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Biennial Report, 1913-1914.

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JAMES B. PEARCE
Secretary of State and Ex Officio Labor Commissioner

Fourteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

1913-1914

JAMES B. PEARCE
Secretary of State, Commissioner ex-officio

EDWIN V. BRAKE
Deputy Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector

DENVER, COLORADO
THE SMITH-BROOKS PRINTING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS
1914

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of Colorado.

Honorable Sirs: In compliance with the law creating the Bureau of Statistics, I herewith transmit for your consideration the fourteenth biennial report of the Bureau of Statistics.

The Department of Factory Inspection, State Free Employment offices, and the duty of licensing and regulating the conduct of the private employment offices of the state, together with the enforcement of the laws made by your honorable body and the people, to protect the interests of the wage earners, comprise the duties of this department. A full report upon the work accomplished together with the work of the department in trying to prevent the coal strike is here presented to you.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,
Deputy Labor Commissioner and
Chief Factory Inspector.

PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

JAMES B. PEARCE
Secretary of State, Commissioner ex-officio

EDWIN V. BRAKE
Deputy Labor Commissioner and Chief Factory Inspector

RICHARD E. CROSKEY
Statistician

GRACE J. HARPER
Stenographer

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

GENEVIEVE MILES
Deputy Factory Inspector

FREDERICK WEINLAND
Deputy Factory Inspector

GEORGE R. HOWE
Deputy Factory Inspector

J. K. RADLEY
Deputy Factory Inspector

JAMES McDOWD
Clerk

CHARLOTTE M. FRY
Stenographer

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

ELI M. GROSS
Superintendent Office No. 1 Denver

MRS. IMOGENE CLARKE
Assistant Superintendent Office No. 1, Denver

FRANK J. KRATKE
Superintendent Office No. 2, Denver

MRS. MARY E. HOBBS
Assistant Superintendent, Office No. 2, Denver

LEE A. TANQUARY
Superintendent Pueblo Office

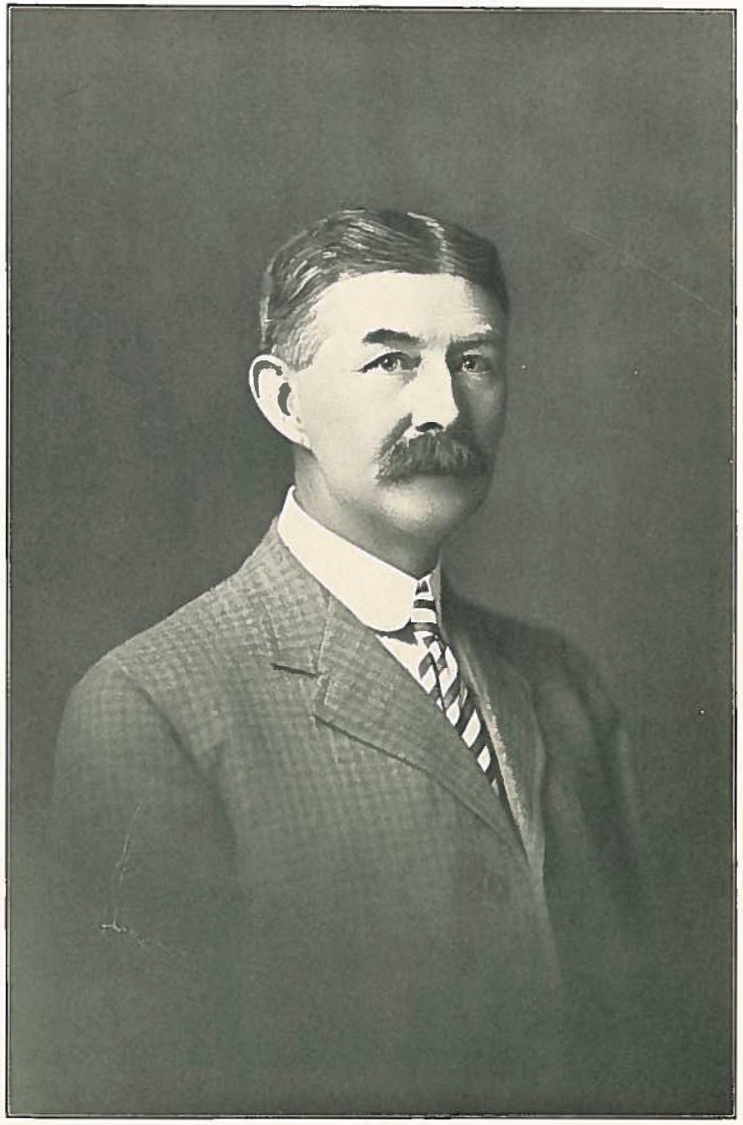
ELIAS ANDERSON
Assistant Superintendent Pueblo Office

WILLIAM C. DAILY
Superintendent Colorado Springs Office

GEORGE BAINTER
Assistant Superintendent Colorado Springs Office

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

FRANK MANCINI
Supervisor and Collector of Licenses



EDWIN V. BRAKE
Deputy Labor Commissioner

Fourteenth Biennial Report

OF THE

Bureau of Labor Statistics

OF THE

STATE OF COLORADO

CHAPTER I

CREATION OF THE BUREAU AND ADDITIONS THERETO

The department of the Bureau of Labor Statistics was established in Colorado by act of the Legislature of 1887 The Secretary of State was designated Labor Commissioner ex-officio, with authority to appoint a Deputy Labor Commissioner who shall have charge of the department and be its executive head.

The law provides that the Deputy Commissioner shall gather statistics on thirteen different subjects, some of these subjects have been taken care of by the creation of departments dealing with the subject enumerated and therefore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics should be relieved of all further work connected with the gathering of statistics on those subjects; in addition to this fact, the bureau has had other work saddled upon it by different acts of the various Legislatures so that the gathering of statistics is now but a small part of its duties. The enforcement of the many labor laws now constitutes the real work of the department.

As stated in my last Biennial report, the attempt to gather statistics by sending out of schedules to be filled out by mercantile, manufacturing and other concerns and labor unions is ineffective for the reason that not more than ten per cent. of these schedules, although a stamped directed envelope is enclosed for their return, are sent in with sufficient data or answers to the questions asked, upon them to make them worth anything for the purpose for which they were sent—the gathering of accurate statistics. The last Legislature, the Nineteenth General Assembly, recognized this when Senate Bill No. 222, by Senator Tobin, was enacted, the same being "An Act to secure

the collection and publication of agricultural and other statistics by County Assessors and their deputies, providing compensation therefor and providing penalties for violations." This act practically took from this department the duty of gathering agricultural statistics, and it was well, because without the appropriation that I asked for, of traveling expenses so that the statistician could visit the various counties and personally gather these statistics first hand, the work of attempting to get them through schedules, as stated, is futile.

The second industry enumerated in the law creating the bureau, is that of "Mining," inasmuch as there is established two departments of the state, that of Metalliferous Mine Inspection and Coal Mine Inspection, which are charged with practically the same duty and have but the one industry to look after, this section of law of the bureau should be stricken out. All pertaining to statistics on these industries will be found in the report of these inspectors.

The third named is "Mechanical and manufacturing industries," this is reported upon in this volume.

The fourth enumeration is "Transportation" this matter now comes under the work of the State Railway Commission or Utility Commission and therefore should be stricken from the work of the labor department, other than the report on the condition of the railway employes, which is given in this report.

The fifth "Clerical, and all other skilled and unskilled labor" is properly the work of the bureau and is reported upon.

The sixth, "The amount of cash invested" etc., comes under the work of the Tax Commission, the "means of production and distribution" is reported upon as far as it has been possible to obtain reliable figures on the subject.

The seventh calls for report on the number of persons employed and their earnings etc., this is properly the work of the bureau and is covered rather fully in this report.

The eighth being the number and condition of the unemployed is to be found in this report.

The ninth subject called for report upon is the sanitary condition of lands and homes of the workers, this being properly the work of the department is reported upon.

The tenth being the number and condition of the Chinese in the State is also reported upon. There being but few Chinese in the state and this subject not now being a live issue, might also with advantage be stricken from the duties of the office.

The eleventh being the number of the inmates of the State Prisons is also reported upon, but as the Wardens of these institutions also issue reports the requiring of the Labor Bureau to duplicate this work could with advantage be dismissed.

The twelfth and thirteenth subjects, are all information on labor and the labor organizations and what they are accomplishing for their members, is primarily the work of the bureau and much space in this report is taken up with reports on these subjects.

