DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1901.

Almost Perfect Arbitration Laws of Illinois.

flinois on the subject of the arbitration of industrial disputes, the appointment of the members of the state board of arbitration and the operation of the law have since the amendment of 1901, after careful examination and analysis by students of social and labor movements, been pronounced to be the nearest to the ideal arbitration laws. The particular amendment referred to, which the last legislature passed, is as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the mayor of every city and the president of every incorporated town or village, whenever a strike or lockout, involving more than twenty-five employes, shall be threatened or has actually occurred within or near such city, incorporated town or village, to immediately communicate the fact to the state board of arbitration, stating the name or names of the employer or employers and one or more employes, with their postoffice addresses, the nature of the controversy or difference existing, the number of employes involved and such other information as may be required by the said board.

DUTY OF LABOR MEN. "It shall be the duty of the president or chief executive officer of every labor outenization, in case of a strike or lockout, actual or threatened, involving the members of the organization of which he is an officer, to immediately communicate the fact of such strike or lock-out to said board, with such information as he may possess touching the difference or controversy and the number of employes involved.

Whenever there shall exist a strike or lockout, wherein, in the judgment of a majority of said board, the general public shall appear likely to suffer infury or inconvenience with respect to food, fuel or light, or the means of communication or transportation, or in any other respect, and neither party to such strike or lock-out shall consent to submit the matter or matters in controversy to the state board of arbitration, in conformity with this act, then the said board, after first having made due effort to effect a settlement thereof by conciliatory means, and such effort having failed, may proceed of its own motion to make an investigation of all facts bearing upon such strike or lockout and make public its findings, with such recommendations to the parties involved as in its judgment will contribute to a fair and equitable settlement of the differences which constitute the cause of the strike or lock-out: and in the prosecution of such inquiry the board shall have power to issue subpoenas and compel the attendance and testimony of witnesses as in other cases."

LAW IS EFFICACIOUS. This amendment, which originated

with the present board, places the ar-

The present laws of the state of intervention and conciliation before a strike or lock-out has actually oc-

becomes the policy of the board to im-press upon both sides to the disturb-ance the facts that the board is not to become a tale-bearer between the par-ties, that nothing will be said to the representatives of the press which may be construed into weakness on its part, and that if the parties are not brought together by the board they most cer-talnily will not be more widgly separat-ed.—Fred W. Job, State Board of Ar-bitration, in Chicago Record-Herald. A very noticeable characteristic of all strikes is the well-defined idea of each side that its dignity is lowered and a weakness of its cause is evidenced if it approaches the other side. It is right here that the board of arbitration steps in, and by using a little diplom-acy is able to accomplish results. Under such circumstances it immediately

A SURPRISED YOUTH A youthful war correspondent walked into Col. MacArthur's tent one day,

and, after some preliminary remarks, asked: "Colonel, what is the best place for a correspondent to hang out when the lead is flying?

"Hard question," replied Col. MacArthur. "When I was in the Civil War, during the battle of Missionary Ridge-" "What! you were not here then,

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surely," exclaimed the young corre-spondent. "Why, there is not a gray

hair in your head!'

"I was a second lieutenant way back in those times," continued Col. Mac-Arthur, "and right out there on the stump of a tree you see on that hilltop I remember Joe McCullagh stood, pencil and paper in hand, and shot and shell flying around him. He stood there for several hours, and saw hundreds of men fall before the fire, but he re-mained uninjured, and had a good story of the fight in his paper and more of the names of the dead and wounded than any other correspondent.

INAUGURATE

"About half a mile away in that old stone house on the opposite hill, an-other and a less lucky correspondent other and a less lucky correspondent | 10c for was viewing the fight out of a window. N. Y.

A bullet hit him straight in the fore-head and he dropped dead. That's a pointer for you. The best place for a correspondent is in the middle of the treacher".

Next week the young correspondent went away to Cuba, and he took Mac-Arthur's advice with him.-Detroit Journal.

is the problem with infants. The grow-

andria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but, when all other medicines failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bron-

ing child has ever changing needs, but a perfect milk can never go amiss. Borden's Eagle Brand Condensed Milk is the acme of substitute feeding. Send "Baby's Diary." 71 Hudson St.,

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STATES

STREET STREET STREET

bitration laws of Illinois in the position of being as nearly able to meet the requirements of such a law as is possible, under the present conditions of the employment of laborers and the social and economic conditions of the United States.

Prior to this amendment when a strike occurred, even though the pub-lic was the greatest sufferer by reason of the inconvenience to it, the board of arbitration was powerless to act and had to sit idly by and take no part in the matter. Now when such inconven-ience to the public is shown the board can and does take the matter up, and can and does take the matter up, and though its findings are not binding up-on the contestants, nevertheless the very fact that an opinion is given to the public by the board after taking testimony and the press takes up and publishes that opinion has the effect of making the one to blame see the error of its way. The possibility of making an investigation and reporting an opin-ion has the effect of making the side at fault slow to precipitate trouble which fault slow to precipitate trouble which is likely to result in a strike or lock-

BENEFITS THE PUBLIC.

During the few months in which the amendment has been in effect the amendment has been in effect the views of the leading labor representa-tives as well as of the heads of the more prominent corporations in Illinois have been sought by the members of the board, and the opinion seems to be unanimous that an incalculable benefit will accrue to the public through the enlarged power thus given to the board. board.

To adopt and maintain that middle policy in the matter of the arbitration of labor disputes which lies between compulsory arbitration on the one hand and inane and listless inactivity through lack of power caused by defec-tive laws on the other hand is the great esideratum.

When a long-drawn-out strike en-sues, which the papers are constantly referring to, the cry is often heard by an employer or employe: "They should be forced to arbitrate." or "There should be compulsory arbitration." No doubt there are occasionally cases where compulsory exhitation would be where compulsory arbitration would be fustifiable, but such cases are so few and far between that a law could not be framed which would cover any such cases without including everything in the way of a strike, and it is so appar-ent as to be axiomatic to every think-ing man that compulsory arbitration is not the desirable thing in the United is not States,

BOARD GROWS POPULAR.

The work of the present board of ar-bitration has under the present law been of a character to indicate that its popularity among both employes and employers is constantly growing great. er. The adoption of the plan of holding monthly meetings at central points, when both wage-workers and employ-

ing monthly meetings at central points, when both wage-workers and employ-ers are met and are given an opportun-ity to become acquainted with the members of the board, is doing much to popularize the board and facilitate its work. At these meetings the law is explained and discussed, and the im-pression sometimes met with, that pro-fessional politicians compose the mem-bership is dispelled. The extent to which an employer or a body of employes can by their own acts of violence or otherwise so incon-venience the public as to force the board to take up the matter of the dis-pute and make a decision has been seri-ously considered by its members. At first blush it occurs that one stops to consider that neither side can predict what the finding of the board is to be, and thus the offending narty may be the one who is found by the board to be in error. in error

CONCILIATION FAVORED.

The matter of conciliation is coming into greater favor of late, and in most of the twenty-two states having boards of arbitration where any active work is done by the brands the chief function is the settleme of labor disputes by



