

Jack O'Dea,
EASTERN AVENUE,
KENSINGTON.

Paddock at Randwick
and all Pony Meetings.

S.P. ON ALL EVENTS.
Commissions Executed in Small and Large Amounts.

'Phone 576 Randwick.
NO REPLY NO BUSINESS.

MOOREFIELD
SATURDAY

Albert Maher
(Member City Tattersalls Club)

WILL DE LAYING
ABSOLUTELY THE LONGEST ODDS

IN THE
LEGER.

PROMPT PAYMENT AND FAIR DEALING.

The
Burlington Pictures
are

PERFECTLY CLEAR
NO FLICKER.

3 Changes of Programme
Weekly.

All the BEST STARS will be projected by Electric control—the gas strike will not affect this show. Gentlemen may smoke—every attention is given to the comfort of patrons at the

Burlington Pictures,
Corner of FOREST and LIVERPOOL STS.,
DARLINGHURST.

ASSOCIATED RACING CLUBS
PONY RACES.

NEXT MEETINGS:
1913.

Kensington - Sat, May 24
Victoria Park - Wed, May 28
Kensington - Wed, June 4

J. UNDERHILL, Secy.
Phone 2022. 11 Elizabeth Street

THE
TROCADERO

Manager: Mr. Robert Henry.

ON
Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"A
Twofold
Inheritance"

The Film Feature of
the Week.

Presents and Toys for the
Little ones at the Matinee
EVERY SATURDAY.

THE TROCADERO
Perfect Picture Projection

KING ST., NEWTOWN.

IN THE FAMOUS PICTURE BLOCK.
WHERE
EVERYBODY
GOES

**CRYSTAL PALACE, LYRIC,
COLONIAL, EMPRESS**
Moving Pictures.
Continuous Performances: 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.
Flapet Theatres in Australasia.
WILLIAM E. MILLER, General Manager.

THE TURF. Sparklets from Sportdom
By "SEARCHLIGHT."

NOTES AND SELECTIONS BY "MUSKET."

The Newcastle Cup will be decided next Saturday.
Royal Merv, who is well known to Sydney sportsmen, won the Brisbane Thousand on Saturday.

Vassall defeated several first-class performers in the S.A.J.C. Handicap on Saturday. Mountain Princess filled second place, while third money went to Banishree. Moe, ridden by Killorn, was unplaced.

The ex-Sydney horse, Piah, is evidently better at present than at any time during his racing career. On Saturday he won the Fisher Stakes at Adelaide in a canter, defeating Penza and fifteen others.

Resolved finished very fast in the Flying Handicap at Ascot on Saturday.

A good sort of a horse in Bushman at Ascot on Saturday. He should say his way at the gate.

A well-known Sydney sporting scribbler had £200 to £2 about Pan in the second division of the Flying at Ascot on Saturday. The ex-registered grad scored, and needless to say the lucky backer collected.

The crack pockey J. E. Pike had his first pony mount at Ascot on Saturday when he steered Rose Gambo to second place in the 14.0 Handicap.

First Toy is beginning to get into top form. The little Toy will run a rattling good race at Ascot on Saturday.

Angoorie, who filled third place in the Great Eastern Steeplechase at Onkaparinga meeting, fell in the Steeplechase at Morphettville on Saturday, and was killed.

The action of the Newcastle Jockey Club in putting up the price of admission to the leger, was responsible for a meeting being called on Saturday, to express indignation. A big crowd rolled up, and it was decided by those present not to patronise the Cup meeting.

CANTERBURY.

WINNERS, S.P., AND RIDERS.
Fuss, 4 to 1 (J. Hanslow).
Salarino, 5 to 2 (J. Williams).
The Scouter, 4 to 1 (Connolly).
Best Scot, 4 to 1 (Blomfield).
All Good, 4 to 1 (Pina).
Lord Hybla, 4 to 1 (Walker).

There was a splendid crowd at Canterbury on Tuesday, and the weather remained fine throughout the afternoon. The opening event, the Hurdle Race, went to Fuss, who won nicely from Ennislock, with Light Brigade third. Warden appeared to finish third, but was not placed.

I made mention in last week's "Co-Operator" to the effect that Fuss would just about win if backed by the "rye buck mob." The explosion man, according to press reports, ran badly at Warwick Farm, but in my comments on the race I hinted that all was not fair dinkum.

Mumbulla shaped well while Wadlock looked to be a chance when three furlongs from home. Special Messenger, who was heavily backed, was badly left, and had no chance afterwards.

The Flying Handicap was won by Salarino, who finished well and beat the other runners by a margin. The latter led by a couple of lengths at the half-mile, but tired after reaching the distance.

Irishman ran well and filled third place, while Electrakoff headed the others. Veronite was fourth and Maltum in Parvo next.

A fairly large field went to the post in the Park Stakes, and many were badly served at the start, the favorite being among those to be left. Manuree took charge shortly after the start, and led along the back from Mea Blue, with Spearfish next. The Scouter began to move up at the half-mile, and finishing well won nicely from Prince Flavius, with

After the post horses came Linga, St. Antoine, and St. Elfred. Spearfish third.

The Nursery Handicap went to Best Scot, who got home from the favorite, Tranquillan, with Mescal third. Collarail was fourth, Lord Rouvray fifth, with the others strung out. Iran, who was badly served at the start, was never dangerous.

All Good won the Canterbury Handicap by a long length from Scarletie Trent, with Necktie third.

Cashmore led for three furlongs, but finished last. Scarletie Trent was a couple of lengths in front at the half-mile, but All Good was first to head for home.

Blind Murphy cracked up after going about nine furlongs.

Kambrook was favorite in the Welter Handicap, but he had to put up with third place to Lord Hybla and Voldon. The finish was close, Lord Hybla winning by half a length from Voldon, with Kambrook a neck further off. Lord Mervyn was fourth and Pensant next. The latter ran well for six furlongs.

Good attendance. Dull day. First division of Novice Handicap went to

Christie S, 7 to 2 (Connolly), 2. Bundong, 7 to 1 (Crichton), 7. Atherdon, 9 to 2 (Black), 4. Lord Holman, 7 to 2 (Wagner), 6. Trustworthy, 5 to 2 (McDonald), 3. Lady Mascot, 7 to 2 (McDonald), 3. Willaroon, 12 to 1 (Black), 5. Horace, 5 to 2 (Dove), 5. Edna, 5 to 1 (Lillyman), 5.

The run-off for the Maiden Handicap resulted in an easy win for

Victoria Park Racing Club.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

LARGE ENTRIES. BIG FIELDS.
SPECIAL TRAMS. SPECIAL TRAMS.
One Penny from Railway Station.
H. COBROFT, Secretary V.P.R.C.,
Phone 654 Central. 20 and 21 Imperial Arcade

Dick Arnot has come out of his shell at last, and has accepted Hazen's challenge to race for £2000. This looks easy for Arnot, and no doubt the odds will be long against the challenger. The race will probably take place on the Parramatta somewhere about the 23rd of August.

The results of Saturday's League football (first grade) matches were decided—South Sydney 16, Balmain 10; North Sydney and Newtown's draw (11 points each); Eastern Suburbs 7, Western Suburbs 5; Glebe 29, Annandale 0.

The South Sydney Harriers' three-mile road race, decided last Saturday, resulted in a win for C. Bonham from T. Smith. The Marrickville Harriers' 2 1/2 miles event was won by C. Flemming, while B. Roy captured Redfern's 3 1/2 miles race.

The Wollongong Harriers brought off their first race of the season on Saturday, when a three miles road race was decided. The winner turned up in T. Sands, whose time was 16 min. 5 secs.

Jack Duffy defeated W. Clark in a six hour challenge starting race at Chateau on Saturday night. The winner covered 63 1/2 miles in the six hours. The final mile was traversed in 4 min. 2 1/2 secs.

There is a possibility of a sculling match between Paddon and Arnot being clinched.

George Gunn was in good form with the bat last week, when he scored a century for Notts against Lancashire.

Despite the bad state of the roads on Saturday, several bicycle races were decided. W. A. Brock won the Liverpool Club's 10 mile, B. M. Jenkins the Central Cumberland Club's 15 mile, R. A. Watson Haberfield Club's 20 mile, and Taylor the Alexandria Club's 10 mile.

Aviator Hart has fully recovered from his accident and is now building a hydro-aeroplane.

The ex-Australian, Tarrant, playing for Middlesex, and Kent last week, captured seven wickets for 55.

Tom Atken rattled up a break of 45 during his game with Gray at Saturday night.

Sweet Success, who started favorite, lozin finished top.

The six top weights were withdrawn from the 14.2 Handicap, and of those engaged punters generally bet on Moxley from Swannore, with 4 to 5 to 2 she came in for heavy backing. The ex-New Zealander did not get well away, and at the end of the race her shanks looked anything but bright. Swannore was a front at the distance, but it was challenged by Rainbow and Valorous

The afternoon panned out fine for Ascot's postponed fixture, and on account of Canterbury not racing there was an enormous attendance at the pony meeting. The First Division of the Maiden was won by an outsider, who just got up in time to beat the favorite, Playfair.

Candia and Playfair led into the straight, but at the half distance the latter was in charge. Cozin finished fast and landed the prize. Candia filled third place, while the fast-finishing Vengarie came next. Walsh Dream headed the others.

Evelyn B. and Aerogram were favorites in the Second Division, but neither showed up. The winner turned up in Sweet Success, who practically led all the way and won easily from Haaty Peg, who finished well. Aerogram was a moderate third and Field Bird fourth. I fancy the latter could have gone much closer to winning.

The third futter went to Hilary, who led into the straight and came on to win nicely from Silver King, with Circular third. Phast Lad filled fourth place, while Bushman came next.

The Flying Handicap was run in division, but the betting commenced on the first bend and was rashed at 5 to 2. However, towards the end the gelding galloped, and Verdant led for the first bit, but Verdant then took charge and led by a length into the straight from Muncie. Verdant led at the half distance, but was beaten in the run home by Beattie. Mivus was a fair third, and the fast-finishing Resolved next.

The Second Division went to Gold Fan, who was laid at 100 to 1 by one bookmaker. The Brakanan was one of the last to get away, but at the turn was leading. The finish was close, Simola being half a length from the winner. Batross was a fair third. Bonester was fourth and Lorance fifth.

Lady Mascot was favorite in the 14.1 Handicap, and after getting well away came on to win by a length from Thea Merv, with Ban Ban third. Phil was fourth and Little Jack next.

Little Jack led into the straight, but tired to nothing in the run home. Thea Merv had a bad passage, and would have won with decent luck.

Tandy won the Approved Stakes from Dulcify and Moorefield Lad. Dulcify led into the straight. Ozias was heavily backed, but never appeared to have a winning chance.

Normanton found friends, but he ran very badly.