From the thirteen subjects that are specially mentioned in the law creating the Bureau of Labor Statistics, that it should examine into and report upon five at least of these subjects are a mere duplication of the work of other State Departments, and as stated, other work, that of enforcing the many laws made to protect the wage earners, children and others, has been added to the work of the department without additional help to perform it, these five subjects, agriculture statistics, mining, transportation, prisoners in the state institutions and conditions of the Chinese, could with propriety be stricken from the subjects that the bureau should report upon.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS

The Bureau of Statistics is composed of myself as chief, the statistician and a stenographer, upon this department is placed the work of enforcing all laws made to protect the interests of the wage earners. In the last two years the statistician has had very little time to attend to the duty of gathering statistics, through the adoption by the people of the woman's eight hour law the work of this department has been taken up with correspondence and verbal complaints of the violation of this law, this with the large amount of inquiries on all subjects pertaining to labor questions and laws that the office receives from all over not only the United States, but foreign countries as well, that require experience and sometimes research, to correctly answer, more than take up all the time at the disposal of the office force.

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

The factory inspection department has more than made good in the last biennial period. I call your attention to the fact that there has not been a single person injured or lost their life through fire in any factory, workshop or hotel in the State of Colorado in the last few years, this fact alone proves that the factory inspectors have done their duty and establishes the worth of this department. While there is no possible way to gather statistics on the number of deaths and injuries sustained by the workers in our factories and workshops, still the department has as far as possible taken notice of them and it can be safely said that they have greatly diminished, this, notwithstanding the fact that the report on factories shows that the number of workers in our factories has shown a healthy increase in numbers. I asked and drafted and had introduced, a Bill requiring the reporting of all industrial accidents that incapaci-

tated the worker for more than five days, recognizing the necessity for this information to give the Legislature and the people when the subject of workman compensation legislation would be inaugurated as I felt certain it would shortly be, but was denied the law, hence have no statistics on this live topic to give other than those furnished by the two mining departments who have the power to force the reporting of all accidents that occur in the mines. Our factory inspectors have also been engaged in many duties in addition to those that this law prescribes, they have been used as law enforcers and in the work of adjusting labor disputes, they being the only members of the labor department that have a traveling expense fund, as before stated, are the only members of the department that I have to attend to these many duties in towns other than Denver.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

In addition to the four regular offices located two in Denver and one at Colorado Springs and Pueblo respectively, a new office was established temporarily, at Grand Junction during the fruit picking season this year—1914—while the law does not provide for any temporary offices, upon the requst of the Grand Junction Chamber of Commerce, the State Auditing Board gave permission to secretary of state, James B. Pearce, to provide from the funds appropriated for the maintenance of his office, a sufficient amount to pay for postage and incidental expenses of such an office for about six weeks during the busy season in the orchards. It being represented to them by the business men and orchardists of the Western Slope that unless some relief should be forthcoming in the way of men and women to gather their fruit there was great danger of much of it being lost to them for the want of this necessary help. Superintendent Gross, of Denver office No. 1, was sent to Grand Junction to open this office, space being given free of cost in the Chamber of Commerce building, the office was run without cost for any additional salaries as factory inspectors George R. Howe and Genevieve Miles were assigned at different times, to conduct the office, the expense to the state was but $140, upwards of 700 men and women were placed when needed at the orchards. The state office acting as a distributing point, a record was kept of the many fruit raisers wanting help and the time that they were needed. The experiment was most satisfactory and afforded great relief to those for whose convenience it was established. I recommend that this measure of relief be afforded each year when needed and that our legislature appropriate a sufficient amount necessary for its maintenance.

The work of the four regular offices has been kept up but the amount of expenses allowed for the maintenance of these offices, other than salaries, is very much below what it should be for efficient service, $500 a year is all that is allowed to pay

rent of office, postage, upkeep, stationery and telephone service, this provides bare necessities only, and leaves no funds for advertising or any incidental expenses that efficiency of service may demand. The report of the number of people obtaining employment through these offices is appended in another chapter of this report.

SUPERVISION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The receipts and disbursements of this branch of the work of the bureau is to be found in another chapter. The work of regulating these private employment offices has been systematized and it can be said that we are now in receipt of very few complaints of workers being victimized by these offices, they have been "cleaned up" and made to give honest service to those who patronize them, what complaints are brought of irregularities practiced on patrons are, when reported, given immediate attention and the troubles adjusted. It was necessary to revoke one license during the biennial period, this was done after repeated warnings to the keeper of the office, finding however, that this proprietor could not or would not, do an honest business his license was taken from him as the law prescribes.

At the time of the entry of the United States Troops into the State to maintain order, President Wilson issued a proclamation and gave instructions as to what workers should be allowed to enter the coal mines, the said proclamation in several particulars conflicting with the State laws governing employment, and especially the conduct of employment offices, I immediately sent instructions to each employment office in the state, to obey the orders of the president and that for the time being these orders would supersede the laws under which they had been operating governing the sending of workers into districts then in control of the United States Troops.

COLLECTION OF WAGES DEPARTMENT

The collecting of wages due employes from employers who seem dilatory or loath to settle, forms considerable of the work of the office, it has become customary for wage earners when having a grievance, or a fancied grievance, to come to this office with it, the entire time of one clerk is taken up with answering questions, giving advice and endeavoring to get wages due workers. Some $60,000 a year is gotten this way without cost to the workers; a report on this work is to be found in another chapter.

ENFORCEMENT OF STATE LABOR LAWS

The attempted enforcement of laws made to protect the workers has in the past two years, been one of the hardest tasks of the department. The last two legislatures and the people through the initiative, have enacted the Child Labor law, Miners' Eight Hour law and the Woman's Eight Hour law, and without additional help, it has been the duty of this office to enforce these laws, together with all other laws made to protect the toilers still existing. The Child Labor law, through the Factory Inspection Department and the co-operation of the Juvenile Court and the School Authorities, has been very efficiently enforced so that we can say that child labor does not exist in Colorado, and under present conditions cannot exist, the sentiment of the people and of our courts are directly opposed to it and this has made the work of enforcement one of pleasure and efficiency.

The work of enforcing the miners eight hour law has also been not an arduous task and we have had but few reported violations of it, the miners and smeltermen generally working eight hours only per day so that we have had but few violations reported and these were immediately taken up and, without much friction, the law has been obeyed without further proceedings being necessary.

WOMAN'S EIGHT HOUR LAW.

The Woman's Eight Hour law however, has caused no end of extra and unsatisfactory work and court proceedings to attempt to strictly enforce. With the large business concerns that employ many women the hours of labor have been regulated and adjusted to meet the requirements of the law and we have had very little trouble with them, but many small concerns, small restaurants, grocery, merchandise and other stores we are constantly informed of law violations and it would require at least a force of ten inspectors with traveling expenses to investigate every law violation reported to the office. We are compelled to treat many of them by correspondence, a very unsatisfactory method to enforce obedience to the law, little help can be expected, is our experience, from local authorities or even from the parties making the complaint who usually do not want their name mentioned in connection with it. Should a complaint be made in a locality where there happens to be a factory inspector then working the complaint is sent him to investigate and report on, with the result that quick action and enforcement of the law is compelled or a prosecution instituted when warnings are disregarded, however, there are but four factory inspectors to cover the whole state and these have a limited amount allowed for expenses, traveling and hotel, so that it is both physically and financially impossible for the office to attend to most of the out of Denver cases except by correspondence.

At the time the law first went into force I asked Attorney General Farrar for his opinion on the application of the law to

certain phases of it. The law does not cover certain occupations, it is limited to those women who work in "manufacturing, mechanical and mercantile establishments, laundries, hotels and restaurants". General Farrar took particular pains to examine into the law thoroughly and rendered me a very comprehensive opinion on what occupations came under the law and those that did not and the classifications of certain occupations. He rules "It is the place where the female works, rather than the kind of work, that governs the operation of the law." Thus, a stenographer working in one of the establishments named in the law is subject to it and must not work more than eight hours a day, but a stenographer or clerk working in a lawyer's office or real estate office, is not within the operation of the law. Cashiers in shows, actresses, photograph galleries, domestic service, sanitariums and hospitals, etc., are not mentioned in the law and it therefore does not apply to the female employes working in such places. We have had many complaints from such places of supposed law violations because of the fact that it was not clearly understood of their exemption, I took the precaution of having General Farrar's opinion printed in pamphlet form so that a copy of it with explanation could be sent such persons reporting the alleged violations.

