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REMEDY OFFERED FOR INDUSTRIAL TROUBLES

(Continued from second page)

ere were waiting to take his place. Appeal to the Board of Control by individuals was unheeded and the man was referred back to the manager for relief. If the matter were in injury there was no way to secure compensation or redress.

"These conditions at length became intolerable and the State took the matter up in its legislature and enacted laws for the protection of the individual to secure for him fair treatment, a living wage and protection of his person against injury from dangerous machinery or other menaces to his health or life. The man came to be regarded as machines and were discharged at will. All sympathy between employer and employee was lost and the relation degenerated into a simple question of wages.

"The individual employee who was aggrieved and denied relief by the manager was shut up to invoking the aid of the courts and the laws that were for his protection and defense, but, so far as he was concerned the laws might as well not have been enacted and the courts not existed for he could not pay even the retaining-fee for a lawyer to take his case; much less could he incur the expense of years of litigation with a rich corporation that could employ the most capable counsel and continue the suit for years. In theory the court was open, practically it was shut tight against him and he was utterly defenseless. His only recourse was to submit to the injustice or quit. He could not quit for it took his living and that of those dependent on him and so his only hope was to remain and suffer."

The Strike

"Out of this has grown the strike. When conditions became such as to affect a large number of employees they got together and finding no relief either from the management or the courts they agreed to quit work and so came the strike.

"It is manifest that the workers under this method have no power to secure redress unless the works are kept idle until an adjustment can be made. If others are permitted to take their places the strikers have not only failed to secure their desire, but they are out of work and at starvation's door. "So they picket the works and assault the strike breakers until at times riot and bloodshed are the result. This the State cannot permit and so the sheriff calls upon the militia to maintain order until some understanding is had, by which the men go back to work. Nothing has been permanently settled. All is back where it was before to be repeated with similar results. The men are angry and instead of harmony and

the State for the recovery of whatever damages or compensation the Board may have agreed upon as just to the claimant.

"Under such conditions the individual would have no need of organized assistance to secure justice for he would have free access to the courts with the best legal assistance that the State could secure. This would end the domination of the trades unions, the walking delegate and the violence now resorted to, in order to get a fair hearing and a just verdict.

"This method of securing justice for the individual, in other words to secure the constitutional guarantee to every man of 'life liberty and the pursuit of happiness' is in keeping with our practice in protecting individuals against assault of their persons. A man is assaulted. He calls upon the constable or police for help. The assault is beyond the control of the police and the sheriff is called upon and he orders out the 'posse committatus'. The assault is still beyond control. The sheriff calls upon the State and its militia is sent, and if they are unable to control the situation the governor calls upon the United States and troops are sent to assist in protecting this one man who has no other recourse but to call upon the State and its militia to protect him in his right to his person when it is imperiled by any corporation or other creature of the law."

Responsibility of the State
 "The State is responsible for the creation of the corporation and for giving it the right of personhood. The State is, therefore, under obligation to protect its citizens against this creature of its legislation when it uses its power to the injury of any citizen. It is the duty of the State and its courts which are created for the peaceful adjudication of all disputes, are made available to all even the poorest for redress when rights are assailed or bodily harm threatened.

"If after such provision for the redress of grievances unincorporated unions are set up to interfere with the activities of the courts for the settlement of disputes they should be declared illegal and in conspiracy against the public welfare, and those who violate the laws of the land. We should deal with such offenders as we deal with individuals who violate law by settling disputes with their fists or by fixings or biddings.

"There must be a just, peaceful and effective way provided for settling all industrial disputes, and that way must be available to all and its methods must be enforced upon all.

"The expense of such a method of securing justice would be far more than offset by preventing loss in wages now often incurred in a single strike not to speak of the damage frequently occasioned by acts of violence and crime."

Mr. Hamilton has had considerable experience in drawing up legal matters and has attached to his pamphlet a proposed act for the creation of Boards of Appeal for the preservation and protection of the public welfare, to secure justice to individuals by corporations, prescribing penalties for violation of this Act, and making appropriations for carrying it into effect.

The proposed act suggests creation of a Board of Appeal consisting of five members, each to be appointed by the Governor, one for one year, two years, three years, four years, and one for

five years. The Board shall maintain offices in the Capitol City of the State and shall hear charges and complaints brought by the State not of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

the said court and urge the claim to a conclusion. The entire expense shall be borne by the State not of any funds in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

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PROFESSOR HASKINS.
 WAS A kindly soul.
 BRIGHT ON some subjects.
 BUT SO absent-minded.
 THAT ONE day at the barber's
 HE TOOK off his collar.
 TO GET shaved.
 AND FORGOT where he was.
 AND KEPT right on.
 TILL THE cash-girl screamed.
 AND A barber stopped him.
 HE WAS a great smoker.
 BUT HE'D often put
 THE BURNT match in his mouth.
 AND THROW away.
 THE CIGARETTE.
 HIS STUDENTS loved him.
 HE WAS so full
 OF FUNNY surprises.
 ONE DAY he had a tube.
 OF RADIUM and he told
 THE STUDENTS all about it
 AND FINALLY, by mistake,
 INSTEAD of the tube,
 HE PULLED out one
 OF HIS cigarettes.
 AND ASKED the class,
 "WHAT IS the one thing
 WHICH DISTINGUISHES
 THIS MARVELOUS substance
 FROM ALL others on earth?"
 AND THE class roared.
 "THEY SATISFY."



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