

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

DOMESTIC.

INCREASED expenditures and decreased receipts caused a deficiency in the post office department of \$9,243,935 during the year ended June 30 last.

It was said that President Cleveland had offered his services as arbitrator in a settlement of the dispute between China and Japan.

Gov. FLOWER, of New York, has granted permission to experts to attempt to resuscitate a man executed in the electrical chair.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND was said to favor a new issue of bonds at once, owing to the low stage of the gold reserve.

NOVEMBER returns of the rates of yield of corn per acre make the average 19.7, the lowest in thirteen years. HEAVY snowstorm prevailed throughout Indiana, delaying freight and passenger trains in many instances.

The first grand lodge of the American National Union of Stenographers and Typewriters was organized in St. Joseph, Mo.

RESIDENTS of Indianapolis were alarmed at the frequency with which graves were being desecrated and robbed.

WILLIAM STURGES, the plaintiff in the famous Sturges-Farwell litigation in Chicago, and who broke down under its weight, died at Owego, N. Y.

THE Texas Pacific railroad cotton wharf at New Orleans was burned by incendiaries, causing a loss of \$900,000.

HENRY POWELL shot and fatally wounded Mrs. Sapire McLaughlin at North Rochester, Pa., and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

THE First national bank of Johnson City, Tenn., with a capital of \$100,000, closed its doors.

THE visible supply of grain in the United States on the 15th was: Wheat, \$1,220,000 bushels; corn, 2,638,000 bushels; oats, 9,064,000 bushels; rye, 49,000 bushels; barley, 3,933,000 bushels.

MARTIN J. WATSON buried at Anderson, Ind., the last of a family of five, including his wife, who were in good health one month ago. They were the victims of black diphtheria.

A FRENCH passenger train was held up near Monett, Mo., by two masked men, who compelled the express messenger to turn over the express packages.

MRS. JACOB THOMAS and child were burned to death at Hastings, Neb.

JOHN W. GOFF, recorder-elect of New York city, filed a statement showing that his campaign expenses in the recent election were seventy-five cents.

BARRETT SCOTT, who, as treasurer of Holt county, Neb., embezzled \$100,000, was sentenced at Neligh to the penitentiary for five years.

THREE masked men attempted to rob the bank at Sylvan Grove, Kan. One was wounded by the cashier and was killed by his companions to prevent exposure.

ONE man was killed and six others injured by the collapse of the wall of a building under construction at Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LACROIX and Philip Wells, his uncle, were murdered by Indians while crossing Pine Ridge Indian reservation in South Dakota.

PULLMAN, the General Managers' association and the railway strikers were condemned in the report of the government strike commission. The establishment of a national board of arbitration was recommended.

DIRECTORS in Chicago of the Columbian exposition resolved to dispose of the 200,000 unsold souvenir half dollars at par.

INSPECTOR SCHAACK suspended nineteen Chicago policemen for failure to perform their duty and three others were discharged by Chief Brennan for misconduct during the election.

HUNDREDS of acres of potatoes that were not dug, and corn, apples and other farm products that were not harvested were frozen by a blizzard in Michigan.

FIFTY THOUSAND persons witnessed the launching of the St. Louis, the largest vessel ever constructed in America, at Philadelphia. Mrs. Cleveland christened the steamship.

FOREST fires in Arkansas were still burning fiercely, doing great damage. Near Edmondson two negroes were burned to death.

A HEAVY fall of snow was reported throughout Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

DANGEROUS counterfeit half dollars were in circulation in Indiana. The date upon them is 1894 and they are a trifle lighter than the genuine.

A GENERAL order, commending individual soldiers for specially meritorious acts during 1893, was issued by Maj. Gen. Schofield.

EX-BANKER A. A. CADWALLADER, of Superior, Wis., pleaded guilty of embezzlement and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

THE general assembly of the Knights of Labor met in eighteenth annual session at New Orleans.

THE annual report of George A. Howard, the auditor for the post office department, shows that the total number of money order offices in operation June 30, 1894, was 19,529.

THE twelfth annual meeting of the National Baptist congress began at Detroit, Mich.

"JACK THE STRANGLER" is again at work in Denver. A Japanese girl of ill repute was his third victim.