The department has also been burdened with many attempts of persons to use it for the purpose of venting their spite on employers whom they have formerly worked for or been discharged from, unless such complaints are signed we now pay no attention to them, as many anonymous complaints were sent in which upon investigation were found groundless, and, in fact, many signed complaints have been found to be fictitiously signed as our replies to these letters came back to the office marked "unknown."

The expected, and much advertised by the opponents of this law, injury to the women workers by reason of their being thrown out of employment by reason of men taking their places did not occur, in fact only one such case was reported to the department, also the much spoken of, injury to business, particularly that of the canning industry, through enforcement of the law has not happened, business has adjusted itself to the new condition very easily and except in a few isolated instances, without much inconvenience or trouble to the employers. The first season of the law's application, 1913, I visited the canning industries of the State with the object of assisting the canners and also that of seeing that the law was being obeyed. I visited Mr. Empson at Longmont, his being the largest canning factory of the state, and after a pleasant visit was assured by him that he was having no trouble as he was then working two shifts instead of one, that the women were getting the same rate of pay for eight hours as they formerly received for ten hours' work, that he was getting more efficient and better work and was entirely satisfied with the law. I received the same assurance from other canning factory proprietors. I believe that some emergency clause should be in-

serted in the law however, so that in extreme cases, such as a few days before Christmas in the stores, and when perishable goods must be handled quickly and could not possibly be allowed to lay over without loss, or when bindery establishments have a contract that must be gotten out in a specified time could be accommodated. I received requests from such places asking for permission for their women to be allowed to work over time, this I was unable, under the law, to grant, but on the few occasions that such occasions arose I took the broad view that the law should be and was meant to be, general in its application, and therefore would be so construed. A sample of some of the difficulties encountered in strictly enforcing this law may be gleaned from the following correspondence, and this is only one of many like cases the office has had to contend with:—

"Glenwood Springs, Colo., Jan. 22, 1914.

"Mr. Edwin V. Brake,
Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Now I want to ask you a fair and square question, as you are aware, we are situated so far from any large city and there is no extra restaurant help in town, only those who are working stay here any length of time, and sometimes strange conditions arise in this business and your help walks out without a moments warning. I run an all day and all night restaurant. My kitchen help changes at 7 o'clock and a few evenings ago the dining room help which changes at 8 o'clock came in on time and went to the kitchen and with the cook walked out without giving a moments notice. There were something like a dozen guests seated at the time and their orders had been taken and were on the stove cooking, so I had the dishwasher finish these orders and by that time I picked up an amateur until I could get another cook, but the dining room was without a girl to serve, so I was obliged to ask the day girl to stay until I could get a rancher, sheepherder or something else to take the dining room, which took about two hours to rustle someone. Now is this a violation of the law or is there any provisions or exceptions for such cases? ..... I never ask any help to work a minute overtime unless an emergency arises like the above and then not a minute longer than I can help, you can ask Senator Napier or his wife they have known me for thirty years.

Yours truly,
MRS. K. C. BENDER."

To this I replied as follows:—

January 24, 1914.

"Mrs. K. C. Bender,
Glenwood Springs, Colo.

"Dear Madam: Your letter relative to Eight Hour law for women received. In reply will say that such occurrences as you relate are deplorable and work more harm to the cause of the wage earner than any influence can do in this line.

"There is only one way that I can see for restaurants situated in localities where help is scarce, and in fact, impossible to obtain on a moment's notice and that is to employ male help. I have no authority to tell you to violate the law and there is no emergency clause in the woman's eight hour law, but this I will say that when a business is put to the trouble, annoyance and expense that any business must necessarily be put to, by the unwarranted walking out of help during its busy time of business, I certainly would refuse to file information against such a place even if it did have to work women more than eight hours for the time being.

"By this I mean that the necessary help to fill vacancies and put the women on an eight hour basis again must be procured at the earliest possible time to do so, and the proprietor of any such establishment must act in good faith with this office in upholding the law. You must realize that I do not make the laws, but it is my sworn duty to enforce them, and this I shall endeavor to do as long as I hold this position, but in such work of enforcing the laws a reasonable regard for the interests of employer and employed and common sense must be applied.

"Expressing sympathy for you in the case you cite, I am

Very truly yours,
EDWIN V. BRAKE,
Deputy State Labor Commissioner."

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

The classification of telegraph and telephone companies is not as yet decided, the opinion of the attorney general being not positive has led to these companies evading the law or at least not complying, until the matter is definitely settled. I have had many complaints from various sections of the state of operators of both telephones and telegraph working over eight hours and have brought the matter to those companies, at their request it has been decided to make one case of this in court that upon the construction the courts place upon this phase of the law will be taken as final and decide all cases now pending in the state against these companies, I here cite the opinion of Attorney General Farrar on this subject:—

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

"I have been unable to find any decision which would determine definitely the status of such institutions. They have been defined for other purposes but not for the purpose of a law such as this, and in determining their classification, I have in mind only the intent of the law and the nature of the institutions. It is obvious that they are not manufacturing, and they are not mercantile, but in view of the fact that these plants are simply machines and combinations of machines for transmitting com-

munications, it seems to me that they can properly be classed as mechanical. I desire to say, however, that a judicial determination of this question may not bear out this conclusion. It also seems to me that there may be a slight difference between the telephone and the telegraph. In the telephone, the operator does merely the mechanical work of connecting two or more wires over which the subscriber talks. In the telegraph, the operator does more than this; she must be possessed of a certain technical skill and actually, by the use of that art, transmits the message. However, an analysis of the whole scheme of the telegraph seems to me to lead to the conclusion that it is, as a whole, a mechanical institution. I must admit that this is not altogether free from doubt, but I am so strongly impressed with the correctness of my view that I am ready to support it with any proper action in court for the purpose of a final judicial determination of the question.

"In so far, however, as this act applies to telegraph and telephone companies, it must be construed in view of the Constitution of the United States, Article I, Section 8, which gives congress power to regulate commerce among the several states; in other words, the state cannot legislate upon any subject pertaining to interstate commerce in such manner as to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in this regard.

"Under numerous decisions, the law seems to be well established that the police power of the state extends to any reasonable regulation of persons or corporations engaged in interstate commerce when such regulation is designed to preserve the health of safety of the people, unless congress has seen fit to legislate upon that particular subject, in which event the act of congress supersedes the law of the state.

"Congress has seen fit to legislate concerning telegraph and telephone operators in so far as they pertain to the work of railroads, 34 Stat. at Large, Section 1416, among other things, provides:

> 'That no operator, train dispatcher, or other employee who by the use of the telephone or telegraph dispatches, reports, transmits, receives or delivers orders pertaining to or affecting train movements shall be required or be permitted to be or remain on duty for a longer period than nine hours in any twenty-four hour period in all towers, offices, places and stations continuously operated night and day, nor for a longer period than thirteen hours in all towers, offices, places and stations operated only during the day time, except in case of emergency, when the employees named in this proviso may be permitted to be and remain on duty for four additional hours in a twenty-four hour period on not exceeding three days in any week.'

"I am unable to learn of any other federal statute regulating the hours of employment of telephone and telegraph operators. Therefore, it is my opinion that, except as provided for in this

statute of congress as quoted, the law of this state governs, and the employment of women by telegraph and telephone companies must be limited to eight hours a day."

Under this decision of General Farrar we are insisting on the observance of the law in this state in both telephone and telegraph offices and unless the matter is satisfactorily adjusted in accordance with the law we shall take the matter into court and obtain a court decision upon it.

Over 300 reported violations of this law were reported to the office since the law went into force, these cases were handled by the deputy factory inspectors to a large extent, also by the superintendents of the free employment offices and in fact all the employes of the department in different instances, the most available man or woman being employed to investigate each violation there being no special officer provided for to do this special work, the law being a new one it was considered advisable to first investigate each case and if it was found that the law was being violated to warn both the proprietor and the employes to obey the law or information would be filed against them, in 243 cases so warned and a close watch being made of their subsequent conduct, 234 were found to be complying with the law and the cases were dropped, nine cases were taken into court resulting in six convictions, three cases being dismissed with warning to obey the law in future by the court, and sixty cases reported were found upon investigation to be unfounded, the result of either a misunderstanding of the scope of the law by those reporting them, or of spite work.