Rose Game, who was ridden by J. E. Pike, started hot favorite in the 14.0 Handicap, but after leading to the Leger she was beaten home by Prudence. First Toy ran well and filled third place.

The run-off for the Maiden Handicap resulted in an easy win for

WELTER.
O'Rourke's elect. 1
Snood. 2
Miss Langton. 3

MOOREFIELD HANDICAP.
Flaxen or All Good. 1
Scarletie Trent. 3

WELTER.
O'Rourke's elect. 1
Snood. 2
Miss Langton. 3

UNION
Subscribers of this Paper are requested to send for orders and self-measurements to the UNION TAILORS, 215 George St. Sydney. (Opp. Gleasons).

BOXING.

STADIUM FIXTURES.

To-day.—Matinee
Saturday, May 24.—Harry Mansfield v. Les O'Donnell.
Wednesday, May 28th.—Joe Atchison v. Sid Deering.
Saturday, May 31.—Alf Spenceley v. Jack Read.

When I wrote of the Summer-Turner engagement, that although Johnny won he was a long way behind in his own mind, and evidently depended on his walloper to win, I caused a lot of ridicule from some of the knowing ones, who assured me that "Johnny was not extended." Well, he extended, and his seconds knew he was extended, so much so that they were throwing water on him before he got to his corner, towards the end. Now, Yankee Stone has licked him over a twenty rounds journey in Brisbane, and my critics are quiet. Excuse this whoop.

"Baby" Sam Langford issued 2 challenge last week to fight any two men in Australia, each to box 10 rounds. Sam is evidently tired of watching other pugilists making coin, and probably he could do with a little more splosh, but if Langford can beat any two men in Australia, the best pugilist should turn the game up for ever.

Langford's "freak" challenge to fight Curran and Lang, one after the other, ten rounds each, with a guarantee to lick them both or take a loser's end, seems to be gaining popularity with the sporting scribes and fight fans generally. Personally, I think it would be a great thing for the public and the Stadium and Langford, but a darned fool thing for either Curran or Lang.

Supposing they did succeed in beating Langford, where would the glory come in? Two big men many stones heavier and inches taller than a sawn-off twelve stone brute. If the first man outed Langford, it would not be so bad, but the second man's victory would be largely discounted.

A win would be bad enough, but a double defeat—good "Evington"! Both men would be set down as "dubs" of the deepest dye—would become the laughing stocks of the pugilistic world, and forfeit for ever any right to the superiority of white over black in the fistic arena.

Either of the men in form is a fair match for Langford. Any reasonable person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is hardly likely that either Bill "and" or Mat Curran will cheapen their reputations to the extent of taking part in this pugilistic dust, which to win means little, but to lose means nothing.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is hardly likely that either Bill "and" or Mat Curran will cheapen their reputations to the extent of taking part in this pugilistic dust, which to win means little, but to lose means nothing.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

left got home effectively now and then, but was mostly cleverly blockaded. For a strong boxer like McCoy it is remarkable how he goes to pieces temporarily when a punch does find his jaw. When he gets a setback in a round he remains set back, and does not seem to gather up way again for a long time after the effect of the punch must have disappeared.

Sub-Inspector Matthews was much perturbed in the early stages of the fight by the clinching tactics resorted to by the men, and issued a caution after the first round and a strenuous one after the 7th. Although McCoy was the recipient of the blame, as Spenceley could see no better way of defence in the enlightening than to grab or imprison one of Mac's hands, who promptly walloped away with the free one. Spenceley certainly did much better under the new conditions of breaking, which Mac McCoy was quick to appreciate, and wisely got back to the methods which suited his best, being careful, however, to avoid raising the ire of the police expert again.

In the 6th round Spenceley's remark sang out to the referee to "Please make McCoy turn off that 'yeerine.'" It was a false alarm, however, and Arthur Scott was unable to find enough to oil his theatrical locks as he did in the Hill-Thomas contest.

Another incident, which went to the credit of the Englishman, was when in the 4th round he "let up" on McCoy to remove the plaster which had worked loose from the bump on the eye he received at Thursday's matinee.

"RABBIT THOMPSON OUTPOINTS 'RABBIT KILLER' BLACK PADDY."

Soldier Jack Thompson had a poor "roll-up" to witness his "come-back" victory on Wednesday night, for which the rotten weather was responsible. It was not the same Thompson who put up such a great fight a good few years back, but it was a tough, clever Thompson all the same. It is hard for any boxer to show up well against such an unorthodox, hard-hitting, and hard-conditioned pug as the spindle-shanked, "ot-bellied" black from Western Australia, and Thompson deserves credit for his win after such a lengthy retirement.

A number of the Soldier's old tricks of the trade were unavailing against his awkward opponent, so he had to fall back on the most reliable joke of all—a good straight left and by the judicious use of this he steered himself to victory, although he copped a fair share of punishment during the process.

It looked as though the Soldier was done in the eighth, when a heavy right sent him down for nine, and a few heavy head-on collisions shook him up a bit again. Thompson's cranium is made of solid ivory all right in a subsequent bump he knocked the "Bo" clean off his feet.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

It is to be hoped that the stout and curly person who saw Lang fight Curran must admit that his performance was that of a "tomtommer," and surely Curran, tough as he is when out of his corner, ought to put up a great go when it will.

WHY YOU SHOULD Have Your Next Suit PALMER MADE



IT'S Easy to make a Suit. But it's another story to make it PALMER! Our Tailoring appeals to the man who insists on absolute accuracy in Style, Fit, and Finish. Palmer's Tailoring has "Quality" stitched into them. That's why discriminating men who want correct yet Original Styles select from our choice range of 600 Patterns. WHILE PRICES ARE WITHIN REASON.

The Biggest Range of Choice Patterns and Latest Styles in Australia at 63/-

WE SHOW THE FINEST RANGE OF PATTERNS IN AUSTRALIA AT this price. Over 150 pleasing designs appear in drossy Homeopuns, Harrickville and Scotch Tweeds. Fancy and neat Worsted, Smart West of England, Chevils and Fast Blue Serges. Every popular color is represented in Greys, Browns, Blues, Greens, Double and Mixed Color Combinations; also Dark neutral tints and one tone shades. The suit illustrated here is one of our 10 styles at 63/-. Note the neat shape conforming to the shoulders, the graceful lapels, allowing a glimpse of the smart 5-Button Vest. The dressy semi-fitting incurved waist and fine outflare skirt effect is another desirable feature.

In 1, 2, or 3 button front with Palmer Patent Shape retaining Coat Fronts, which double the life of the Coat. Semi-peg top, medium, loose, or moulded trousers. Honestly made smart appearing Suits that will win your PERMANENT approval. EXCELLENT VALUE AT

63/-

Send for Free Box of 100 Choice Patterns.

Tape and Easy Self-Measurement Form, and latest 24-Page colored Style Book, illustrating 12 PALMER FASHIONS, also useful hints on the care of Clothes, choosing Colors and Patterns to suit slim and stout, long and short men, etc., etc.

THE HOME OF SOLID VALUES.
LASSETTERS' for COSTUMES.
 COATS AND SKIRTS
 To all appearing in the Coat and Skirt has come to stay. It is an essentially a thing of utility, is sufficiently smart for a dressy occasion, and does not spoil in the first rain storm that comes along. It is made in all colors, in all materials, in all styles, and in all sizes. It is made in all colors, in all materials, in all styles, and in all sizes. It is made in all colors, in all materials, in all styles, and in all sizes.

Lassetters, CHEAPSIDE -SYDNEY-

THE CO-OPERATOR.
 PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
 Editor: J. H. CATTS, M.H.R.
 Publishing Offices: 431A Kent-street, Sydney, N.S.W.
 TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.
 (In Advance Only)
 Within the Commonwealth.
 Yearly 5/6
 Half-Yearly 2/6
 Single Copies 1/6
 POSTAGE PAID BY THE POST OFFICE.
 Space will be given for contributions and articles dealing with any helpful subject, but we do not accept responsibility for the return of articles sent in, and where we cannot do so will place matter in an open column where we will not be responsible for the opinions expressed.

THE CO-OPERATOR.
 THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1913.

AN HONEST FUSIONITE.
CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.
LABOR'S COURAGE AND CONSTRUCTIVENESS.

Speaking in Adelaide during the present campaign, Senator Sir Josiah Symon is reported as follows:—

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.
 We have had my friend Mr. Fisher, like a confectioner, putting together and ornamenting what he considers a very lovely cake. Then my friend Mr. Cook comes along like the anti-confectioner, who says that the cake is the gift of the gingerbread. (Laughter.) I have read the speeches of the Prime Minister and of the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. Cook). Let us be fair even to opponents. I notice with great satisfaction that "The Register," the day after Mr. Fisher's speech was delivered, wrote in its spirit and tone, "The Prime Minister, in his eagerly awaited speech at Maryborough last night, demonstrated with almost painful elaboration what was already known by the people of a Ministry of Action. No fair-minded elector would deny that the Fisher Government has accomplished a good deal, and that its performances have usually been characterized by energy, confidence, and definiteness of purpose." That is what I like to see in a public newspaper of standing and honour. (Applause.) I read something to the same effect in "The Mail." And it is in this spirit that I am speaking myself. The Federal Ministry may have done too much, and may have done it in a way we disapprove, but we have better have done things. The calm pride of Mr. Fisher was quite justified. Mr. Deakin has spoken with respect of "The Labor Party," and has said that it is "the only party that can be trusted." They have shown no uncertainty. They have had no fencing. They knew what they wanted, and they got it, and with definiteness of their objective. They had their platform, and they stuck to it. My criticism is that in the grand march of human progress they are inclined to be a little too cautious, and a little too slow. Lord Melbourne's advice, and I quote his exact words, to make it clear to you that they are not mine: "Why not let the damned thing alone? (Laughter.)" I think the Labor Party, with their driving force, have not thought of that sage advice of Lord Melbourne's. I suppose, on the other hand, they have considered, but we have better have anybody else, can understand and look after the interests of Australia.

In reviewing the past, I am going to mention things which I approve and things which I disapprove. I am going to be perfectly frank. The Fisher Ministry gave us penny postage in 1910, both in letters and in newspapers. Before that it used to be talked about. (Applause.) Difficulties were constantly being raised about it, and the loss it would involve made an obstacle, but we have better have it. Then they introduced the Australian notes. I do not presume to be a financier for a moment, but I never saw any objection to the national note issue. If I did, I find my friend Sir John Forrest, who is a financier, when asked about it in Western Australia the other day, when asked whether the Liberal Party intended to do away with the Federal note issue, Sir John Forrest said: "No, I had intended to introduce the note issue before I left office. The Labor Party found all my bills on the subject, and they have introduced the Bill in the present shape. I think that it ought to be modified. I am a believer in a national note issue, and I think it is a good thing. Then we have the Commonwealth Bank Act. Well, I did not myself see any objection to another bank. (Applause.) The more the merrier. (Laughter.) I did not see myself that there was any need to take very violent exception to that. There are a good many things in the details of the management, and so on, that I think might be very properly improved, but these details can be modified from time to time.

