

closes the fact that there is no possibility of a settlement. The miners held out for an eight hour day, uncompromisingly, but were disposed to accept a lower wage rate. The owners stubbornly held out that they would manage their property as suited themselves, and that they would work their mines as many hours a day as they pleased.

In April, 1886, the Federated trades resolved on making a universal demand for an eight hour day all over the country. In Chicago the trades were unusually active. May the 1st was fixed on as the day on which to make the demand. It was made but not granted. The men went on strike, held meetings and the leaders delivered inflammatory speeches. One of these meetings was being held on the evening of May 3, 1886, in the Haymarket Square, Chicago. The police broke up the meeting. A bomb was thrown among the police, several lost their lives, and a large number wounded. The labor agitators were fired on by the police, and many of them also killed and wounded. The result of this was that some of the labor leaders were hung, and the eight hour day rested until 1890.

Last year on May the 1st, the carpenters made a demand for an eight hour day. The demand was as near universal as it could be. It was not granted at first, and a strike was inaugurated. In time compromises were made, and according to Gompers the leader of the federated trades, 137 cities have an eight hour day for carpenters. In accordance with the scheme outlined by Gompers, that one trade every year should demand an eight-hour day, and be supported by all other trades as the carpenters were, the miners have resolved to come out in May next and make the demand.

The coming struggle is one for which both sides are prepared. The national convention of United Mine Workers was held at Columbus, O., on February 10, of this year. It represented a body of 75,000 miners, located in eight different States. After calm deliberation it was resolved that the eight-hour day must be sought for. The miners committee which annually confers with the mine owners in April, was instructed to discuss the question. The committee did so at Pittsburgh a few days ago, but with no successful results. So the miners must go on strike or go back on all their schemes and resolves.

It is estimated that there are in the United States 300,000 miners, one half of whom belong to organized labor unions, and must be governed by union decrees. In their strike they

will have the support of all other organized trades throughout the country. The miners, as a class, are better organized now than a few years ago. They were then organized in two bodies, and usually occupied themselves in internecine strife. Now they are organized into one body, "The United Mine Workers of America." During the past year a fund was raised, and is still being raised specially for a strike. It is said that this fund is now equal to \$100,000. Then when the strike is declared, all other trades will contribute, so that the miners are prepared for a fight. The miners expect to be able to pay each striker \$3 weekly while the strike lasts. And in Ohio, they secured the passage of a State law prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton men. There are 24,000 miners in Ohio alone. The officers of the mine workers are all experienced, conservative and tried men. Their organization is as near perfect as it is possible for one of its kind to be. All this combined with the moral and financial support of the other organized trades will make a formidable fight against coal mine owners.

It must be understood that the owners are also prepared for the fight. They are cognizant of what is going on. They have their agents in all the trade societies, and though they can not hire Pinkerton they will have his men as employees in the mines, as they have now in Pennsylvania.

In truth, it would seem as if eight hours were a day long enough, to work underground. And it looks rather arbitrary on the part of the owners, that they would not concede anything at the Pittsburg conference. They would not even listen to the proposition.

THE NEW YORK "GLOBE."

THIS journal has been published weekly for several years at 57 Broadway, New York City, but it recently announced that it would no longer appear as a weekly, but would be merged into a monthly. This announcement brought forth so many protests from readers, and friends of the proprietors and editors, that the idea of ceasing the weekly publication of the *Globe* has been abandoned, and it will appear every Saturday as heretofore.

The character of its contents will, however, be somewhat changed, as appears from the following, taken from its issue of the 4th inst.:

"Therefore the *Saturday Globe* will continue to appear as a weekly, devoting its space even more generally than heretofore to the publication of a reprint, as complete as possible, of the opinions of men, newspapers and magazines.

"These will be collected and published

with reference to their soundness in principle, without bias, but with suitable comment as occasion demands. It has been made clear, by the previous course of the *Saturday Globe*, that there is a place in New York for such a publication. But while this has heretofore been merely a feature, it will hereafter be the feature, so that the busy man, everywhere, may find in its columns the positive opinions of 'all sorts and conditions' of men, and all their various and varied expression of them in periodicals of every kind.

"It will not, however, surrender the convictions which have given it character and position. It will still maintain its editorial character by publishing, as occasion requires, articles dealing with the most important events of the week. As heretofore, these will be strongly Deno-gratic in cast, but perfectly free from the personal and factional element. It is believed that the maintenance of so much of the old-time vigorous editorial expression which has given the paper position will be welcomed by new as well as old readers, and will, at the same time, give it in its capacity as a 'Review of Current Opinion,' a new character of its own."

The project of a monthly magazine has not been abandoned, and in the next issue of the *Globe* further information will be given in regard to it. In common with those who protested against the discontinuance of the *Globe* as a weekly, we are pleased to learn that it is to be continued. It is a journal of rare ability and remarkable vigor and courage in contending for its convictions, and many of our readers would enjoy the contents of its columns.

THE "EASTERN QUESTION."

THE incident connected with the Eastern Question which occurred a few days ago, is one of great interest. We refer to the passage through the Dardanelles of a Russian warship loaded with military workmen and railroad materials destined for the Sea of Japan.

The Dardanelles is a narrow strait which connects the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean Sea. It is one of the most important strategic points in the world. Its neutrality is almost as necessary to Great Britain as is the possession of Gibraltar, which commands the Mediterranean. If passage of ships of all kinds through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus were unlimited, Russia would soon, to all human appearances, become mistress of the world. She would become as great a naval power as she is a military empire. All she needs is an adequate seaboard. That is her present objective point, and she is making rapid strides toward it. She is now engaged in the necessary preliminaries—the construction of gigantic railroad enterprises, which, when completed, will enable her to rush her military hordes to any part where obstacles to the attainment