VIOLATION OF MINERS' EIGHT HOUR LAW

The Western Federation of Miners reported some violations of this law occurring at Leadville, Deputy George R. Howe was sent there to investigate and see that the law was enforced. One of the cases cited was that of section men working in the yards of the A. V. Smelter, these men were neither miners or smeltermen and it was the duty of the department to make a ruling on such a case, the following correspondence being had with the railroad officials on this matter:—

"At Grand Junction, Colorado, March 21, 1914.

"Mr. Edwin V. Brake,
Deputy Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: I am advised that Deputy State Labor Commissioner Howe called at our superintendent's office at Salida Saturday, March 14, advising him that we were violating the Colorado State Law in working section men in the yards of the A. V. Plant, at Leadville, more than eight hours a day inside of the smelter plant.

"Will you be good enough to cite to me the Statute to which this gentleman refers?

Your truly,

J. R. ROCKMETZ,

(Denver & Rio Grande R. R.) General Superintendent."

"Mr. F. R. Rockmetz,
General Superintendent
Denver & Rio Grande R. R.,
Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of March 21st, dated at Grand Junction, relative to switchmen working at the A. V. Smelter at Leadville and the miners eight hour law, I will say that under separate cover I am mailing you a copy of this law as requested. The law was re-enacted at the last session of the legislature and now in force.

"The law states that men working in all etc., shall not exceed eight hours within any twenty-four hours except in cases of emergency, this clearly means ALL employes regardless of what occupation they may follow, hence railroad men or others while employed at the smelter and around and in the midst of noxious fumes of the smelter must not work more than eight hours a day.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,
Deputy State Labor Comissioner."

Other cases reported were attended to and adjusted in satisfactory manner so that we have not had any further complaints from Leadville, the complainants complimenting the department "for the good work being done".

During the month of April the Polar Star Mill at Black Hawk was warned to obey the law and did so and in October 1914 a complaint was lodged that the A. P. R. Mill at Central City was violating the law, upon investigation of Deputy J. K. Radley, the latter complaint was unfounded.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EIGHT HOUR LAW.

There has been reported fourteen violations of this law in different parts of the state, most of these were handled by correspondence from the office and in each case compliance with the law without prosecution was secured. Many reports are continually being made that the contractors of Denver are lax in the observance of this law and to verify this my deputies have been sent to investigate and watch the time of starting work and also of quitting, this requires far more time and attention than should be necessary, however the reported violations in many cases do not materialize when it is seen that the time of starting work and

quitting is being watched. I have had to employ at times, some new men on this work, paying them for their time from the incidental private employment agency fund, as my deputies became too well known to the contractors' agents. The difficulty of securing a prosecution for the violation of this law is well known in Denver, the trouble being in the past that my cases in court have been "continued" until all my witnesses have left the city or state so that when trial time came there were none of my witnesses present to testify to the law's violation.

VIOLATION OF DECEPTION LAW

Denver, Colo., October 10, 1913.

Complaint being made to Edwin V. Brake, deputy State Labor Commissioner, that a number of men had been imported into Colorado contrary to and in violation of the State Law, the same being Chapter 160, of the Session Laws of 1911, he, Edwin V. Brake, accompanied by deputy R. E. Croskey, proceeded to Louisville, Colorado on the afternoon of October 10, 1913, and there found the following men:

Edward Ryan, age 34, boilermaker's helper, 329 So. Center St., Chicago.

James Harrison, electrician, age 34, 444 So. State St., Chicago.

E. Summers, machinist, age 24, 444 So. State St., Chicago.

Barney Garrigan, motorman, age 29, Reliance Hotel, Chicago.

C. S. Maddox, electrician, age 25, 1716 Warren Ave., Chicago.

J. J. Ryan, clerk, age 28, 47 West Van Buren St., Chicago.

Frank Kane, boilermaker, age 25, 1822 N. Lincoln St., Chicago.

L. O'Bryan, (signed as J. Reeves) boiler maker, age 26, 525 So. State St., Chicago.

F. H. Perry, machinist, age 26, Warren Hotel, Chicago.

Walter Emmons, laborer, age 43, 2745 West Polk St., Chicago.

George Connors, age 31, laborer, 1842 West Monroe St., Chicago.

These men stated that men named West, Miller, Andrews, Cole, Ellis, were also in a party of sixteen (16) men altogether, who were hired in Chicago by a Mr. McFarland, a passenger agent of the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. and brought by him in a special steel coach as far as Limon, Colorado, where the men were locked in the coach and brought to Denver, then turned over to the Colorado and Southern R. R. and transported to Louisville, Colorado, on the journey from Limon to Louisville, Colorado the coach was kept locked. The coach was sidetracked and the party left the car at the Monarch Mine No. 2, near Louisville.

That these men were hired in Chicago to do shoveling and labor work at the rate of 39½ cents per hour. That the men were to further receive $3.00 per day and board during transit from Chicago to Louisville.

They left the LaSalle St. Depot at Chicago on No. 5 train, at 10:30 P. M. Tuesday, October 7th, and arrived at Monarch Mine Thursday, October 9th.

The men were told they were going to work in an open shop, and that no strike had been on for three and one-half years. And were not told that they were to work in a coal mine. Upon arrival at the mine they were told that they were wanted to shovel coal in the mine, and they learned that it was a strike job. They refused to work as they knew nothing about mining and did not care to take a chance in a mine and further, they would not act as strike breakers.

Their baggage which had been taken from them at Chicago and no baggage checks allowed them, was here given them in a much damaged condition, their suit cases were broken, and E. Ryan's was so much damaged that he left it at the mine. The men were also locked in the car during transit and people were not allowed to see or talk to them. They were fed two meals in the diner and sandwiches and coffee at Limon, Colorado.

Upon the men refusing to work at the mine they were told they could "hoof it to Denver," they told that they were without funds and asked for pay as agreed upon during transit. This they were refused and the men then asked who had brought them out here, the name of the party paying the transportation, this the manager of the mine said he did not know and professed to not know how they came or who brought them. They then left the mine and were taken in charge by the union coal miners at Louisville who have fed and housed them since.

Frank Kratke, superintendant of Free Employment Office No. 2 of Denver, was deputized to investigate this case, his report follows:

Denver, Colorado, October 21, 1913.

"Hon. Edwin V. Brake,
Deputy Labor Commissioner.

"Dear Sir: In pursuance of your orders to investigate the case of Edward Ryan and others, men imported into the state thru misrepresentation of facts by some person connected with the coal mine operators of this state. I took charge of this case and proceeded as follows: On October 13th, I went to the office of Mr. G. W. Martin, general agent for the Rock Island R. R. and asked him who paid for the transportation of these men into Colorado. I was curtly told that the road had no information to give and was referred to their attorney, Mr W. V. Hodges. and calling at his office I found that he was absent from the city and would so be for a month. I then went to the offices of the Colorado and Southern R. R. and tried to see Mr. A. D. Parker, vice-president of the road and found that he was out of

the city for an indefinite period, I therefore took the matter up with his chief clerk who took my data and said that he would investigate the matter and communicate with you—(E. V. Brake) as early as possible. Finding that I could accomplish nothing thru these sources I took the matter up with Mr. John A Rush, District Attorney, who after looking up the law in this case and read to me the case of Jasma vs. The Steel Car Foundry Company. 249 Illinois, Supreme Court, page 508, in which the Court declared this law of which the Colorado Statute is nearly an exact copy of, Class Legislation and therefore unconstitutional, and so by this ruling Mr. Rush, declared our law unconstitutional and decided not to issue a complaint, this occurred Friday, October 17th. Upon this decision of the district attorney I notified the men that no more could be done along those lines and gave them an order for work on the Mountain Park roadways, together with a letter to Mr. Ramsey of the United Mine Workers, asking him to advance the men carfare to reach this work. However, on Saturday, October 18th, the next day, the district attorney reconsidered his decision to not start proceedings in this case and said that he would start suit and let the courts decide the constitutionality of the law, and I was ordered to produce witnesses before the Grand Jury the following Monday morning. I proceeded to the camp where these men were supposed to be at work and did not find them, and after looking for them came into the knowledge that instead of going out to the camp to work that money had been supplied them from some unknown source and that they had been furnished with tickets to Chicago and had left for there. I notified Mr. John A. Rush of this fact.