I do not see anything to make a fuss about in that, but I did object strongly to the establishment of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, because it seemed to me unnecessary and objectionable. (Applause.) The savings of the people were adequately looked after by the Savings Banks of the various States. At least, I thought so, and I took that objection. But what is my opinion against that of my friend Sir John Forrest

VICTIMISATION.
THE GOVERNMENT'S AGREEMENT.
CHIEF COMMISSIONER REPUDIATES.
THE RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The recent strike of Railwaymen at Darling Harbor (Sydney) was brought to a termination by an agreement made by the Minister for Labor and Industry (Mr. Carmichael) through the Industrial Registrar in the form of an offer. That offer was accepted by the men, but upon arriving at a basis of settlement on various points, these terms were then offered by the Minister for Labor and Industry.

INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER.
 Sydney, 7th April, 1913.
 Mr. J. H. CATTS, M.H.R., Hon. Gen. Secretary, etc., etc.
 Sir,—I am directed by the Honorable the Minister for Labor and Industry to inform you, with special reference to the pending dispute between the Railway and railway workers, that the Government, recognising that the existing scheme of arbitration has by no means reached such a degree of perfection that anomalies and even grave injustices may not sometimes attend its administration, has determined, in view of the crises in the past few weeks and in view of many complaints which have reached it, to afford an opportunity of establishing its case to those who have complained and are complaining of the hardships according to considerable sections of the community from the shortcomings of that scheme, and to appoint a Royal Commission with power to inquire into—

1. The principles adopted by the Court of Industrial Arbitration in recommending the constitution by the Minister of Boards for Industries or callings under the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, and in recommending the appointment of Chairman for such Boards.
 2. The causes of and the circumstances surrounding the cancellation by the Court of Industrial Arbitration of the registration as an Industrial Union of the Railway and Tramway Services Association, and the effect of such cancellation upon the administration of the Act.
 3. The operation and effect of industrial awards in and upon the industry controlled by the Chief Commissioner for Railways, and the conditions of labor in and about Railway Goods Sheds.
 4. A plan for an amendment of the Industrial Arbitration Act, 1912, to prescribe the taking of evidence by boards having direct knowledge thereof of employers' and employees' interests in connection with any industry, except in special cases and after permission obtained from the Court.

The Government therefore expects those railway workers who are now holding up the trade of the State and causing great loss and inconvenience to the public generally to give their intervention all the aid and forthwith resume their duties. In the event of this direction being accepted and the men returning to work to-morrow morning, the Government will—

1. Give effect to such recommendations as the Commissioner's report may make upon all the issues raised.
 2. Direct the Royal Commission to inquire into the matters of industrial mentioned in Clause 1 of his commission, insofar as such matters relate to the conditions of labor in and about Railway Goods Sheds, and to report thereon prior to dealing with the matters raised in Clauses 1, 2 and 4.
 3. Undertake to instruct one counsel to appear on behalf of all unions who wish to be heard before the Commission, such counsel, however, not to exclude any privately instructed advocates who may secure the permission of the Commissioner to appear before him.

The Government, further, has arranged with the Chief Commissioner for Railways that any of his employees who are called from the country by the Royal Commissioner to give evidence will be provided by him the Chief Commissioner with passes to and from their country location; that there shall be no victimisation of casual, temporary or permanent employees including employees who have pending the present dispute, been put off for refusing duty, who return to work to-morrow morning; and that in the event of their being any convictions of such employees for strike by the Court of Industrial Arbitration, such convictions will not be regarded by him as justifying dismissals.

I have the honor to be, etc.,
 J. B. HOLME, Industrial Commissioner.
 "The terms of settlement were not accepted 'forthwith,' but the Minister for Railways (Mr. Cann) through the Industrial Registrar's office, agreed to extend the time for acceptance of the terms up to two o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, April 9th. The terms were eventually accepted, and the acceptance was conveyed through the Industrial Registrar's office at 2 p.m. on the 9th. The men then returned to work."

MAKING A START.
 There were many difficulties in having all the men who were on strike started at work without prejudice, but these were in the main arranged and overcome.

VICTIMISATION.
 There were, however, five "victims" to the settlement. They are Messrs. Casey (shunter) Darling Harbor, and Messrs. McDonald, Stewart, Arundell (signalmen), and Banister (shunter), Sydney yard. We shall refer to these in detail later.

THE LABOR COUNCIL EXECUTIVE.
 Asked to be allowed to urge an acceptance of the settlement offered. Their representations were listened to, and the advice offered to accept the terms—the latter backing up the

mission, to give evidence, and cannot agree to do so.
 Whilst it was agreed that there should be no "victimisation," this clearly meant that the men would be re-employed and had reference to employees on strike, and did not extend to other employees who, though not on strike, refused to perform the duties for which they were being paid; neither was it arranged that the men would be regarded by the Chief Commissioner as justifying dismissals.
 As regards Casey, who was at the time when he went on strike a first-class shunter, although acting as foreman, he was allowed to re-employ on his old grade, viz. that of first-class shunter, and the Chief Commissioner does not consider that he has any cause for complaint.
 Your obedient servant,
 J. H. SPURWAY, Secretary.

HORNBY SIGNALMEN'S CASES.
 The charges for which the Hornby signalmen were dismissed are as follows:—
ARUNDELL—North Hornby, April 9, 1913, between 1.40 p.m. and 2.5 p.m.
 Acting Signalman Arundell was dismissed for refusing to carry out orders North Hornby signal box not later than 1.40 p.m., but he did not do so until 1.52 p.m., and after he opened the signal box he refused to carry out the directions of Inspector Reeves in regard to shunting operations.
Decision: That Acting Signalman Richard Arundell be dismissed the service.

STEWART—Hornby, April 9, 1913, between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.
 Acting Signalman C. S. A. Stewart while in charge of the signal box at Hornby refused to carry out the directions given to him by Inspector Reeves in regard to shunting operations.
Decision: That Acting Signalman C. S. A. Stewart be dismissed the service.
McDONALD—Hornby, April 9, 1913, at 2.5 p.m., Signalman J. L. McDonald while in charge of the Hornby signal box refused to carry out the directions of Inspector Reeves in regard to shunting operations.
Decision: That Signalman J. L. McDonald be dismissed the service.

SHUNTER BANISTER'S CASE.
 The following is the charge and decision in this case:—
BANISTER—Sydney, April 8, between 1.25 a.m. and 2.5 a.m.
 Shunter Banister detached and shunted into a siding at Sydney five trucks of perishable goods, and which were to be shunted to the stations on the Southern Line, that had arrived from Darling Harbour attached to engine No. 9, South mixed train (1.50 a.m. ex Sydney), and which should have gone forward to their destination by the train named, with the result that the trucks were delayed one day.
Decision: That 1st class shunter Banister be dismissed the service.

NOTICE OF APPEAL.
 Acting on the advice of the General Secretary, the dismissed employees lodged formal notices of appeal to the Railway Service Appeal Board.
CORRESPONDENCE WITH MINISTER.
 Sydney, 12th April, 1913.
 The Hon. A. C. Carmichael, M.L.A., Minister for Labor,
 The Treasury, Sydney.
 Dear Sir,—Three railway signalmen at Hornby—J. L. McDonald, Stewart, and Richard Arundell, have been dismissed from the service for refusing to work their signals to assist in the shunting of goods traffic and other duties of a similar nature. The refusal of duty occurred on Wednesday, the 9th instant, before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and their dismissal was therefore in contravention of the agreement with the Government under which they returned to work. I would refer you to the last paragraph of the letter from the Industrial Registrar, Mr. J. B. Holme, which states that the men included in the agreement the reinstatement of men who had been put off for refusing duty. We communicated with the Superintendent of Lines, who stated that the three cases in question had been considered by the Chief Commissioner and that the dismissals must stand. I would ask your intervention with the Chief Commissioner, to point out to him that these dismissals, constituting a breach of the agreement, are liable to reopen the trouble. In fact, the shunter at Hornby and Clyde sent will be reinstated, and again if these men are not reinstated, your faithfully,
 J. H. CATTS,
 Hon. General Secretary.

16th April, 1913.
 J. H. CATTS, Esq., M.P.,
 Hon. Gen. Secretary, etc.
 Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, respecting the case of three railway signalmen at Hornby, alleged to have been dismissed from the service for refusing to assist in the shunting of goods traffic on the 9th instant, in contravention of the agreement arrived at for the settlement of the dispute between the Chief Commissioner and the goods traffic employees.
 I have referred your letter to the Minister for Railways and am asking him to have inquiry made into the matter.
 Yours faithfully,
 CAMPBELL CARMICHAEL,
 Industrial Registrar's Office, Queen's Square, Sydney, 25th April, 1913.

The Hon. General Secretary, etc.
 Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Minister for Labor and Industry, and to your subsequent personal interview at this office on the 17th instant respecting the treatment meted out by officers of the Railway Department to certain persons concerned in the recent strike of Darling Harbor railway porters, I have the honor to forward, herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter which has been received by Mr. Carmichael in response to his request to the Minister for Railways to be favored with a report on the matter of your complaint.
 In view of the action which has now been taken by the men affected, as indicated in the last sentence of Mr. Spurway's letter, the Minister for Railways apparently does not propose to give effect to the suggestion made by the Minister for Labor and Industry that your complaints might be regarded as objections for reference between Mr.

KING LEA DRINKS BEST.
 1s 6d per lb. All Grocers

MANUFACTURE OF WATER PIPES.
STATEMENT BY MINISTER FOR WORKS.
 The Minister for Works (Mr. Griffiths), being desirous of returning to the knowledge of the position with regard to the manufacture of water pipes in the State, has caused an inquiry to be made into the quantities and prices of the pipes required for the supply of water to the Sydney water supply area sewerage for the next four years—

APPEALS WITHDRAWN.
 At the instance of the Executive and with the concurrence of the men concerned, the appeals were withdrawn from the Appeals Board. The following is the correspondence:—
 Sydney, 28th April, 1913.
 Mr. J. Spurway,
 Sec. Railway Appeal Board, Bridge-street, Sydney.
 Dear Sir,—In regard to the appeal cases of Messrs. McDonald, Stewart, and Arundell, of Hornby, set down for hearing on Wednesday next, I may say formal notices of appeal were lodged in order that the cases may be fully considered. Mature consideration has been given to the cases, and as there is a guarantee by the Government covering the appeal were lodged in order that the cases may be fully considered. Mature consideration has been given to the cases, and as there is a guarantee by the Government covering the appeal were lodged in order that the cases may be fully considered. Mature consideration has been given to the cases, and as there is a guarantee by the Government covering the appeal were lodged in order that the cases may be fully considered.