BILL COOK and his robber band held up a Missouri, Kansas & Texas train near Muskogee, I. T. They were unable to enter the express car, but relieved the passengers of their valuables.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a call for bids for \$50,000,000 5 per cent. ten year gold bonds.

THE schooner John Shaw with its crew of seven men was wrecked off Oscoda, Mich.

FOREST fires in north Mississippi, west Tennessee and eastern Arkansas continued to rage with unabated vigor, doing immense damage.

THE annual report of the postmaster general shows that the total number of pieces of mail handled was 19,534,234,255, in which but 1,281,094 errors were made.

EIGHT persons were known to have perished in the forest fires in Tennessee.

AN epidemic of typhoid fever was raging in the Nebraska institute for the deaf and dumb at Omaha.

THE business portion Ithaca, of Neb., was destroyed by fire.

THE eagle, the senior republican organ of western Michigan, after half a century of publication ceased to exist at Grand Rapids.

ALLEN PRIME, of Louisville, Ky., tried to kill his wife and mother-in-law, wounded his sister-in-law and then shot himself.

GOV. ALTHELD appointed Elijah P. Ramsay state treasurer of Illinois to fill the vacancy occasioned by his father's death.

TWENTY negroes left New York for Liberia, the advance guard of an army of 4,000 awaiting means of deportation.

MOSES CHRISTOPHER, the negro who assaulted Moselle Carter, the 7-year-old child, two months ago and who was arrested, tried and convicted the same day of the crime, was hanged at Bowling Green, Va.

THE cotton growers' convention at Montgomery, Ala., organized a national association for the protection of their interests. The cotton crop this year was estimated at 9,250,000 bales.

LAWYER WALTER D. ALLEN, of Philadelphia, pleaded guilty of embezzling \$24,000 belonging to his clients.

EMANUEL OTTO, a wealthy farmer living near Morton, Minn., was killed by robbers, who rifled his money chest.

JOSEPH CONRAD fatally wounded John Martz at Zionville, Ind., and narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of citizens.

ENRAGED by his failure to secure reappointment as clerk, G. K. Whitworth, of Nashville, Tenn., killed Judge Allison and shot himself.

THE body of William Sturges, of Chicago, was incinerated at the Presbyterian crematory in Newtown, L. I.

TWELVE men concerned in the lynching of John and Monroe Evans in Culum, Ala., in 1891, were arrested.

WILLIAM DAWSON, a storekeeper at Smith's Ferry, O., was killed by a shotgun he had set for burglars and forgotten.

At the annual session in New York of the National Baseball league N. E. Young was reelected president for a term of three years.

HENRY BINDER, a retired business man of Ann Arbor, Mich., was burned to death in his barn by the explosion of a lantern.

At the industrial conciliation and arbitration congress in Chicago many important papers were read and the different phases of the arbitration question were discussed.

JOE PATCHEY paced a mile over a half-mile track at San Antonio, Tex., in 2:08, breaking the world's record.

TWENTY students of the Bible college of Kentucky university at Lexington were seriously ill with typhoid fever, caused by drinking impure water, and three had died.

At Plymouth, Pa., fire destroyed a breaker and its outhouses with all machinery, the loss being \$160,000.

SEVEN men were under arrest at Ridgway, Pa., for attempting to destroy the family of a miner who would not strike.

THE schooner Antelope, of Chicago, capsized at Grand Haven, Mich., and the three men comprising her crew were drowned.

FOR the ten months ended with October the exports of merchandise from the United States were \$660,166,648 against \$690,987,354 for the corresponding period of 1893. The imports were \$563,271,016, against \$677,990,694 in 1893.

A FOREST fire that started from a sawmill west of the mining camp of Ward, Col., had done fully \$2,000,000 damage and was still spreading.

SHEFFIELD, an Iowa town of 1,000 inhabitants, was almost entirely wiped out by fire.

THREE children of Jeff Raynor, left alone in the house at Oakland, Tenn., were burned to death and the building destroyed.

UNKNOWN persons made two attempts to wreck the midnight passenger train over the Chicago & Alton road at Joliet, Ill.

GOVERNMENT officials unearthed gigantic frauds perpetrated at the opening of the Cherokee strip to settlement.