I want to add, that it was thru no want of action by the labor department that this case fell through. The men while waiting in Denver for action by the district attorney, were hounded by the police, three of them being arrested for vagrancy, notwithstanding the fact that food and lodging was being provided for them and I took trouble to inform the police authorities of this fact. It appeared to me that some sinister influence was at work to get rid of these men, and I am fully convinced that when other means had failed, the men were bribed to leave town, as to who or what influences did this I have not the slightest means of knowing. The deception practiced upon these men in bringing them from their homes upon false representation and the attempt to force them into a work that they knew nothing of, then leaving them stranded is one of the cruelest, cold blooded acts that has come to my notice in my many years as an official of the county and state, I am sorry that I could not bring the perpetrators of it to justice, however, I did my duty in this case to the very best of my ability, and it is owing to the circumstances here related, that I have been unsuccessful."

(Signed) FRANK J. KRATKE."

CHINESE AND JAPANESE IN COLORADO.

Among the many duties that the law creating the Bureau of Statistics says that it shall report upon is the number and condition of the Chinese in the state and to what extent their labor comes into competition with other labor. At the present time, thru the operation of the Chinese Expulsion Act, passed by the National Congress some years ago, there are very few Chinese in the state, the United States Census report of 1910, shows but 373, it is safe to say that this number has diminished since this census was taken as the figures given for the twenty years preceding show that in 1890 there were 1,398 Chinese residents, in 1900 this had fallen to 599 and in 1910 as stated, 373, this, therefore, being no longer a live issue can be dispensed with report upon, only to say that these few Chinese follow mostly the laundry business in the smaller towns, a few are engaged as saloon porters and a few run exclusive Chinese restaurants, mostly in the so-called sporting districts or cater to that class of trade. There are one or two uptown Chinese restaurants in Denver that are patronized by people that fancy this sort of cooking for a change, but they can scarcely be called in competition with the American establishments.

JAPANESE.

The law creating the Bureau does not call for a report upon the Japanese, but their number has been increasing as the Chinese decreases, United States Census reports for the twenty years preceding 1910 show the following on Japanese, 1890 ten (10) only, 1900, 48 and in 1910 this number rose to 2,300. From investigations made this number does not seem to be increasing to any large extent, this condition is doubtless caused by the agitation that commenced against them as soon as they commenced to displace the native laborer. This agitation had its effect in that the droves of these aliens that were frequently seen on the streets of Denver and other cities, subsided. They are chiefly employed in the coal mines, in the beet fields, as saloon porters and in general mercantile pursuits, catering mostly to their own countrymen. Some are also employed as house cleaners. They evince a desire to acquire land as leasers, and this class are very thrifty and utilize their land to the very best and efficient capacity. In fact it may be stated that the characteristic of the race is to dress well, patronize sports and amusements of all kinds and have money or property. They differ from the Chinese in that they readily adopt American customs and seem to enjoy them.

CHAPTER II

FACTORY INSPECTION DEPARTMENT REPORT

This report covers a two years' period, from November 30, 1912 to the same date 1914, it shows an increase in the number of establishments examined of 191, from that reported in the previous period, this increase in number of establishments examined however, does not cover all the increased work done by the inspectors in this department. The inspection of factories, workshops and other places designated in the law creating this department has now passed from its preliminary stage and therefore more attention has been paid to compliance with the orders given by the inspectors for safety appliances, sanitary regulations etc., so that the inspectors have made many return visits to see that their orders have been complied with or to know the reason, this required much extra work.

The recapitulation figures given at the end of this report shows that 5,562 establishments were examined in this period as against 5,371 in the last, the number of employes in establishments shows a gain of 4,473, the number being 66,811 as against 62,538. The most significant fact in the increase in number of employes is the fact that this increase is in the manufacturing establishments, the figures being 43,310 employes this period as against 38,443 for the last, thus showing an increase of 4,867, this is 406 more than the total increase and shows that there is a falling off in the number of employes in hotels of 155, mercantile establishments 445, the laundries showing a slight increase.

The greatest trouble this department has had in enforcing the orders given by the inspectors has been with the hotels and rooming houses on installing outside and rope fire escapes. Orders for safety guards and sanitary improvements in factories and workshops are usually, readily complied with. In Denver two Grand Juries have had their attention called to this continued violation of the fire escape laws of the state, but the fire chief of Denver, Mr. Healy, has constituted himself a power superior to all law and has both in print and by word of mouth advised hotel proprietors to disregard laws that the Legislature in its wisdom, has sought fit to enact and place upon this department the duty to enforce.

The Metropole Hotel of Denver is an establishment where the rope fire escapes were ordered installed, and the proprietors did not feel that their property needed this improvement as the hotel was adequately equipped with outside fire escapes, arbitration as provided for in the factory act was therefore asked for

and granted. Mr. Thomas McGuire being appointed to represent the State, Mr. George K. Williams the hotel company and these two chose Mr. W. E. Roberts, a former fire chief of Denver, to act as the umpire or third man on the arbitration board, their report is as follows:

"Denver, Colorado, June 9, 1914.

"Edwin V. Brake, Esq.,
Chief Factory Inspector,
State House, City.

"Dear Sir: In re- the matter of arbitration between yourself and the Denver Hotel and Theatre Company operating the Metropole Hotel, Denver, Colorado. We the undersigned arbitrators beg to report our findings as follows:

"After careful inspection and consideration of all conditions in the Hotel Building we wish to state that in our judgment it is not only fire proof in structure; but it is the best arranged and equipped building, for the purpose, in providing escape in case of fire, in the State.

"But in justice to occupants of Hotel Buildings we feel that the law should be adhered to; providing all possible safeguard in case of fire, and do recommend that each unit in the building starting at the third floor and up, rented as a separate room or suite be provided with a device; approved by you, other than the three-fourth inch knotted hemp rope which we consider impracticable and dangerous and cumbersome, and do further advise that one-half inch hemp rope be used instead of the above, excepting that all rooms opening directly onto the fire escape, known as the twenty-five tiers and twenty-seven on the ninth floor need not be equipped as above.

"We further desire to state that the management and owners personally extended all possible courtesy to us in making our various inspection.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. E. ROBERTS,
GEO. K. WILLIAMS,
THOMAS W. McGUIRE."

The company promptly complied with the finding of this Board of Arbitration and paid all expenses of the case.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL ARBITRATION.

Orders were issued to the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, to install outside fire escapes and place ropes in designated rooms as provided for in the law; the proprietors took exception to the orders and requested the matter be arbitrated. Mr. Charles T. Rawalt was appointed arbitrator for the State, Mr. A. R. Young

was named by the hotel proprietors and they chose as the umpire Attorney Horace N. Hawkins, all of Denver. Their finding was as follows:

"The undersigned arbitrators were selected in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of an act of the State of Colorado known as the "Factory Inspection Law," to hear and determine an appeal taken by the owners of the Brown Palace Hotel from a ruling, direction and order of the Chief Factory Inspector of the State of Colorado requiring that said hotel construct additional fire escapes, and also equip its rooms with ropes or rope fire escapes.

"In accordance with the statute, the arbitrators, after giving due notice of the time and place of hearing, met at the Brown Palace Hotel on Friday, July 17, 1914 at 2:00 o'clock P. M. to hear any evidence that might be produced, and to hear and determine said appeal.

"At the said meeting the Department of Factory Inspection of the State of Colorado was represented by Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Chief Factory Inspector, and Mr. Richard E. Croskey, Deputy, the said owners of the said hotel appearing by Mr. Tyson S. Dines and Mr. Tyson S. Dines, Jr., their attorneys.

"Thereupon evidence was introduced in support of and against said ruling, direction and order made by the Chief Factory Inspector, and at the conclusion of all the evidence offered by either party to the controversy, arguments were heard by the arbitrators both for and against the said ruling of said Chief Factory Inspector.

"And the arbitrators, having duly considered the evidence and the said arguments, and being duly advised in the premises, do now, in accordance with the statute, make the following findings, to-wit:

"FIRST. That the said Brown Palace Hotel is now, and was at the time said order of the Chief Factory Inspector was made, properly equipped with all necessary, suitable and proper fire escapes and means for the protection of the guests and employes of said hotel, and that the said requirements of the Chief Factory Inspector were and are unreasonable, impracticable and unnecessarily expensive.

"SECOND. That the said appeal of the owners of the Brown Palace Hotel should be and the same is hereby sustained.

"The foregoing findings are made by the vote of the majority of the arbitrators, one of the said arbitrators, to-wit, the undersigned C. T. Rawalt, being of the opinion that ropes or fire escapes should be installed.