INDUSTRIAL REGISTRAR ANNOYED.
 The General Secretary interviewed the Minister and Industrial Registrar several times on the matter, and there was no denial of the fact that the men in question were "victimized" and the Government's undertaking repudiated.
 The Registrar was exceedingly annoyed when shown the letter from the Chief Commissioner, wherein the Government's case, wherein the Government was stated to have told the truth, and wherein the terms of settlement were plainly repudiated. He has invited further correspondence to enable the matter to be further dealt with by the Minister. The following letter was accordingly forwarded:—
 Mr. J. B. Holme,
 Industrial Registrar,
 Arbitration Court, Sydney.
 Dear Sir,—With further reference to our conversation this day, I beg to bring under your notice certain facts connected with the victimisation of Messrs. Banister, McDonald, Arundell, and Casey. The cases of Banister, McDonald, Stewart, and Arundell, have been withdrawn from the Railway Appeal Board. Their notices of appeal were only formally lodged in order that there might be time to consider the matter. Upon mature consideration the executive decided that could not agree to subordinate railway officials adjudicating upon matters covered by agreement with the Minister for Labor and the Industrial Registrar.
 These cases are fully covered by the agreement. They were, pending the dispute in question, dismissed for refusing duty in connection with the strike, and they refused to handle goods traffic although they intimated that they were ready and willing to handle passenger traffic. I have personally advised the Superintendent of Lines, Office, Sydney, on Sunday afternoon, April 6th, that the men working mixed (passenger and goods) traffic had decided not to handle goods while the strike lasted.
 We therefore rely upon the agreement made with the Government to protect the men in question against victimisation.
 The Chief Commissioner for Railways does not dispute the fact that these men have been dealt with because of their connection with the strike. He repudiates the agreement the Government has made with us. I attach copy of a letter received from the Chief Commissioner, in which he states:—

1. Portion of the letter of the Industrial Registrar of April 7th does not accurately state the position.
 2. The Chief Commissioner refuses to provide passes for witnesses as agreed upon by the Government.
 3. The Chief Commissioner refuses to carry out that portion of the undertaking of the Government that men dismissed for refusing duty in connection with the strike were not to be victimised.
 4. The Chief Commissioner repudiates that portion of the Government's agreement which provides that men fined for striking will not be dismissed.
 I may add that the Labor Council executive pledged the Labor Council to see that the agreement made by the Government was honorably carried out, and we shall be reluctantly compelled to seek their assistance should the terms of settlement be departed from.

MANUFACTURE OF WATER PIPES.
STATEMENT BY MINISTER FOR WORKS.
 The Minister for Works (Mr. Griffiths), being desirous of returning to the knowledge of the position with regard to the manufacture of water pipes in the State, has caused an inquiry to be made into the quantities and prices of the pipes required for the supply of water to the Sydney water supply area sewerage for the next four years—

Year	Total	Quantity	Cost under	Quantity	Cost under
1913	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000
1914	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
1915	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
1916	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
1917	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000	1,550,000
1918	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
1919	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000	1,650,000
1920	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,700,000
1921	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
1922	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
1923	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000	1,850,000
1924	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000
1925	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000	1,950,000
1926	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
1927	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
1928	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
1929	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000	2,150,000
1930	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000	2,200,000
1931	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000	2,250,000
1932	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000	2,300,000
1933	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000	2,350,000
1934	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
1935	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
1936	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
1937	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000	2,550,000
1938	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000	2,600,000
1939	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000	2,650,000
1940	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000	2,700,000
1941	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,750,000
1942	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
1943	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000
1944	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
1945	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	2,950,000
1946	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
1947	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000	3,050,000
1948	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	3,100,000
1949	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000	3,150,000
1950	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
1951	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000	3,250,000
1952	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
1953	3,350,000	3,350,000	3,350,000	3,350,000	3,350,000
1954	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000	3,400,000
1955	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000	3,450,000
1956	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000
1957	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000	3,550,000
1958	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
1959	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000	3,650,000
1960	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000	3,700,000
1961	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000	3,750,000
1962	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,800,000
1963	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850,000
1964	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000	3,900,000
1965	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000	3,950,000
1966	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
1967	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000
1968	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
1969	4,150,000	4,150,000	4,150,000	4,150,000	4,150,000
1970	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000	4,200,000
1971	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,250,000	4,250,000
1972	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000	4,300,000
1973	4,350,000	4,350,000	4,350,000	4,350,000	4,350,000
1974	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000	4,400,000
1975	4,450,000	4,450,000	4,450,000	4,450,000	4,450,000
1976	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000
1977	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,550,000	4,550,000
1978	4,600,000	4,600,000	4,600		

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL SECRETARY.

SECRETARY.

FOUR NOMINATIONS.

AN EXECUTIVE RECOMMENDATION.

In response to newspaper advertisements, a large number of applications were received for the position of general secretary to the Transport Workers' Federation, amongst which was the following from Mr. Claude Thompson:—

APPLICATION.
No. 1 Lavender Terrace,
Lavender Bay,
May 7, 1913.

J. H. Catts, Esq., M.P.,
Orchard Buildings,
Sydney, N.S.W.

Dear Sir,—

I beg to apply for the position of General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, advertised in the "Sydney Morning Herald."

Since becoming a unionist in Melbourne at 12 years of age, I have had a varied career in West Australia, England, America and in New South Wales, my native State.

As early as 10 years ago I was General Secretary of the Goldfields P.L.L. in Western Australia, and conducted Hon. C. E. Frazer's first Federal campaign. At the same time I was Acting Secretary of the Goldfields Trades and Labor Council (Kalgoorlie), with its 22 affiliated unions.

Nine years ago, wishing to obtain at first hand a knowledge of affairs in other lands, I toured the chief countries of the world, made a prolonged stay in the United States, and obtained a valuable insight into the condition of labor and methods of working-class organization.

I was re-elected to the International Congress at Amsterdam (1904) by:—

- (a) Melbourne Trades and Labor Council.
- (b) Fremantle Trades and Labor Council.
- (c) Goldfields Trades and Labor Council.
- (d) Coastal Trades and Labor Council, Perth.

and other organizations.

At the Congress I was elected President of the British Delegates Section. These were the days when the line of cleavage between Socialist and Political Labor parties was not marked with such distinctness, nor the relations between the two urged with the bitterness which characterizes the two parties to-day.

While in England I accepted an engagement as lecturer for one of the Clarion Yans, and toured the textile districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, delivering addresses and assisting in organizing and strengthening branches of the Independent Labor Party in the North. It was whilst engaged on this work that Ben Tillet informed me that I had been appointed, by cable, Australian delegate to the Executive of the International Transport Workers' Federation. As the notice was insufficient I was unable to make arrangements for attending. Subsequently at Amsterdam, Ben Tillet caused me to be elected an honorary member, and presented me with the badge of the International Transport Federation, which I still have in my possession.

As an organizer, I am not an experimenter, but a proved success. Having had lengthy experience with Friendly and Social Societies, as well as with Unions and Labor Leagues, I have had a successful career as a journalist. For two years I was editor of "Barrier Daily Truth" and "Sport," and until a difference of opinion concerning policy arose (which caused me to tender my resignation) succeeded in working amicably with all sections of the Unions and Labor Leagues. Considering the failure of some of the nine other editors to satisfy the Unionists of Broken Hill, I think I have proved my fitness for a position where there will be more responsibility, a wider outlook and greater scope for an experienced, resourceful, energetic organizer, a capable journalist and a successful man of business.

I served one term as a Municipal Councillor, conducted Sunday evening lectures in Perth for three consecutive winters, and, as will be seen from my record in the Labor movement, attached herewith, have held innumerable honorary positions.

Having been in business for myself as financial agent in Sydney, I have a thorough knowledge of business method, am well acquainted with card and filing systems, commercial correspondence and general office routine. Again, my experience in tactfully handling persons with grievances and in conducting difficult negotiations, should stand me in good stead as a general secretary.

I am enthusiastic, painstaking, and revel in the work of advancing the interests of the working-class, and am certain of making good in the position for which I am now applying.

Attached hereto are copies of a number of testimonials, all of the originals are in my possession, and can be produced on demand.

If required I shall be pleased to go before your Executive, in order that the members thereby may form personal estimates of my capacity.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) CLAUDE THOMPSON.

The above letter was supported by a number of testimonials from eminent men and well-known organizations, referring in glowing terms to Mr. Thompson's extensive industrial experience, and to his success as an organizer, to his journalistic abilities, and to his integrity, energy and whole-hearted enthusiasm in the cause of labor. It will be realised from a perusal of the following list of men and institutions that Mr. Thompson's application was very strongly fortified by weighty and influential testimony on his behalf.

TESTIMONIALS.

- Hon. J. H. Cann, M.L.A., Colonial Treasurer.
- Mr. Walter Dwyer, M.L.A., Western Australia.
- Hon. J. C. Watson, M.H.R., Prime Minister at date of testimonial.
- Professor Fred J. Hokin, Board of Education, Iowa (U.S.A.).
- Mr. C. E. Frazer, M.H.R., Commonwealth Parliament.
- Senator Hugh de Largie, Commonwealth Senate.
- "Barrier Daily Truth" management committee Broken Hill.
- Barrier District Assembly Polit-

gate to numerous conferences, Labor Congress, Councils and Political Labor committees during the 16 years 1897-1913. (Sgd.) CLAUDE THOMPSON.

Space forbids the publication in full of Mr. Thompson's testimonials, but the following extracts, quoted from them will serve to indicate their general tenor and the excellent reputation Mr. Thompson has earned.

"No doubt exists in the minds of anyone knowing of the fact that he is a straightforward, honest, energetic and clever business man."

"He is specially qualified for the position of general secretary, which he has proved beyond all doubt."

"The display of all the qualities essential for the position, both as a speaker, writer and organizer."

"He has had considerable experience as a journalist, and has by travel had opportunity of becoming acquainted with views and matters concerning journalism in various countries."

"During your two years' occupancy of the editorial chair of 'Barrier Daily Truth' Labor has not known a more able and energetic editor."

"Your writing zeal and energy."

"Your intellectual work."

"You were regarded as one of the best lecturers and most able exponents of our aims and aspirations."

"He lectured throughout America, and won very general notice among Labor men and Labor journals."

"He has proved himself a capable organizer in the Labor movement."

"A man of high personal character and proved integrity."

"An ardent and enthusiastic worker in the cause of unionism."

"A most capable exponent from the platform of the principles of the Labor Party."

"His points are always well brought out and arguments unanswerable."

"A whole-hearted worker, in whom every confidence can be placed."

"Your knowledge of the British, Continental and American Labor movement gained by personal contact and travel, and your constant touch with the big unions in this State (N.S.W.) and that of West Australia since the pioneer days, entitles you to front rank position as a writer and exponent of Labor's aims and ideals in all spheres of activity."

"Journalistic skill and sound working-class viewpoint, as expressed editorially and otherwise in his clever and vigorous papers."