JAY HICKS, who murdered Ranchman Meyers in South Dakota and nearly killed the sheriff, was hanged at Sturgis.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

OFFICIAL returns from the recent elections give the following republican pluralities: Indiana, 45,444; Iowa, 80,000; Missouri, 11,092; Wisconsin, 51,498; Minnesota, 59,258; Connecticut, 17,667; New York, 155,668.

GEORGE W. SCOGAN, the well-known race-horse owner and breeder, died at his home near Louisville, Ky.

OFFICIAL election returns from Nebraska give Holcomb (dem. pop.) for governor a plurality of 3,087. All the remainder of the state officers elected are republicans, their pluralities ranging from 13,000 to 30,000. The legislative will stand. Senate, republican, 24; populists, 9. House, republican, 72; democrats, 7; populists, 21.

COL. JOHN A. MCCAULL, of opera fame, who fell on the ice and was paralyzed in Chicago a few years ago, died at Greensboro, N. C.

MYRON B. WRIGHT, of Susquehanna, congressman from the Fifteenth Pennsylvania district, died at Trenton, Ont., aged 47 years.

GEN. CASSIUS M. CLAY, 84 years old, and his ward, Dora Richardson, 15 years old, were married at Gen. Clay's home in Lexington, Ky.

JUDGE ALLEN G. THURMAN celebrated his 81st birthday at his home in Columbus, O.

THE official vote of the election in Indiana by congressional districts gives the republicans a majority of 55,647. For the head of the state ticket the republican plurality is 47,461.

THE official vote in the Seventh Kentucky district gives Owens (dem.) a plurality of 101 votes.

CHARLES E. STRONG, general manager of the Chicago Newspaper union, died from paralysis of the heart at his home.

WILLIAM H. MAURO, SR., aged 88, the oldest old fellow in Iowa and the oldest living past grand master of the I. O. O. F., died at his home in Burlington.

THE general assembly of Alabama convened at Montgomery and was sworn in by Chief Justice Bickell. The democrats have a two-to-one control in each house.

OFFICIAL election returns from Connecticut give Coffin (rep.) for governor a plurality of 17,688.

HENRY KENNY, for sixty-five years the foremost merchant of Hartford, Conn., died at the age of 90.

ANNIE DOWNING KENT died at North Andover, Mass., where she was visiting, and her husband, Albert Kent, died at about the same time at their home in Hartford, Conn.

FOREIGN.

A FIRE-DAMP explosion in the coal mine at Bruecho, Bohemia, killed twenty miners and injured many more.

OVER 3,000 Armenians, including women and children, were massacred in the Sassoun region near Moosh, Turkish Armenia, during a recent attack by Kurds and twenty-five villages were destroyed.

A DISPATCH to a London paper says that Port Arthur had fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

THE large warehouse in London owned by the Terrebonne Tea company was burned, the loss being \$400,000.

BUSCH & Co., cotton and coffee merchants at Havre, France, failed for \$1,000,000.

RUSSELL ISLAND savages attacked the French traders' station, killed its occupants and feasted on their bodies.

NOVELLI & Co., merchants at London, failed for \$500,000.

THE body of the late czar reached St. Petersburg and was escorted to the cathedral by a procession imposing in length and make-up.

MORE than 300 persons lost their lives in an earthquake in Japan. Sakata was almost entirely destroyed.

THE death of Sir Thomas Matthew Charles Symonds, G. C. B., admiral of the British fleet, occurred in London at the age of 83 years.

THE city of Paris, France, was visited by a terrific storm and many people were killed. Numerous roofs were blown off, the telegraph lines were broken down and the provinces were flooded.

BASHI-BAZOUKS were reported to have razed a number of Armenian villages and to have killed and wounded 6,000 persons.

THE gold dollar of the United States will hereafter be the standard coin of Honduras.

JAPAN wishes definite proposals from China for a settlement of the war before accepting an offer of mediation.

FLOODS swept the seaport town of Limasol, on the Island of Cyprus, destroying much property and drowning twenty-one persons.

THE British ship Culmore foundered 80 miles off Spurn Head during a gale and twenty-two persons were drowned.

LATER.

THERE were 270 business failures in the United States in the seven days ended on the 16th, against 261 the week previous and 232 in the corresponding time in 1893.

FIVE fires in one day at Winnipeg, Man., started by incendiaries, caused a total loss of \$210,000.