"THIRD. The arbitrators unanimously desire to state further, that they commend in the heartiest manner the earnest and most praiseworthy work which is being done by Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Chief Factory Inspector of the State of Colorado, and

his deputies, in inspecting hotels and other buildings, and enforcing the law, and in having hearings in order that it may be speedily determined whether or not the law has been complied with in each case.

This July 18, 1914.

(Signed) A. R. YOUNG,
C. T. RAWALT,
HORACE N. HAWKINS,
Arbitrators."

CASE OF THE NEWS-TIMES PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Considerable complaint was made that the composing and other rooms of the News-Times Publishing Company of Denver were in an unhealthy condition for men to work in. The facts were that a number of new linotype machines had been placed in the composing room thus crowding and making it very disagreeable to the employes to work in, in addition to this the ventilation was very bad. Deputies George R. Howe and Genevieve Miles were instructed to make a re-examination of this establishment and submitted this report:

"Mr. Edwin V. Brake,
Chief Factory Inspector.

"Dear Sir: In compliance with your instructions to inspect the property of the News-Times we beg leave to make the following report:

"We found in the photo department a light that is very dangerous and a housing for this light was ordered lined with metal or asbestos at once.

"We also found that there were exposed set screws in collars that were ordered changed at least two years ago. The Composing room we found in a very bad condition, the machines are set too close together both for comfort and safety, the machines are also set so close to the wall that it causes discomfort to the ordinary person that operates the machine and in case of a fire the danger of accident is great.

"The ventilating system, if in working order appears to us to be all right, it was evidently not working while we were there as the air was very oppressive.

"We have ordered the management to separate the machines and place them at least eight inches further apart, also to move them further from the wall, at least far enough to allow for a comfortable passage for the operators to pass to their work.

"We were informed by the manager, Mr. Carbary, that if we insisted on the orders given that we would be responsible for the discharge of twenty men and also making the size of the newspapers smaller. He also informed us that the condition of the machinery was what the men wanted.

"We found by talking to some of the printers that the statements of Mr. Carbary were untrue.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) GEO. R. HOWE,
GENEVIEVE MILES,
November 25, 1913 Deputy State Factory Inspectors."

Considerable trouble was taken with Manager Carbary to get these orders obeyed, and finally the matter was taken to District Attorney John Rush, information against the News-Times Publishing Company for violation of the law in not obeying the necessary orders of the State Factory Inspection Department being filed, such information was received but prosecution was refused, the district attorney's office assuming the functions of the state factory inspection department by saying that our orders were excessive and unnecessary. Mr. Carbary, however, about this time severed his connection with the News-Times and a Mr. James H. Smith became assistant manager. Mr. Smith sent me the following letter:

April 13, 1914.

"Mr. E. V. Brake,
Chief Factory Inspector.

"Dear Sir: At the request of your representative, I have the honor to inform you that the recommendations recently made as to the conditions in the composing rooms of the Denver Publishing Co., as well as other departments, are to be complied with as soon as possible, and within a week, if plans can be carried out.

"Trusting this will be satisfactory, we remain
DENVER PUBLISHING COMPANY,
By JAMES T. SMITH,
Assistant Manager."

The orders of the department have been complied with.

The above trouble in getting enforcement of this law at times is here given as a sample of many other difficulties of like nature that come to the department in law enforcement.

Our deputy inspectors, being the only members of the Labor Department that have an appropriation allowed for traveling expenses, are used for many duties in addition to factory inspection. The enforcement of all labor laws when the offense against them is committed outside of Denver, falls upon the deputy factory inspectors.

In presenting the following figures on number establishments inspected, together with their classification, number of male and female employes and the average wages paid in such establishments, the figures for Denver, having nearly one-third of the population of the State, are listed separate.

DENVER MANUFACTURING

Establishments	No.	Employes		Hours		Wages					
						Male			Female		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
Automobile companies	25	181	13	9	8	$7.50	$ .85	$3.00	....	....	....
Brewing companies	4	225	...	8½	..	5.75	2.00	3.35	....	....	....
Bottling companies	18	202	13	9	8	4.00	2.00	2.75	....	....	....
Bakeries	77	286	128	9	8	7.00	1.66	2.66	$1.25	$ .75	$1.00
Bedding companies	4	58	31	9	8	3.00	.50	2.25	1.50	1.25	1.66
Brick companies	5	121	...	8½	..	5.00	2.00	3.56	....	....	....
Broom companies	2	24	1	9	8	1.75	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Brass works	4	35	...	9	..	3.50	2.00	2.95	....	....	....
Cigar companies	13	194	56	8	8	6.00	2.00	3.50	1.25	1.25	1.25
Confectionery companies	17	227	113	10	8	4.00	.75	2.50	2.00	.50	1.30
Cleaning companies	14	36	23	8½	8	5.00	.40	2.25	2.00	1.00	1.50
Creamery companies	9	83	50	9	8	3.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	1.75
Drug companies	3	11	15	8½	7	3.10	.50	1.85	1.50	.75	1.25
Furniture companies	4	28	...	9	6½	4.80	2.00	2.75	1.00	1.00	1.00
Grocery companies	5	13	3	8	8	2.50	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Hair goods companies	14	4	45	9	8	5.50	1.00	2.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
Harness shops	5	43	...	9	..	5.00	.85	3.50	....	....	....
Jewelry companies	11	73	2	9	..	4.50	.87	3.25	....	....	....
Lumber companies	10	191	...	9	..	6.00	1.75	3.00	....	....	....
Machine shops	56	836	37	9	8	6.50	.50	3.00	1.50	1.50	1.50
Macaroni companies	4	41	...	9	..	2.50	2.00	2.25	....	....	....
Millinery companies	16	4	34	9	8	2.75	2.75	2.75	5.00	.50	2.75
Milling and elevator companies	5	142	...	10½	..	5.00	1.00	2.75	....	....	....
Novelty companies	6	16	7	9	8	5.00	.65	2.65	1.00	1.00	1.00
Oil companies	4	68	3	9½	8	3.25	3.00	3.25	2.00	1.00	1.50
Plumbing companies	7	44	...	8½	..	5.00	1.60	4.25	....	....	....
Printing companies	59	1,054	198	8	8	10.00	.50	3.25	4.00	1.00	2.00
Packing and provision companies	11	519	18	10	8	3.50	2.00	2.70	....	....	....
Paint companies	6	38	4	9	..	2.92	2.75	2.85	....	....	....
Pickle works	3	52	55	9½	8	2.00	1.75	2.00	1.25	1.00	1.25
Shoe companies	21	111	25	10	8	3.00	1.00	2.25	....	....	....
Sheet metal works	10	95	1	8	8	5.00	2.00	3.20	2.00	2.00	2.00
Sugar companies	2	2,919	...	12	..	3.00	3.00	3.00	....	....	....
Tailors and clothing companies	57	120	253	9	8	6.00	2.00	3.40	3.00	1.00	2.00
Taxidermists	2	4	1	8½	8½	2.00	1.25	1.75	1.25	1.25	1.25
Tent and awning companies	4	24	52	8½	8	3.00	2.75	2.90	2.00	1.75	1.90
Wagon shops	22	126	3	9	8	4.25	1.00	2.78	2.00	2.00	2.00
TOTALS	538	8,248	1,184								

DENVER MERCANTILE

Establishments	No.	Employes		Hours		Wages					
						Male			Female		
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average
Commission companies	46	414	32	10	8	$4.00	$1.25	$2.85	$2.75	$2.00	$2.50
Construction companies	5	82	...	10	..	3.00	2.00	2.50	....	....	....
Drug companies	34	190	159	11	8	3.75	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Dry goods companies	106	1,723	2,176	10	8	8.35	.65	3.00	5.00	.25	1.80
Hay, grain and fuel	54	266	6	9½	8	3.00	1.75	2.30	2.00	2.00	2.00
Furniture companies	20	176	15	9	8	6.00	1.00	2.55	2.00	1.00	1.60
Grocery companies	134	889	128	10	8	6.00	1.00	3.25	2.50	1.00	1.55
Hardware companies	10	102	9	10	8	8.00	2.00	3.00	1.75	1.75	1.75
Horseshoers	5	11	...	10	..	3.50	2.00	2.75	....	....	....
Livery companies	17	302	3	12	8	2.00	1.75	1.85	1.00	1.00	1.00
Lumber companies	12	229	10	8½	8	5.00	1.00	2.80	2.00	2.00	2.00
Light, heat and power	3	9	2	9½	8	8.00	2.50	3.85	3.00	1.50	2.25
Mercantile companies	66	362	68	8½	8	7.00	1.20	3.00	5.00	.83	2.00
Machinery companies	19	182	20	9½	8	5.00	2.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	2.25
Oil companies	1	8	...	9½	..	2.00	2.00	2.00	....	....	....
Plumbing companies	17	97	19	8½	7½	8.00	1.50	3.85	2.50	2.50	2.50
Rubber companies	1	3	1	9	8	3.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00
Steel and wire companies	2	30	...	8½	..	3.50	2.00	3.00	....	....	....
Warehouse and transfer	10	272	3	10	8	4.50	2.25	2.40	....	....	....
Wall paper and paint	9	45	4	8	..	4.00	3.00	3.75	....	....	....
Laundries	44	437	839	9	8	4.50	1.10	2.50	2.50	1.00	1.55
TOTALS	615	5,829	3,474								