"A member of marked ability."

"Has an excellent grasp of Labor politics."

"Has undoubted literary ability."

"He has a future."

"A motion was unanimously carried, thanking you for the services rendered for the last year."

Such a career, backed by such credentials, qualify Mr. Thompson for almost any position in the Industrial or Unionistic world, amply warrant the Executive in recommending him to members. They have looked at this matter from the viewpoint of the welfare of the organization, and have banished personal predilection arriving at a decision. Possibly, had and sentiment from their minds when Mr. Claude Thompson not aspired to the position, the Executive may not have made any recommendation at all, but they feel that his exceptionally high qualifications pre-eminently fit him for the position. After giving the matter the most careful consideration, the Executive are unanimously and emphatically of opinion that Mr. Claude Thompson stands easily first amongst the aspirants to the position.

It is hoped that members will be fully impressed with the importance of casting their votes in the election of a general secretary. It is a matter closely affecting their daily bread and butter, and the conditions under which they earn it. The stronger and more active and influential the organization is the greater will be the benefits members will derive from it, and the strength and influence of the organization will, in a large measure, be but a reflex of the general secretary's abilities. A man of wide industrial knowledge and experience will be a tower of strength to the Executive in formulating the policy of the organization.

The possession by that man of speaking and writing capacity will be an effective machine for realizing that policy. And his organizing ability will enable him to draw the units of the Federation, rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. H. Catts, M.P., all branches of the organization were invited to send in nominations, and applications were also invited by advertisement in the Sydney morning papers and the "Co-Operator." From both these sources four candidates will be submitted to the ballot of

four candidates.

TO FILL THE POSITION OF GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION, RENDERED VACANT BY THE RESIGNATION OF MR. J. H. CATTS, M.P., ALL BRANCHES OF THE ORGANIZATION WERE INVITED TO SEND IN NOMINATIONS, AND APPLICATIONS WERE ALSO INVITED BY ADVERTISEMENT IN THE SYDNEY MORNING PAPERS AND THE "CO-OPERATOR." FROM BOTH THESE SOURCES FOUR CANDIDATES WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BALLOT OF

FOUR CANDIDATES.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' FEDERATION.

ORGANISER APPOINTED.

Mr. Claude Thompson has been appointed organiser to the Transport Workers' Federation. He took up his duties from last Monday, 19th May, and will straight away enter upon an active organising campaign throughout both the metropolitan and country areas. With his wide knowledge of industrial organisation, his efforts should certainly tend to consolidate and advance the union.

In addition to the necessity for an organiser, the executive deemed it advisable to retain his services pending the ballot for general secretary, so that he would be immediately available in the event of his election to the position.

The executive feel that there will be no need to appeal to branch secretaries, collectors and members to give Mr. Thompson their support in his organising work.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

Mr. H. Farrell (withdrew).
Mr. F. Catts (declined).
Mr. A. Catts (declined).
Mr. V. Kavanagh (declined).
Mr. M. A. O'Donnell (too late).
Mr. T. Crawford, M.L.A. (too late).
Mr. J. Rogers (too late).

In deference to the wishes of several branches Mr. Farrell intended to stand for the position, but has now withdrawn in favor of Mr. Thompson's candidature.

There was also a large number of applications, amongst which the Executive have selected Mr. Claude Thompson as being conspicuously meritorious.

Mr. R. Corish is in the Railway Signals Department (formerly Interlocking) and was for some years secretary of the Goulburn Branch of the Amalgamated Railway and Tramway Association, which position he relinquished within the last few months. He was appointed as one of the delegates of that branch to several annual general meetings. He is contesting the Federal electorate of Werriwa.

Mr. Corish's nomination by the Goulburn branch was followed by a telegram from him, consenting to his nomination conditional on his being unsuccessful in the Werriwa election. We take it that this means that Mr. Corish will be willing to undertake the position of general secretary if chosen by the members, provided he is not elected to the Federal Parliament, for Werriwa; but that he will not be available for the position if elected to Parliament.

Mr. T. Kelly is attached to the ticket-collecting staff on the Central station. He was previously secretary of the Darling Harbor Branch, and is now an Executive officer of the organization.

Mr. E. T. Munro is a member of the clerical staff at Darling Harbor. He is President of the Darling Harbor Officers' Branch, and of which he was previously secretary; has been delegate to the annual general meetings for that Branch, and is at present on the Salaried Officers' Department of the Council.

Mr. Claude Thompson, who is not a railway employee nor a member of the Federation, has had a long and valuable industrial and organising experience, and possesses credentials of exceptional merit. His candidature is referred to more fully elsewhere in these columns. His qualifications, as indicated by his industrial experience and success as an organizer, and his numerous testimonials from eminent men and well-known organizations, appear to so prominently fit him for the position that the Executive are unanimous in recommending him to members as the most suitable person, in their opinion, available for the position of general secretary to the Transport Workers' Federation.

Ballot papers are now being prepared and will be sent to Branch secretaries shortly. They will also be available at Head Office at an early date.

Ballot papers must reach Head Office not later than Saturday, June 21, 1913, and members should be careful to place them with their Branch secretaries in time to permit of their being sent to Head Office by that date.

Needles to say, only financial members will be eligible to vote.

APPEAL BY MR. E. J. MUNRO.

To my Fellow-Employees and Brother-Unionists.

Many of you are doubtless unaware of the fact that I am a candidate for the position of General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, in filling of which position all financial members have a vote. I therefore desire to place my claims before you, and to solicit your vote and interest on my behalf.

In a Union embracing "all grades" as the Transport Workers' Federation does, it is highly necessary that some working knowledge of the various Railway and Tramway Departmental Secretaries. I claim that knowledge, having completed over 16 years' railway experience.

I was the first Hon. General Secretary of the Transport Workers' Federation, and was instrumental in obtaining its registration. I resigned in favor of Mr. J. H. Catts, M.H.R.

I have been nominated for the position by several of the Railway and Tramway Branches of the Federation, and have received numerous offers of support.

In soliciting your support, I do so in full confidence that, should I be successful in obtaining the position, your interest will be safeguarded.

I am a member of the newly-formed Manly P.L.L.

Yours sincerely,
EDW. J. MUNRO,
Darling Harbor.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.

How doth the little busy bee Improve each shining minute, Gathering honey by the ton, We all know who have seen it, How doth our coughs and colds get well.

That we may life endure? Why, because we always take Wood's Great Peppermint Cure.



Gowings' for Men's Winter Wear

OVERCOAT TIME is round, and we have made special efforts, this year, to attain an even higher standard of perfection. The cut and material of our extensive range of 7000 Overcoats and Raincoats enable us to please the most stylish and fastidious. Before buying call and see immense stocks to select from. Prices are 25s, 30s, 35s, 40s, 45s, 50, 60s, 63s, 70s, 75s, 80s, and 84s. If you live in the country, or are unable to call, kindly send us your height, chest measurement, and class of material and overcoat required, and we guarantee to please you. If the goods forwarded are not satisfactory, return, and we will exchange or, if required, return money. All orders carriage paid.

Winter Hosiery for Winter Wear.

	Under-vests.	Pants to Match.	Under-vests.	Pants to Match.
Hard-wearing Merino, Australian-made	3/6	4/6	8/11	9/11
Wool and Cotton	4/11	4/11	7/6	8/6
All-wool Unshrinkable	6/6	6/11	9/6	10/6
Jason Unshrinkable	5/6	6/6		
Extra Quality	7/6	7/11		

Pyjamas.

- Special Value Flannelette Pyjamas—4/6; 3 pairs for 13/-.
- Osman Flannelette Pyjamas—5/6; 3 pairs for 15/6.
- Best Quality Osman Flannelette Pyjamas—7/6; 3 pairs for 21/-.
- Crimson or Ceylon Flannel Pyjamas—10/6; 3 pairs for 30/-.

VICARS' ALL-WOOL AUSTRALIAN MARRICKVILLE FLANNEL PYJAMAS—18/6; 3 pairs for 54/-.

The Austral Sac Suit to measure, £3/3/-

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

If unable to call and see Materials, send for Pattern Books, containing over 100 Patterns for selections; also Self-Measurement Form and Illustrated Catalogue of Everything for Men's and Boys' Wear.

ALL ORDERS CARRIAGE PAID IN AUSTRALIA.

GOWING BROS.,

Everything for Men's and Boys' Wear,
Pioneer Distributors of Australian Goods.

484 to 490 George St.; and 3 to 17 Royal Arcade, SYDNEY.

When the Cold Threatens

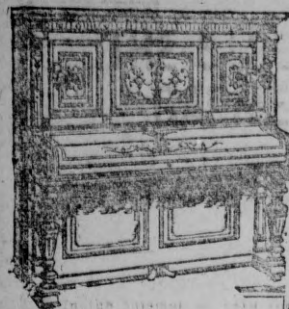
This is the season of the year, when, if cold once gets a grip, it sticks. It is, therefore, essential to fight the first clutch of it. There are few colds that come without premonitory warnings. When you get that creepy feeling or begin to sneeze, it is time to wear clothes that will not only keep you warm but will protect you against the sudden changes that are so often experienced at this time of year.

VICARS' Australian ALL-WOOL TWEEDS

are made from pure Australian Wool, which, being the finest in the world, will guard you against all sudden changes in the weather. Ask your tailor to show them to you and look for the "Warratah" Trade Mark on every two yards.

JOHN VICARS AND CO., MARRICKVILLE.

Wholesale only from W. S. COOK & SON, LTD., 35 York Street, SYDNEY.



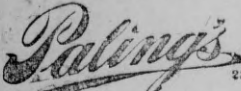
THE GLORIOUS LIPP Pianos

are PURE IN TONE, RESPON- SIVE IN TOUCH, ARTISTIC IN APPEARANCE, and SOLID IN CONSTRUCTION.

LIPP Pianos are built by men of vast experience and the materials used are chosen by specialists for their EXCELLENCE AND DURABILITY.

We sell genuine LIPP Pianos fully guaranteed, and on EASY TIME PAYMENTS if desired.

Our Descriptive Catalogue and Price List is post free.



300 George St., SYDNEY and at NEWCASTLE, LISMORE, etc

"Painless" Reaney - 8 Oxford Street.

Clients who wish to see me personally... My Home is from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. weekdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon Saturdays.

"Painless" REANEY, Specialist in Difficult Extractions.

8 OXFORD STREET, and 14 CITY ROAD. (Open till 9 p.m. Friday.)

Why not trade Locally and save Money and Trouble?

Heavy Eastern Suburbs man who goes to the City for his suit will come here and let us show him how much better he could have done by buying locally...

SAC SUITS from £33/-. We supply everything in Mensery a man requires, not only cheaper but better—test us.

NICHOLSON & GAMBLE, 330 Oxford St., PADDINGTON.