DR. JAMES MCCOSH, ex-president of Princeton (N. J.) college, is dead. He was 83 years of age and a celebrated writer.

STORMS extinguished the forest fires in Colorado mining districts. The damage to property was estimated at \$1,000,000, and several hundred people were made homeless.

REV. RICHARD CARROLL, aged 89, a prominent Baptist preacher for sixty-five years, committed suicide by hanging at Marylandville, Tenn.

THOUSANDS of Armenian women were subjected to indignities and then put to death by the Kurds.

SEVERE earthquake shocks in the provinces of Messina and Calabria destroyed many buildings and injured several persons.

MARTIN V. STRAIT, a flour and feed dealer at Elmira, N. Y., shot his wife and her sister, Mrs. William Whitford, and himself. Domestic trouble was the cause.

DUN's weekly review of trade says gradual improvement is noticeable in nearly all branches of business.

DURING a boxing match at Syracuse, N. Y., Bob Fitzsimmons struck his mate, Con Riordan, a chance blow which caused his death.

As the result of a feud Mayor Harman and Henry Lawrence, of Lula, Miss., were shot and killed by J. W. Boyd.

FRANCIS A. TEAL, who read the original proofs of Poe's "Raven" and "The Hells," died at Bloomfield, N. J., aged 72.

A DENVER newspaper says a big syndicate in scheming to obtain control of the entire American output of silver.

THE official vote of Missouri in the recent election gives Robinson (rep.) for judge of the supreme court a plurality of 3,094.

THE firm of B. H. Douglass & Sons, confectioners at New Haven, Conn., failed for \$100,000.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP died in Boston at the age of 84 years. He was the oldest surviving ex-United States senator from Massachusetts and the oldest surviving ex-speaker of the national house of representatives, having been elected to the Thirtieth congress.

MADE PUBLIC.

Report of President Cleveland's Special Labor Commission.

The General Managers' Association Secured—The Pullman Company, Its Workmen and Tenants—Cleveland's Attitude Justified—Specific Recommendations.

The report of the special labor commission appointed to investigate the causes of the recent railway strike has been made public. It is signed by the federal labor commissioner, Carroll D. Wright, and his fellow-investigators, John D. Kernan, of New York, and Nicholas E. Worthington, of Illinois, and is addressed to President Cleveland.

The report says the capitalization of the twenty-four railroads directly represented in the General Managers' association was \$2,108,000,000. The number of employees was 217,067. In its constitution the object of the association is stated to be "the consideration of problems of management arising from the operation of railroads terminating or crossing at Chicago."

"Until June, 1894, the association's possibilities as a strike fighter and wage arbiter lay rather dormant. Its roads fixed a 'Chicago scale' for switchmen covering all lines at Chicago. In March, 1893, the switchmen demanded more pay from each road. The association concluded that they were paid enough; if anything, too much.

"This seems to show that employees upon association roads are under subjection to the General Managers' association."

The report, after detailing the action of the association in establishing agencies and employing men, adds:

"This was the first time when men upon each line were brought sharply face to face with the fact that in questions as to wages, rules, etc., each line was supported by twenty-four combined railroads. This association likewise prepared for its use elaborate schedules of the wages paid upon the entire lines of its twenty-four members. The proposed object of these schedules was to let each road know what other roads paid.

"The distribution of these schedules alone enabled the report to be used with efficiency as a means of leveling the playing field. It being then well understood that as to wages, etc., it was an incident of the General Managers' association to 'assist' each road in case of a strike, it was not surprising that assistance being for the association to secure men enough through its agencies to take the places of all strikers—reductions were here and there made on the different roads, the tendency being apparently being to equalize the pay on all lines.

"It is admitted that the action of the association has great weight with outside lines and tends to equalize one uniform scale throughout the country. The further single step of admitting lines not running into Chicago to membership would certainly have the effect of combining all railroads in wage competition against all employees thereof. The commission questions whether any legal authority, statutory or otherwise, can be found to justify some of the features of the association which have come to light in this investigation. It is not clear that the association rather than its professions as expressed in its constitution, the General Managers' association has no more standing in law than the old roads. It cannot incorporate and cause railroad charters do not authorize roads to form corporations or associations to fix rates for services and wages, nor to force their acceptance nor to battle with strikers.