HOTELS

Cities.	Est.	Male	Female
Ault	5	0	4
Alamosa	5	9	14
Aspen	1	0	0
Aguilar	4	0	3
Akron	1	7	7
Buena Vista	2	3	4
Boulder	17	75	58
Brush	3	2	6
Berthoud	2	0	2
Brighton	2	0	1
Beacon Hill	3	0	5
Black Hawk	2	0	3
Breckenridge	3	7	5
Colorado Springs	69	201	176
Canon City	12	13	19
Carbondale	1	1	0
Cokedale	1	1	3
Central City	2	7	4
Cripple Creek	24	17	21
Concrete	1	0	1
Cheyenne Wells	2	2	1
Chandler	1	0	0
Creede	3	6	5
Denver	334	1,159	1,120
Durango	9	17	30
Delta	2	3	5
Delagua	2	3	2
Dolores	2	1	1
Downer	1	2	2
Del Norte	2	4	0
Eaton	2	4	3
Empire	1	0	2
Erie	1	0	1
Evans	2	0	1
Eads	2	0	4
Florence	8	10	6
Fort Collins	16	25	17
Fort Morgan	3	8	11

HOTELS—Continued

Cities.	Est.	Male	Female
Fort Lupton	2	2	4
Fowler	2	0	2
Glenwood	21	64	46
Greeley	14	19	30
Grand Junction	13	28	22
Gunnison	1	8	6
Granada	2	0	0
Golden	3	1	2
Gray Creek	1	0	2
Georgetown	1	3	0
Gladstone	2	2	0
Gorham	1	0	0
Hotchkiss	1	1	6
Hastings	1	1	3
Holly	4	4	1
Holyoke	1	0	0
Hugo	2	5	0
Idaho Springs	7	8	4
Louisville	6	3	7
Lafayette	7	6	9
Lamar	8	5	8
Leadville	21	13	13
Leyden	1	8	4
Loveland	4	3	7
Longmont	14	5	11
Las Animas	4	7	6
Lyons	2	1	4
La Junta	10	32	32
Littleton	1	1	0
Ludlow	3	1	0
Limon	2	2	6
Lester	1	0	1
Monte Vista	3	1	5
Manitou	42	175	109
Marble	3	2	2
Montrose	4	3	7
Minturn	2	0	0
Milliken	1	0	2
Maitland	1	0	0

HOTELS—Continued

Cities.	Est.	Male	Female
Mancos	1	2	1
Morley	1	3	0
Manzanola	1	0	3
New Windsor	6	2	8
New Castle	1	1	2
Ordway	3	0	4
Ouray	3	10	3
Oakview	1	0	0
Pueblo	114	65	75
Pierce	3	1	4
Platteville	1	0	2
Paonia	1	1	5
Primero	1	0	1
Portland	1	1	0
Pictou	1	0	2
Palisade	2	3	1
Rocky Ford	10	5	7
Rifle	1	0	0
Rugby	2	0	3
Rouse	1	0	1
Rockvale	1	1	1
Ridgway	2	1	3
Radiant	2	1	1
Salida	19	24	26
Shoshone	4	9	0
Segundo	2	0	0
Sugar City	2	0	3
Sopris	1	0	0
Stanley Lake	2	97	0
Sterling	5	9	8
Swink	1	0	0
Silver Plume	3	0	0
Silverton	2	1	2
Sneffels	1	0	0
Telluride	2	14	6
Trinidad	15	50	51
Tercio	1	0	1
Tioga	2	0	1

HOTELS—Concluded

Cities.	Est.	Male	Female
Toltec	1	0	0
Victor	5	7	17
Valdez	1	0	1
Walsenburg	7	12	16
Wooton	2	3	0
Wray	1	0	2
Grand totals	1,011	2,227	2,169

LAUNDRIES

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages				Hours
		Male	Female	Male		Female		
				Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	worked
Alamosa	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspen	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boulder	3	10	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush	0	0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berthoud	3	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado Springs	11	60	155	$3.50	$1.00	$2.70	$2.25	$ .75	$1.40	8
Canon City	3	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cripple Creek	1	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado City	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denver	57	437	839	3.50	1.00	2.75	2.25	.75	1.40	8
Durango	2	12	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	8
Delta	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton	1	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence	1	3	5	...	..	...	...	...	...	8
Fort Collins	3	11	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Morgan	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowler	1	0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenwood	1	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Greeley	3	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grand Junction	2	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho Springs	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

LAUNDRIES—Concluded

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male				Female		
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
Lafayette	1	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamar	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leadville	4	6	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loveland	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longmont	2	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Animas	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Junta	3	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Monte Vista	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marble	1	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose	1	2	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
New Windsor	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouray	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pueblo	8	95	204	3.50	1.40	1.75	2.25	.75	1.50	8
Rocky Ford	1	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifle	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salida	2	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silverton	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Telluride	1	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad	2	10	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Walsenburg	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals	136	775	1,495							

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male				Female		
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
Ault	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alamosa	19	240	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspen	11	70	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aguilar	7	161	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austin	2	140	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anaconda	1	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arvada	12	46	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argo	1	30	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akron	10	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista	3	52	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boulder	33	87	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush	8	261	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berthoud	16	37	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Brighton	12	99	187	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bristol	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battle Mt.	3	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bull Hill	5	45	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beacon Hill	1	105	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Hawk	4	29	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badger Station	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
		Male	Female	Male Highest	Male Lowest	Male Aver.	Female Highest	Female Lowest	Female Aver.	
Bessemer	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breckenridge	10	62	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Broadhead	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowen	2	73	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berwind	3	361	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brookside	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado Springs	191	1,434	192	$5.00	$3.00	$4.00	$2.00	$1.00	$1.50	10
Canon City	38	183	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Carbondale	4	445	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cokedale	2	66	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central City	8	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cripple Creek	10	84	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado City	6	443	4	5.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	1.50	10
Cameron	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concrete	1	75	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiff	1	40	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyenne Wells	2	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandler	1	142	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Creede	13	22	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Creek	2	208	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Denver	810	14,316	2,716	7.50	.75	3.00	6.00	.50	1.50	9
Durango	26	809	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Delta	10	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Delagua	1	496	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dolores	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Downer	1	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Del Norte	11	20	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erie	1	64	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elkton	1	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engleside	1	100	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans	3	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eads	2	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
El Moro	1	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence	19	342	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Collins	58	178	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Morgan	11	268	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Lupton	4	85	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowler	14	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenwood	21	74	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greeley	46	525	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Junction	33	329	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gunnison	8	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden	10	124	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male			Female			
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
Gray Creek	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgetown	4	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goldfield	1	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone	1	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorham	2	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hotchkiss	1	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastings	2	296	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hartman	1	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holly	5	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hugo	2	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyoke	8	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho Springs	13	52	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron Clad Hill	1	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Independence	1	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jansen	1	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Louisville	6	16	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lafayette	11	89	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamar	16	59	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leadville	22	290	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leyden	1	275	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Loveland	39	660	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longmont	23	636	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Animas	11	24	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Junta	12	460	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Littleton	13	109	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Los Angeles Station	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludlow	1	104	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limon	3	15	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lester	1	157	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Littell	1	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monte Vista	4	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitou	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marble	4	327	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose	18	45	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McClave	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Station	1	125	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minturn	1	72	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milliken	6	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maitland	1	101	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Mancos	4	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morley	2	342	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manzanola	4	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Majestic	1	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Windsor	12	27	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male			Female			
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
New Castle	2	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordway	3	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouray	9	23	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oakview	1	227	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pueblo	118	4,819	148	6.00	.75	3.00	5.00	.50	2.00	9
Pierce	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Platteville	5	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paonia	3	29	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primero	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	2	123	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pictou	1	209	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piedmont	1	132	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palisade	3	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rocky Ford	17	511	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifle	7	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rugby	1	165	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rouse	1	169	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockvale	2	391	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgway	2	25	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radiant	1	72	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Salida	21	581	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoshone	2	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Segundo	4	175	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar City	2	76	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sopris	2	329	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling	10	230	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swink	1	319	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver Plume	2	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silverton	13	39	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Starkville	2	360	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sneffels	2	33	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telluride	9	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad	62	596	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tercio	1	155	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobasco	2	98	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga	2	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toltec	1	46	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinmath	3	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tollerburg	1	120	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victor	16	182	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vindicator Junction	1	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valdez	1	270	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Walsenburg	23	595	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiley	2	26	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS—Concluded