Teething troubles

—with the accompanying inflammation, restlessness, irritability, broken sleep, and swelling of the gums—can be overcome. SCOTT'S Emulsion gives the extra strength the child needs, and aids the easy development of strong, firm, white teeth.

"My son, suffering with whooping cough and teething, was wretchedly thin and weak. After taking SCOTT'S the whooping cough is quite cured, he is cutting his teeth without any trouble and looks quite strong and robust."

SCOTT'S Emulsion



THE HOUSEWIVES' ASSOCIATION WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "CO-OPERATOR" TOWN SHOPPING DEPT.

Arrangements have been made for the conduct of an Association of mutual help to all women. Questions concerning women's interests will be answered. Any correspondence marked confidential, will be treated as such.

Address all communications: THE HOUSEWIVES' ASSOCIATION, C/o "THE CO-OPERATOR," 431 KENT STREET, SYDNEY.

FASHION'S FANCIES.

VEILS AND HATS.

When we arrive at the veil to bring about the atmosphere of art, there are several things to insist upon. Firstly, every veil does not suit every woman, and the one who would have the reputation of wearing veils of true becomingness must be very careful in her choice of the mesh of the purchase.

"Doctrines of vanity," someone once exclaimed. Exactly, and also a doctrine of self-respect, for as a rule a well-turned out general effect denotes a well-regulated mental outlook upon life.

NEW STYLE TENDENCY IN FURS.

Among women whose influence in dress affairs counts, there is a marked tendency towards the small fur neck piece, or the adjustable shawl collar, rather than the long boa or scarf that was worn so much last season.

BELTS.

Interest is being revived in regard to belts. Their forms are more manifold and original than ever before, as they are the materials from which they are made.

KEEN'S MUSTARD

is carried to every part of Australia, and is used in every home in our Island Continent.



KEEN'S MUSTARD

THE BEGGAR.

As I came home last night A beggar tried to stop me on the street. And ask me for a mite To get a bite to eat. He was a horrid sight. An evil-smelling wretch, and I Was just a trifle late. I really hadn't time to wait, And listen to his cry— And so I brusquely hurried by, (I'm not responsible for fate.)

POTATOES EVER NEW.

A good cook arranges to have as much as possible of the meal prepared ahead of time, so as to avoid a rush in the kitchen at meal time.

EGG SCALLOPED POTATOES.

Cold boiled potatoes, sliced and seasoned, in alternate layers with thinly sliced hard-boiled eggs. Cover with a boiled sauce, made of one tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, and milk enough to cover the potatoes.

SAVORY POTATOES AND ONIONS.

Layers of thinly-sliced raw potatoes alternately with layers of thinly sliced onion, onion on top to prevent the potato from turning brown.

POTATO FRITTERS.

Six medium-sized potatoes. Boil and mash well, and beat up with a half cup of milk. Stir in one beaten egg and enough flour to make a stiff batter.

POTATOES SCALLOPED WITH CHOPS.

Layers of cold boiled potatoes, thinly sliced, about the middle of the dish put in a layer of chops, well seasoned. Cover all with a thickened milk sauce, and bake thirty minutes.

POTATO SALAD.

Cut cold boiled potatoes of good quality into dice. Sprinkle with a hard-boiled egg finely chopped, and some grated onion. Serve with a rather thick salad dressing.

TRUE RECIPROCITY.

Patronise the business man who patronises you. That is a fair thing, and you will do it if you deal with those who advertise in the "Co-operator."

WOMEN'S INFLUENCE IN THE STATE.

(By a South Australian.) Every country in turn produces its notable woman, a veritable queen of thought and power with or without physical beauty.

POTATO FRITTERS.

Six medium-sized potatoes. Boil and mash well, and beat up with a half cup of milk. Stir in one beaten egg and enough flour to make a stiff batter.

POTATOES SCALLOPED WITH CHOPS.

Layers of cold boiled potatoes, thinly sliced, about the middle of the dish put in a layer of chops, well seasoned. Cover all with a thickened milk sauce, and bake thirty minutes.

POTATO SALAD.

Cut cold boiled potatoes of good quality into dice. Sprinkle with a hard-boiled egg finely chopped, and some grated onion. Serve with a rather thick salad dressing.

TRUE RECIPROCITY.

Patronise the business man who patronises you. That is a fair thing, and you will do it if you deal with those who advertise in the "Co-operator."

and in cities, with many new occupations not yet fully established, but all working towards the better lot for all.

THE FIRST VIOLIN.

By JESSIE FOTHERGALE.

CHAPTER IV.

"So! Then it is impossible to be both in your country?" said he, with polite sarcasm. "I spoke as simple Kunstler-artist—I was not thinking of anything else."

He spoke in the most perfectly matter-of-fact way, and I trembled. I feared lest this display of what Miss Hallam would consider little short of indecent laxity and Bohemianism would shock her.

"Certainly, I believe that is what she wishes to do, in case—if necessary." "She may teach, but she may not act," said he, reflectively.

"I don't know whether I shall have time for it," I murmured, looking doubtfully at Miss Hallam. "Yes, certainly," said he, following him, as he told Miss Hallam that he would see her again.

"I don't know whether I shall have time for it," I murmured, looking doubtfully at Miss Hallam. "Yes, certainly," said he, following him, as he told Miss Hallam that he would see her again.

HOUSEHOLD CRUMBS.

To clean a tiled hearth, use turpentine rubbed on with a flannel which will immediately remove all stains.

LET YOUR £ WORK OVERTIME

Do You Know What £1 Can Do?

Turn Your Sovereign into a Whole Winter's Warmth, Comfort and Cosy Satisfaction. OUR WONDERFUL POUND DOWN.

Here is the most remarkable Down Quilt that Twenty Shillings ever purchased in Australia. Full Double Bed size, 6ft x 8ft; covered with High-grade French Saten, in a variety of beautiful and harmonious designs.

OUR CELEBRATED SOVEREIGN BLANKET.

This is the quality that has held for years the title of the "Best Blanket Value in Australia." It is a standing Reason Why of the popularity of Australian Goods, for they are Australian right through.

HORDERN BROTHERS,

233-11 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

ARE YOU MARRYING?



THEN FURNISH WITH BEBARFALD

"THE FURNITURE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY" 536-8 GEORGE ST., Opp. Town Hall, SYDNEY

HOUSEHOLD CRUMBS.

To clean a tiled hearth, use turpentine rubbed on with a flannel which will immediately remove all stains.

LET YOUR £ WORK OVERTIME

Do You Know What £1 Can Do?

Turn Your Sovereign into a Whole Winter's Warmth, Comfort and Cosy Satisfaction. OUR WONDERFUL POUND DOWN.

Here is the most remarkable Down Quilt that Twenty Shillings ever purchased in Australia. Full Double Bed size, 6ft x 8ft; covered with High-grade French Saten, in a variety of beautiful and harmonious designs.

OUR CELEBRATED SOVEREIGN BLANKET.

This is the quality that has held for years the title of the "Best Blanket Value in Australia." It is a standing Reason Why of the popularity of Australian Goods, for they are Australian right through.

HORDERN BROTHERS,

233-11 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

HOUSEHOLD CRUMBS.

To clean a tiled hearth, use turpentine rubbed on with a flannel which will immediately remove all stains.

LET YOUR £ WORK OVERTIME

Do You Know What £1 Can Do?

Turn Your Sovereign into a Whole Winter's Warmth, Comfort and Cosy Satisfaction. OUR WONDERFUL POUND DOWN.

Here is the most remarkable Down Quilt that Twenty Shillings ever purchased in Australia. Full Double Bed size, 6ft x 8ft; covered with High-grade French Saten, in a variety of beautiful and harmonious designs.

OUR CELEBRATED SOVEREIGN BLANKET.

This is the quality that has held for years the title of the "Best Blanket Value in Australia." It is a standing Reason Why of the popularity of Australian Goods, for they are Australian right through.

HORDERN BROTHERS,

233-11 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

HOUSEHOLD CRUMBS.

To clean a tiled hearth, use turpentine rubbed on with a flannel which will immediately remove all stains.

LET YOUR £ WORK OVERTIME

Do You Know What £1 Can Do?

Turn Your Sovereign into a Whole Winter's Warmth, Comfort and Cosy Satisfaction. OUR WONDERFUL POUND DOWN.

Here is the most remarkable Down Quilt that Twenty Shillings ever purchased in Australia. Full Double Bed size, 6ft x 8ft; covered with High-grade French Saten, in a variety of beautiful and harmonious designs.

OUR CELEBRATED SOVEREIGN BLANKET.

This is the quality that has held for years the title of the "Best Blanket Value in Australia." It is a standing Reason Why of the popularity of Australian Goods, for they are Australian right through.

HORDERN BROTHERS,

233-11 PITT STREET, SYDNEY.

APPEALS BOARD.

MARCH 28th, 1913.

THE BOARD.

MR. MACOUN, Chief Railway Accountant.

MR. J. S. SPURWAY, Secretary for Railways.

MR. E. D. CAMPBELL, President Transport Workers' Federation.

John Rogers, Goods Guard, Penrith, 10/6 per day.

Charge: Guard Rogers, during shunting operations with No. 32 Up Goods at Esbank, neglected to exercise proper precautions.

Decision of Officer: To be fined one day's pay, 15/2-13.

Maurice E. D. Macgregor, 3rd Class Shunter, Esbank, 8/6 per day.

Charge: Shunter Macgregor, during shunting operations at Esbank, with No. 32 Up Goods, neglected to exercise proper precautions.

Decision of Officer: That Shunter Macgregor be dismissed the Service, 25-2-1913.

Mr. Blanch, for Department, Mr. S. McKenzie, for Appellant, called Charles Frank Thompson, Relief Officer, Esbank.

I remember the runaway on 18-12-13. Held an inquiry and took a statement from Guard Rogers. The load of 32 up goods on that occasion was 475 tons in Esbank.

Mr. McKenzie: The regulations are binding on all. The shunter has no responsibility. The regulation is binding on those immediately concerned.

Samuel O. Kade, Night Shunter, Esbank, sworn.

To Mr. Blanch: I remember the occurrence. Went on to bring trucks back. Found all brakes off on the trucks.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the runaway of trucks on the 18th February 13. Examined trucks when they were brought to a standstill.

To Mr. McKenzie: Within station limits the shunter is in charge. He has to supervise shunting.

To Mr. Campbell: At depot stations I think the shunter is in charge and at ordinary stations the shunter is in charge.

Appellant John Rogers, Guard, sworn.

To Mr. McKenzie: Heard my statement read. When the runaway occurred I was away. Had to change brake vans. These were changed up the yard, and I had to get a case of fruit that had been left in the van.

To Mr. Campbell: Saw truck running away on the 18-12-13. The grinding of the brakes first drew my attention. Distinctly heard this. My impression was that the brake in the van was bad.

To Mr. Blanch: I don't think that any brake was enough to hold eight trucks on that grade.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the occasion I gave my instructions to Shunter Highfield. That when 32 came vans were to be changed.