"The existing laws which create the railroads set the example a general union of railroad employees was never attempted. The unions had not gone beyond enjoining the men upon them to separate trade organizations and to neutralize and check each other to some extent and have no such scope or capacity for good or evil as is possible under the universal combination idea inaugurated by the railroads. The existing laws which create the way union. The refusal of the General Managers' association to recognize and deal with such a combination of labor as the American Railway Union, creates an unequal and unfair when we consider its standing before the law its assumptions and its past and obviously contemplated future action."

Pullman Company and its Town.

"This is a corporation organized in 1887, with a capital of \$2,000,000. It has grown into its present paid up capital of \$3,000,000. Its property has enabled the company for over twenty years to pay 2 per cent. quarterly dividends, and to lay up a surplus of nearly \$5,000,000 of undivided profits.

Speaking of the town of Pullman, of which the report states the company is owner and landlord, the commission says:

"The conditions created at Pullman enable the management at all times to assert with great vigor its assumed right to fix wages and rents absolutely and to repress that sort of independence which leads to labor organizations and the attempts at mediation, arbitration, strikes, etc. On the other hand, it is an economic principle generally recognized that the shutting down of such a plant and the scattering of the employees would result in a greater loss than that exhibited by the continuance of business. The Pullman company could hardly shut down for seven and a half months at a cost of less than 1 per cent. upon its capital and surplus. To continue running was for its obvious and unfair advantage so long as it could divide losses equally with its labor. The men at Pullman claim that the company, during 1892-94, set the pace through experts so that with forced loss of time an average man could earn little more than the rest of his home owned by the company. The company is simply readjusting piece-work prices to suit the necessities of the times."

"During all of this reduction and its attendant suffering none of the salaries of the officers, managers or superintendents were reduced. Reductions would not have been so severely felt, would have shown good faith, would have relieved the harshness of the situation and would have evinced genuine sympathy with labor in the disasters of the times."

"If we exclude the esthetic and sanitary features at Pullman, the rents there are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher than rents in Chicago or surrounding towns for similar accommodations. Some features are admitted by visitors, but have little money value to employees, especially when they lack bread."

"While reducing wages, the company made no reduction in rents. Its position is that the two matters are distinct and that none of the reasons urged as justifying wage reduction by it as an employer can be considered by the company as a landlord."

"The company claims that it is simply legitimate business to use its position and resources to hire in the labor market as cheaply as possible and at the same time to keep rents up. It is not clear that the company is not, or what similar tenements rent for elsewhere; to avail itself to the full extent of business depression and competition in reducing wages and to disregard these same conditions at rents. No valid reason is assigned for this position except simply that the company had the power and the legal right to do it."

"The demand of the employees for the wages of June, 1893, was clearly unjustifiable. The business in May, 1894, could not pay the wages of June, 1893. Reduction was carried to excess, but the company was hardly more at fault than were the employees in insisting upon the wages of June, 1893."

As to the great railroad strike proper the report says:

"It is apparent that the readiness to strike sympathetically was promoted by the disturbed and apprehensive condition of railroad employees, resulting from wage reductions on different lines, blacklisting, etc., and from the recent growth of the General Managers' association, which seemed to them a menace."

The report declares the arrival of the troops at Chicago was opportune, and says that the presence of the troops was rather than with the corporations cannot be doubted, nor would it be surprising to find the same largely recruited from the laboring classes.

The President is upheld.

The commission disposes as follows of the matter of the use of federal troops:

"Section 4 of article 4 of the federal constitution reads as follows: 'The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.' United States troops were not sent into Illinois upon the application of the legislature, nor of the executive, against domestic violence, violence affecting the state and its government as such. The president ordered the troops to Chicago: 1. To protect federal property; 2. To prevent obstruction in the carrying of the mails; 3. To prevent interference with the interstate commerce; 4. To enforce the decrees and mandates of the federal courts.

"The president has the authority of section 5, 388, of the revised statutes of the United States, which provides:

"Whenever, by reason of unlawful obstruction, combinations or assemblies of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the president to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial process the laws of the United States within any state or territory, it shall be lawful for the president to call forth the militia of any or all of the states and to employ such parts of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to enforce the faithful execution of the laws of the United States or to suppress such rebellion in whatever state or territory thereof the laws of the United States are so forcibly obstructed, or the execution thereof forcibly obstructed. Other statutes tend to confer authority in the same direction."

