.

LABOR GETTING CAPITAL TO FIGHT HIGH LIVING COST

High cost of living is responsible for the sprouting of local movements among the organized workers from New York to Seattle to establish cooperative enterprises. In the smaller towns centrally located stores are being promoted. In the large cities warehouses with branch distributing stores are favored. In several places cooperative farming is being introduced as an auxiliary of the stores. Considerable capital is being accumulated to develop these enterprises.

Do You Want to Own Your Own Home?



Money to Loan at 5 PER CENT simple annual interest to purchase or improve real estate or to pay off a mortgage. You do not have to own A FOOT OF REAL ESTATE to get a loan from us. "Investigate our plan."

Capital Security Co. 523 Mohawk Bldg.

These People Won the Prizes in the OTHELLO ADVERTISING CONTEST

After many days and evenings of patient, careful work, Messrs. F. O. Baker, W. J. Tenney and B. F. Lacy, have finished the arduous task of judging hundreds and more contributions submitted in the Othello prize contest, and have awarded the prizes as follows:

- JOHN S. SMALL, SANDPOINT, IDAHO, FIRST PRIZE. OPAL S. STRAUCH, REARDAN, WASH., SECOND PRIZE. E. M. HEATER, WASHTUCNA, WASH., THIRD PRIZE.

- The next ten were: Sarah J. Brannon, Palouse. Hazel Spooner, Spokane. Mrs. J. E. Croyle, Cheney. J. S. Todd, Davenport. George R. Bolton, Spokane. Mrs. J. Frese, Spokane. Ethel Saxton, Spokane. Clarence G. Neiman, Marcus, Wash. Mrs. J. E. Roberson, Spokane. Laura Norton Brown, Mica, Wash.

Many of the contributions were of exceptional merit, and all are worth publishing. The important features of many of the contributions were that the contestants appeared to write from personal knowledge of the exact conditions at Othello. The viewpoint of visitors to the city will be interesting to the people at Spokane and vicinity, because of the first hand information the contest stories give. Othello will, without question, become one of the most prosperous cities in the great Inland Empire of the state of Washington. It is on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, in the very heart of the Big Bend, Moses Lake and Crab Creek farming regions. Plans under way for the development of farming industries in the surrounding country cannot fail to make Othello a farming center of first importance. An expert horticulturist, Mr. A. L. Hopkins, for many years an assistant of Campbell, the great dry farming specialist, has been engaged to conduct an experimental farm at Othello in the interest of the R. S. King Co., and to advise and instruct the farmers and land owners in the vicinity in the art of agriculture and horticulture, according to the highest scientific authorities. Othello is the natural wholesale and shipping center of the territory hundreds of miles square, which will now be reached by the new main line and lateral line of the great Milwaukee railroad system. Lots may now be secured at Othello at from one hundred to four hundred dollars, and upon monthly payments so small that any person having thrift and ambition even to desire to own property, may purchase one or more lots and pay for them without even missing the money. Property at Othello will advance very rapidly in value. Anyone who has watched the progress of development in the northwest knows this. Lots can not be bought at anything like the present price a few months from now, when all the municipal improvements contemplated for Othello are completed. Call at our offices at once and secure full and complete information about Othello and surrounding country, which we have had published in the form of an illustrated booklet. Get full particulars regarding our plan of easy monthly payments, and then by all means secure one or more lots in Othello at once before the prices advance.

Othello Improvement Co. W. A. HURD, MANAGER. 412 HUTTON BLDG., SPOKANE, WASH.

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A Joyous Easter Napoleon