To Mr. Campbell: Saw truck running away on the 18-12-13. The grinding of the brakes first drew my attention. Distinctly heard this. My impression was that the brake in the van was bad.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the occasion I gave my instructions to Shunter Highfield. That when 32 came vans were to be changed.

To Mr. Campbell: Saw truck running away on the 18-12-13. The grinding of the brakes first drew my attention. Distinctly heard this. My impression was that the brake in the van was bad.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the occasion I gave my instructions to Shunter Highfield. That when 32 came vans were to be changed.

To Mr. Campbell: Saw truck running away on the 18-12-13. The grinding of the brakes first drew my attention. Distinctly heard this. My impression was that the brake in the van was bad.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the occasion I gave my instructions to Shunter Highfield. That when 32 came vans were to be changed.

To Mr. Campbell: Saw truck running away on the 18-12-13. The grinding of the brakes first drew my attention. Distinctly heard this. My impression was that the brake in the van was bad.

To Mr. McKenzie: I remember the occasion I gave my instructions to Shunter Highfield. That when 32 came vans were to be changed.

such defective condition as to be a contributing cause in a derailment.

Decision of Officer: To be fined one day's pay, 15/2-13.

Mr. Burcher, for Department, Mr. Farrell, for Appellant, called Inspector Per. Way, sworn.

To Mr. Burcher: The derailment occurred on the 12th, I made an inspection on that date and found one point down 3/4 inch on high rail, otherwise the road was in fair order.

To Mr. Farrell: This would not cause a derailment. I do not know what other defect existed.

To Mr. Campbell: Have to have a knowledge of the rules before passing as a fireman.

To Mr. Bracey: I recognise Mr. Westcott's signature.

To Mr. Lucy: No rain for a week or more after derailment.

To Mr. Campbell: The nip was 8 or 9 ft. long, and 3/4 inch at joint deepest place.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

driver's side when I waved the light. Stephen Large, Appellant, (to Mr. Farrell): I put hand brakes on after passing the distant signal.

Mr. Neale, for Department; Mr. Warton, for appellant, who pleaded not guilty.

Andrew Agnew, stone mason. Was a passenger, with my wife, on the train from Merewether Beach to Parramatta.

To Mr. Bracey: I thought a train was not in a fit state then I would act. No rule in the book to interfere with the driver.

To Mr. Campbell: Have to have a knowledge of the rules before passing as a fireman.

To Mr. Bracey: I recognise Mr. Westcott's signature.

To Mr. Lucy: No rain for a week or more after derailment.

To Mr. Campbell: The nip was 8 or 9 ft. long, and 3/4 inch at joint deepest place.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

ing her to fall. Claim made and settled for £30 13s 6d, 12-11-1912.

Mr. Neale, for Department; Mr. Warton, for appellant, who pleaded not guilty.

Andrew Agnew, stone mason. Was a passenger, with my wife, on the train from Merewether Beach to Parramatta.

To Mr. Bracey: I thought a train was not in a fit state then I would act. No rule in the book to interfere with the driver.

To Mr. Campbell: Have to have a knowledge of the rules before passing as a fireman.

To Mr. Bracey: I recognise Mr. Westcott's signature.

To Mr. Lucy: No rain for a week or more after derailment.

To Mr. Campbell: The nip was 8 or 9 ft. long, and 3/4 inch at joint deepest place.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

sands (who is finding it?) and willful misstatements are being made in reference to the Labor policy. For the stance, it is being freely stated in the press and from the platform, that if the Labor Party are returned to power, the £500 exemption on the Progression Land Tax will be removed.

Mr. Neale, for Department; Mr. Warton, for appellant, who pleaded not guilty.

Andrew Agnew, stone mason. Was a passenger, with my wife, on the train from Merewether Beach to Parramatta.

To Mr. Bracey: I thought a train was not in a fit state then I would act. No rule in the book to interfere with the driver.

To Mr. Campbell: Have to have a knowledge of the rules before passing as a fireman.

To Mr. Bracey: I recognise Mr. Westcott's signature.

To Mr. Lucy: No rain for a week or more after derailment.

To Mr. Campbell: The nip was 8 or 9 ft. long, and 3/4 inch at joint deepest place.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

To Mr. Bracey: I remember the derailment on the 7th. I gauged the road on the Monday.

Christie, and D. Clarke, Head Shunters English, Bainbridge, Curry, Morris and Harris, Shunters Daniels, O'Donnell, Parker, Currie, Purcell, Boys and Hardy, Messrs. Syd. Pooley, J. Conlon, A. J. Munno, G. Smith, W. R. Goodwin, H. Merrell, G. Smith, Headman J. Furlong, J. West, G. Rogers, L. Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Scott, and Mrs. and Miss J. Taylor.

THE FULL PENALTY.

DARLING HARBOR STRIKERS. TURNED DOWN.

A deputation of Darling Harbor strikers waited upon the Minister for Justice (Mr. D. R. Hall) on Tuesday to ask for a reduction of the fines recently imposed upon them in connection with the recent trouble.

The deputation was led by Mr. J. W. Roe (President of the Darling Harbor Branch of T.W. Federation), the other members being Messrs. G. Andrew, T. G. Taylor, and W. G. Fowler.

After a wait of some little time the deputation saw Mr. Hall, who certainly turned their requests down with a bump.

The deputation pointed out to the Minister that not only were the penalties extremely heavy, but that the second batch of men dealt with had each been penalised £3 more than the first, notwithstanding that the offence was exactly the same.

The deputation asked that it be brought down to a reasonable limit.

Mr. Hall was not sympathetic. He regretted that he could not comply with the request to reduce the fines. The men had received the benefit of arbitration, and while the Act stood they would have to shoulder the burdens imposed for any breaches.

He thought that the penalties should be equal for all the offences, and that it was possible that the second batch of men might be placed upon the same level as the first.

He would refer the matter to Mr. Justice Heydon. The costs would be collected with the penalties, the Minister being disinclined to take any action for their reduction at all.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

EXTENSION OF ENQUIRY.

When the Royal Commission (Mr. Piddington) of enquiry into the Darling Harbor trouble met this morning, the Commissioner announced that the scope of the Commission had been enlarged to include an enquiry into the alleged victimisation of the three Hornsby signalmen.

Amongst those present were—W. James Edwards (father), Mrs. Mary Edwards (mother), Mr. Cyril and Mr. and Mrs. Septimus Edwards (brothers), Messrs. G. McGee, J. Cuddihy, J. Cuddihy, jr. (uncles), Mrs. E. Taylor and Mrs. Storm (aunts), Messrs. J. Cuddihy (cousins), E. H. Pickering (representing Station Master, Darling Harbor), H. J. Richards (night overseer), Foremen J. G. Drummond, H. E. Tucker

RHEUMATISM---This Girl Suffered after Rheumatic Fever; she could hardly move her joints. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured her.

Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of 36 Elizabeth Street, Richmond, Melbourne, is enthusiastic about the good to be obtained from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of Rheumatism. "They cured her daughter of a crippling attack. "My daughter, after an attack of Rheumatic Fever, was left with rheumatic pains and much debility," said Mrs. Hughes to a reporter. "All her limbs were attacked with pains that were very hard to ease. There was great stiffness in the joints, as if they would hardly bend or move. Her arms were so stiff at times she could hardly raise them to do her hair or put on a jacket. She kept on her feet but would have to limp about the house and just drag her feet after her. The pains would start through her muscles and be almost unbearable. At times she could not sleep well and was generally run down and out of sorts, with a poor appetite. She complained of severe headaches, too, and try as I could, I could not find a remedy for the debility or the rheumatic pains, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills acted favorably almost at once. The pains and stiffness of the muscles eased and passed away altogether, and a great improvement in her strength showed itself. Her blood seemed to turn richer; she ate better and her color improved, and all the weakness passed off. She is able to go to business and we are all advocates of this medicine, fully realising the good it has done in our home."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all dealers or direct by mail at 2/9 per box or 6 boxes for 15/3 by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. of Australasia, Ltd., Sydney.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

MR. FERN, M.L.A. AT NYNGAN. plain each of the proposals, that every member of the audience must have understood the meaning of the referendum even if they had not the slightest knowledge of it before. Mr. Fern urged his hearers to vote solidly "Yes" six times for the Referenda, and for the three Labor Senators, and also for W. G. Spencer. Right throughout the meeting, Mr. Fern received a most attentive hearing except for several bursts of cheers which greeted several of his remarks. Mr. Herrick and Mr. Hyman moved a vote of thanks, which was carried unanimously. We were aware Mr. Fern was always a very clear and fluent speaker, but on this occasion he excelled himself in the manner in which he handled the Referenda proposals. (Signed) WILLIAM A. QUINN, Nyngam-street, Nyngan.

NEWTOWN P.L.L.

The usual fortnightly meeting was held at St. George's Hall on Wednesday, May 14th, with Mr. F. Burke (President) in the chair. Despite the very wet and boisterous evening some 60 or 70 members were present, owing to the fact that there acted in opposition to the selection of the old and esteemed member, Mr. Robt. Hollis, M.L.A. After the formal business had been disposed of, Mr. T. Casson, in a very effective speech, proposed the following resolution:—

"The Newtown Branch of the P.L.L., in meeting assembled, hereby expresses its fullest confidence in Mr. R. Hollis, M.L.A. for Newtown, and enters its strong protest against any opposition to him for the selection, such being, in fact, a very effective vote to be sent to the Executive of the P.L.L."

The resolution was promptly seconded and supported by a number of members present, and also supported by the President. Before putting the resolution, all speakers were eulogistic of Mr. Hollis' past conduct, and were complimentary of the tactics employed by the opposition in nominating two members of the Tramway Union. It was pointed out that they were taking advantage of new Rule 6, such being contrary to the views of Conference which adopted it. Amongst the speakers were several members of the Tramway Union, who assured the meeting that its members would not support the two who had been nominated, one even stating he had signed a nomination paper under false pretences made to him, and that despite his signature he would work and vote for Mr. Hollis. An election committee was appointed to prepare the roll for the ballot, and on Wednesday, June 11th, was fixed as the date of a special meeting to fix the date for the ballot to take place.

EXCHANGE WANTED. Fetter, between Blayney and Harden, wishes EXCHANGE with any Fetter on any line or branches East of Nyngan. For full particulars apply to Fetter, c/o "Co-operator."

When in doubt about YOUR HAT TRY PRIDDY 424 GEORGE STREET, and 275 PITT STREET.

DR. RUSSELL'S FOR INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, ACIDITY, ETC. FOR LAXATIVE AND FOR ASK FOR

MARCH 31st, 1913.

Stephen Large, fireman, Harden 9s per day.

Charge: Breach of Rule 25 in not observing position of distant signal at "danger," and reducing speed of train accordingly; and breach of Rule 58 in passing auxiliary Home and P. signals in the danger position, at Cootamundra, 24.1.13.