Debs and Associates Exonerated.

"There is no evidence before the commission that the officers of the American Railway Union at any time participated in or advised intimidation, violence or destruction of property. They knew and fully appreciated that as soon as mobs ruled the organized forces of society would crush the mobs and all responsible for them in the remotest degree and that this meant defeat. The attacks upon corporations and monopolies by the leaders in their speeches are similar to those to be found in the magazines and industrial works of the day. From the testimony it is fair to conclude that strikers were concerned in the outrages against law and order, although the number was undoubtedly small as compared with the number.

Permanent Commission Advised.

In conclusion the report says:

"Some of our courts are still poring over the law reports of antiquity in order to construe a conspiracy out of labor unions. We also have some courts who are busy with the law of supply and demand, and who, while insisting upon individualism for workmen, demand that they shall be left alone to combine as they please, and that society and all its forces shall protect them in their resulting contentions.

"The rapid concentration of power and wealth, under stimulating legislative conditions, in persons, corporations and monopolies has greatly changed the business and industrial situation. Our railroads were chartered upon the theory that their competition would simply protect shippers as to rates and employes as to wages and other conditions. Combination has largely destroyed this theory and has seriously disturbed the natural working of the laws of supply and demand which, in theory, are based upon free competition for labor between those who demand it as well as those who supply it. For instance, as we have shown, there is no longer any competitive demand among the twenty-four railroads at Chicago for switchmen. They have ceased competing with each other; they are no longer twenty-four separate and competing employers; they are virtually one.

"However men may differ about the propriety and legality of labor unions, we must all recognize the fact that we have them with us to stay and grow more numerous and powerful. It is not wise to fully recognize them by law, to admit their necessity as labor guides and protectors; to conserve their usefulness, increase their responsibility and to prevent their follies and aggressions by conferring upon them the privileges enjoyed by other labor organizations with like proper restrictions and regulations. The growth of corporate power and wealth has been the marvel of the last fifty years. Corporations have undoubtedly benefited the country, and brought its resources to our doors. It will not be surprising if the marvel of the next fifty years be the advancement of labor to a position of like power and responsibility.

"The present railroads act as if they were passing upon the complaints of shippers the people demanded and congress granted a government tribunal where shippers and railroads could meet on equal terms and where law would just their differences. In view of the Chicago strike and its suggested dangers the people have the same right to provide a government commission to investigate and report on differences between railroads and shippers. At the end that interstate commerce and public order may be less disturbed by strikes and boycotts.

"The commission therefore recommends: 1. That there be a permanent United States strike commission of three members, with duties and powers of investigation and recommendations as to disputes between railroads and their employees to our doors, invested in the interstate commerce commission as to rates, etc.

"(a) That, as in the interstate commerce act, power be given to the United States courts to compel railroads to obey the decisions of the commission after summary hearing unattended by technicalities, and that no delays in obeying the decisions of the commission be allowed pending appeals.

"(b) That whenever the parties to a controversy in a matter within the jurisdiction of the commission are one or more railroads on one side and one or more national trade unions, corporations or individuals on the other, the United States statutes of 1885-6 or under state statutes, upon the other, each side shall have the right to select a representative, who shall be appointed by the president to serve as a temporary member of the commission in hearing, adjusting and determining that particular controversy.

"This provision would make it for the interest of labor organizations to incorporate under the law and to make the commission a practical board of conciliation. It would also tend to create confidence in the commission and to give to that body in every hearing the benefit of practical knowledge of the situation on both sides.

"(c) That during the pendency of a proceeding before the commission, instituted by a national trade union or by an incorporation of employees it shall not be lawful for the railroads to discharge employees belonging thereto except for inefficiency, violation of law or necessity to order, unite in, or aid or abet strikes or boycotts against the railroads complained of; nor for a period of six months after the date of such discharge to discharge any such employees in whose places others shall be employed, except for the causes aforesaid; nor for any such employees, during a like period, to give the service without giving the day written notice of intention to do so; nor for any such union or incorporation to order, counsel or advise otherwise.

"That chapter 337 of the United States statutes of 1885-6 be amended so as to require national trade unions to provide in their articles of incorporation and in their constitutions rules and by-laws that a member