Decision of Officer: To be reduced from the position of fireman at 9s to that of cleaner at 8s per day, for a period of three months, and to be allowed to act as fireman during that interval. Decision to take effect as from 1.3.13.

Mr. Bracey for Department, Mr. Farrell for Appell. Plea not guilty.

Thos. Kelly, relief night officer, sworn. Was in charge at Cootamundra the night of 24.1.13. Was standing on the platform; saw No. 159 come in. Saw that the driver had come past the signals. Started down but before I got there the driver had set back past the home signal. He had on 25 of stock, engine and brake-van

THE STRUGGLES IN THE GARMENT TRADES.

By SAMUEL GOMPERS, President American Federation of Labor.

(Continued from issue of May 1.)

PART II.

In the summer of 1910 rebellion broke out among the cloak-makers after vain protests against intolerable conditions and injustice. In May, 1910, six thousand workers were members of the union. On the opening day of the strike only twenty thousand workers belonged to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; within two weeks practically all of the seven and a half thousand workers joined the union.

The protest was against evils common to the garment trades, and against the following specific conditions: irregular payment, which entailed hardships and inconveniences to the workers with scanty resources—it was the practice not to pay any workers until the garment was completed, and the payment of wages to operators was deferred until finishers and buttonholders had completed their tasks.

The individual contract system which furnished the worker with constant work for the season but required him to furnish security, varying from 25 to 30 dollars, for performance of this work. This security was subtracted from his wages and might be declared forfeited in case he worked for a strike movement. Long, irregular hours due to the seasonal character of the work and absence of effort to equalize work. The sub-contracting system which resulted in a chaotic wage-scale. The sub-contractor was a piece-worker who employed helpers at week pay which varied from 3 to 8 dollars. The piece-worker alone had dealings with the employer and his attitude toward those under him was usually of a tyrant overseer. The helpers usually had steady work, sometimes over-work, during six or seven months of the year and then no work from the middle of November until the middle of January. But the condition that engendered more bitterness, more antagonism than any other, was the system of "charges." Workers were charged for material or garments spoiled or injured in the process of making regardless of the degree of their responsibility; they were charged for needles, thread, bobbins, shuttles, and for the electric power which operated their sewing machines. It was manifestly most unfair that upon them should fall the whole expense when sub-division of labor rendered the method of production collective and interdependent.

Prior to the beginning of this movement, the greater number of the workers were uneducated, unskilled in methods of unionism and collective bargaining. No charges or demands were presented before the walkout. The spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which characterized the opening days gave way to firm conviction, resistance, and solidarity of action. They steadily refused all proposals of employers to accept individual agreements or temporary benefits. They stood firmly for principle and loyally supported the efforts of their leaders. The American Federation of Labor detailed two representatives to assist the international officials

competition was a menace to such humane considerations. Then, too, past experience had given them the feeling that the cloak-makers were unstable, passionate, unreliable—that making a contract with them would be wasted effort. Clearly, what was needed on both sides was organized, concerted action, an agreement upon conditions of work would secure employers self-protection from ruthless competition. The workers needed strong organization for self-imposed discipline, to hold them steadily to their word and their agreements and thus increase their bargaining power.

Just such an organization was then controlling the situation for the cloak workers, and its educational force was powerful and vivifying. Strong, resourceful leaders were instilling into these mutinous, undisciplined minds the fundamental theories of unionism. They were held steadily in line, taught to curb their fighting spirit that term of aggression might be devised; taught that unreasoning resistance to the finish is a vain bravado without profit; taught that negotiation is not a sign of weakness, but is the most potent means by which permanent gains can be secured; taught the lessons of self-restraint; taught that carefully planned pickets are not a sign of weakness, but is the most potent means by which permanent gains can be secured; taught the lessons of self-restraint; taught that carefully planned pickets are not a sign of weakness, but is the most potent means by which permanent gains can be secured.

At the beginning of the strike, the Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Manufacturers' Association represented seventy-five establishments. Its membership was gradually increased to one hundred when an agreement was reached with the union of the strikers now grown and strengthened. The most controverted issue pertaining to the union shop, the employers employed all the conventional arguments against it. The workers replied with the unanswerable arguments that the union shop was necessary to safeguard union standards and conditions, necessary to the existence of the union itself. The union is the sole guarantee of stability and the sole guarantor of the workers, the sole guarantee that their contracts will be carried out. Negotiations were broken off and renewed several times, while the strikers continued vigorously. Finally, on September 2, the famous "Protocol" was signed by the representatives of the manufacturers' association and the cloakmakers' union. The protocol was more than a strike settlement; it was a constructive industrial document providing a permanent basis for industrial peace. It instituted machinery by which future difficulties might be adjusted and increasingly advantageous conditions be secured without resort to violent methods of interference and revolution. The greatest benefits were provisions for fixed hours, a wage-scale, abolition of "sweating" or home work, and means for standardizing sanitary conditions.

Various terms provided: Electric power to be employed by employers, that no charge be made for material except when damaged by negligence or carelessness; the abolition of home work and contract system. Six days to constitute a week's work. Legal holidays to be recognized, and the observing of such a holiday day to be permitted to work Sunday. A regular weekly pay-day and a minimum weekly wage-scale were established. Nine hours to constitute a day's work except on the sixth day, which should be five hours only. Overtime to be limited as to amount and prohibited in slack seasons, and to be penalized by docking pay. The piece-work scale to be adjusted by a committee for each shop.

One of the great compromises of the protocol was the "preferential union shop" which member of the manufacturer's association to maintain a shop where union standards as to working conditions, hours of labor, rates of wages were to prevail. In hiring workers, as between two of equal skill, union members were to be preferred. This agreement was based on the theory that the union is an agency working for the uplift and betterment of all its members; that co-operation between the union and the organized manufacturer is necessary to the interests of all concerned in the industry. As the protocol stated, "the manufacturers declare their belief in the union and that all who desire its benefits should share its burdens, and for this reason they were powerless to remedy. Many desired to grant relief to their employes, but cut-throat

From this summary it will be evident that the protocol is based upon a theory which has made for industrial betterment, progress, and peace, that it is a foundation upon which a superstructure of great promise can be built. Though the protocol is intended to last, it is not inflexible; it does not neglect all difficulties, but provides means for adjustment. There is an elasticity and an adaptability in the method that insures peace but does not arrest growth and progress lest settlements be disarranged. It is adapted to life and progressive industry. The adoption of the protocol policy, one of the momentous events in the history of industrial peace and democracy. The influence of the protocol is clearly to be seen not only in later developments in New York City, but throughout the country.

AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

FEDERAL POLICY.

FIGHTING PLATFORM.

- (1) Maintenance of White Australia.
- (2) The graduated tax on unimproved land values.
- (3) Effective Federation.
- (4) The New Protection.
- (5) Nationalisation of monopolies.
- (6) Arbitration Act Amendment.
- (7) Navigation laws.
- (8) Commonwealth freight and passenger steamers.
- (9) Restriction of public borrowing.
- (10) General Insurance Department.
- (11) Commonwealth sugar refinery.

GENERAL PLATFORM.

The following is the platform adopted at the triennial Conference held in Hobart, 1912:—

1. Maintenance of a White Australia.
2. Maintenance of a graduated tax on unimproved land values where estates are over £5000 in value.
3. Effective Federation.
4. The inclusion in the Constitution of the powers asked for on April 26, 1911.
5. The new protection.
6. Nationalisation of monopolies.
7. Arbitration Act Amendment.
8. Commonwealth freight and passenger steamers.
9. Restriction of public borrowing.
10. General Assurance department, with non-political management.
11. Commonwealth sugar refinery.
12. Civil equality of men and women.
13. Naval and military expenditure to be allotted from proceeds of direct taxation.
14. Initiative and referendum.
15. Uniform laws of marriage and divorce.

ment were years of education, teaching them that safety lay in permanent education. Still more years were necessary to instill the habit of self-disciplined, thoughtful action, the weighing of policies, the testing of leaders, and the ability to select those who really were the workers of the workers' heart and are able to accomplish results.

(To be continued.)

SOCIAL.

VETERAN LABORERS HONORED.

At a social evening held at St. George's Hall, Five Ways, Paddington, on Wednesday last, members of the local Labor League, together with the members of the League, gave a send-off to Mr. and Mrs. H. Hickman, who are removing to Wentworth Falls, Blue Mountains. Mrs. Keane, in presenting Mrs. Hickman with a handsome gold bangle, referred to the old couple as the founders of the Paddington League. Master Jack McDermott, the youngest member, presented Mr. Hickman with a silver shaving set. The recipients, in responding, expressed their surprise at the kindness and goodwill that had been shown to them by the members of such handsome gifts. Mr. J. P. Osborne, M.L.A., who was present, also paid a tribute to the yeoman service Mr. and Mrs. Hickman had rendered to the Labor movement in Paddington. Their loss will be severely felt in Paddington, but as Mr. Hickman remarked that he was not leaving the Labor movement, but that he and his wife would become members of the Leura League. May their efforts in their new sphere of life be rewarded with the success they have achieved, and which they so richly deserved in the past.

NEWTOWN POLITICAL LABOR LEAGUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL SUMMONS MEETING of the Newtown P.L.L. will be held in the Newtown Town Hall, at 8 p.m., on Monday, June 10, 1913, to consider the advisability of fixing a date for the SELECTION of a CANDIDATE to contest the Electorate of NEWTOWN in the forthcoming Labor T. H. NOAKES, Hon. Secretary.

JUDGEMENT THE SECOND

WHAT JUDGE HEYDON SAID.

"RUBBING IT IN."

IN THE COURT OF INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Before His Honor Mr. Justice Heydon.)

MONDAY, 19th MAY, 1913.

MINISTER FOR LABOR AND INDUSTRY v. SKAFTE AND OTHERS.

Summonses to Show Cause.

JUDGMENT.

His Honor: I can see no difference between these cases and those which I tried in the first instance. I think that the case is an extremely bad one. The railways of the country are simply indispensable to the business and social life of the community. They are the arteries of the country, and the defendants know perfectly well that what they began might go on and paralyze the whole service. They were placed in charge of this immensely important section of work by their fellow citizens, to whom they owe their positions. This is not a case of thousands of other men, quite as competent to do the work as they are. They betrayed their trust, and showed not the smallest consciousness that they would incur so great a trial, or owed any duty to their fellow citizens. The levity of their action equals its unconscionableness; they have put forward no reason of their own, and they have no excuse for their wantonly disregard of the public interest. The actual defence is a series of transparent and dishonest sophistries. They say that they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive; they did not know the men at the gates were pickets; they thought a man could be a picket unless he hit somebody, or called him a blackie; they had no grievance, so how could they have been on strike; they never thought they would put forward a reason; they would put forward no reason of their own; they were ordered to do a strike unless they were ordered out by their executive;