Cities	Est.	Employees Male	Employees Female	Wages Male Highest	Wages Male Lowest	Wages Male Aver.	Wages Female Highest	Wages Female Lowest	Wages Female Aver.	Hours worked
Wooton	2	369	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Williamsburg	2	232	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Wray	7	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yuma	4	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals	2,194	39,511	3,799							

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

Cities	Est.	Employees Male	Employees Female	Wages Male Highest	Wages Male Lowest	Wages Male Aver.	Wages Female Highest	Wages Female Lowest	Wages Female Aver.	Hours worked
Ault	16	27	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alamosa	30	80	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspen	19	43	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aguilar	18	44	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arvada	16	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akron	20	35	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista	2	5	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boulder	22	73	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brush	20	46	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berthoud	9	22	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brighton	5	18	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Black Hawk	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breckenridge	5	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowen	1	3	0	...	.	...	...	...	...	..
Berwind	2	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado Springs	161	774	371	$6.00	$1.00	$2.50	$4.00	$ .50	$1.80	9
Canon City	66	188	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbondale	5	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cokedale	1	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central City	13	38	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male			Female			
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
Cripple Creek	12	34	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colorado City	1	275	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardiff	1	42	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheyenne Wells	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chandler	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Creede	8	13	7	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Coal Creek	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denver	670	6,244	2,788	8.35	.65	3.00	5.00	.25	1.50	9
Durango	16	63	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delta	17	33	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delagua	1	11	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dolores	3	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Del Norte	8	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton	12	20	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Evans	6	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eads	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Florence	26	47	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Collins	64	176	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Morgan	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowler	20	33	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Fremont	1	1	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glenwood	14	90	24	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Greeley	77	261	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Junction	27	84	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Golden	9	18	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Georgetown	3	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastings	3	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holly	6	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holyoke	4	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho Springs	12	38	15	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Louisville	8	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lafayette	4	20	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lamar	13	35	11	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Leadville	64	210	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loveland	25	71	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longmont	12	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Las Animas	2	12	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
La Junta	14	51	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Littleton	8	32	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludlow	4	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limon	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marble	10	18	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose	14	36	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minturn	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS—Concluded

Cities	Est.	Employees		Wages						Hours worked
				Male			Female			
		Male	Female	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	Highest	Lowest	Aver.	
Milliken	7	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mancos	2	8	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manzanola	9	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Windsor	9	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Castle	4	9	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ordway	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ouray	6	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pueblo	225	1,288	524	6.00	1.00	2.50	4.00	.50	1.80	9
Pierce	7	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Platteville	10	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piedmont	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palisade	2	10	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rocky Ford	14	32	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rifle	15	33	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rouse	2	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rockvale	1	2	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgway	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radiant	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salida	50	117	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Segundo	2	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sopris	1	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterling	3	24	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swink	1	60	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver Plume	3	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silverton	9	31	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Starkville	1	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telluride	9	31	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trinidad	109	613	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tercio	1	2	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Tioga	1	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timnath	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tollerburg	1	9	0	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Walsenburg	42	109	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wiley	7	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weston	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wooton	1	4	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wray	12	24	12	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Yuma	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand totals	2,221	12,179	4,656							

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Establishments Inspected..... 5,562

	Establishments	Male	Female	Total
Hotels	1,011	.....	.....	.....
Male employes	.....	2,227	.....	.....
Female employes	.....	.....	2,169	.....
Total employes	.....	.....	.....	4,396
Laundries	136	.....	.....	.....
Male employes	.....	775	.....	.....
Female employes	.....	.....	1,495	.....
Total employes	.....	.....	.....	2,270
Manufacturing	2,194	.....	.....	.....
Male employes	.....	39,511	.....	.....
Female employes	.....	.....	3,799	.....
Total employes	.....	.....	.....	43,310
Mercantile	2,221	.....	.....	.....
Male employes	.....	12,179	.....	.....
Female employes	.....	.....	4,656	.....
Total employes	.....	.....	.....	16,835
Grand totals	5,562	54,692	12,119	66,811

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE SUPERVISION AND LICENSE

The law requiring all private employment offices of the state to take out a state license and comply with rules regulating the conduct of these offices and placing this work under the supervision of the department was enacted in 1909, and has been of great benefit to the wage earners who are forced to patronize these places to obtain work. The offices are required to keep a uniform set of books, giving in detail every person who applies for work, nature of work required, when sent to job, location of the job, wages to be received, amount paid if any, for railroad fare, amount paid for the job and such other data as may place the department in possession of every detail connected with the employment furnished by these offices to those applying for it so that a complete record is kept of every person getting a job that no imposition shall be practiced upon them such as prevailed prior to the enactment of this law.

With these safeguards rigidly enforced, there are still many abuses attempted, and if not reported to this department are allowed to go unchallenged. One inspector is kept constantly visiting these private offices and checking up, but it may be said that the offices are generally run by reputable men and women who strive to give a square deal to their patrons. Some rascals who after being warned repeatedly and made to refund money to their victims, have had their licenses revoked so that they can no longer do business in this state. There is one section of this private employment agency law that my attorney has advised me cannot be enforced and is unconstitutional, and therefore I have not been able to press; I refer to the subject of fees paid for the job, the law says: "Where a fee is charged for receiving or filing application for employment, or for help, said fee shall in no case exceed the sum of one dollar ($1.00) for any person applying for work as a day laborer, mechanic, artisan or household or domestic servant. And in no case shall the fee charged exceed the sum of two dollars ($2.00) for professional positions." This is held to abridge the right of contract and is not warranted by any right that the state may have in its police powers, as it is not a question relating to public health or safety. The following statement shows the number of licenses issued, money received and disbursements for the biennial period:

Date when Received	From Whom—	For What Purpose—	Amount
1913			
Dec. 1	Kaiser Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	$ 25.00
1914			
Jan. 10	John Allen, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 12	Lee Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Silas N. Bunn, Monte Vista	License fee $10.00, bond $1.00	11.00
" 23	Josie Rhind, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Burt Hull, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Interstate Business Exchange, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	John Allen, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Leon McMillan, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Leonidas Skliris, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 23	Thos. J. Harris, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Wm. Wells, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Business Men's Clearing House, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 23	Philbin & Cass, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
Feb. 3	Western Railway Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 7	Mutual Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 17	Eyster & Long, Colorado Springs	License fee $12.50	12.50
" 17	S. W. Jackson & Co., Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 17	Colorado Epicurean Club, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 20	Y. W. C. A., Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00

" 24	Garcia & Gallegos, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 24	Colorado Teachers' Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 24	Casa & Gathman, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 24	Great West Teachers' Agency, Denver	License fee $50.00, bond $1.00	51.00
" 26	International Theatrical Co. (Pitman), Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
Mch. 3	Harry G. Shaffer, Delta	License fee $10.00, bond $1.00	11.00
" 9	Richards' Reliable Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 18	Bell & Schell, Pueblo	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 20	J. E. Hutt Construction Co., Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 26	Jacobs & Pitman, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 26	Denver Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 26	E. W. Engle, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
Apr. 1	Peter Rossen, Alamosa	License fee $10.00, bond $1.00	11.00
" 1	Y. W. C. A., R. & R., Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 9	Kaiser Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 24	Nick Trahanis, Denver	License fee $12.50, bond $1.00	13.50
" 24	J. M. Twomebly, Pueblo	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 24	Reliable Employment Bureau, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 24	Rocky Mountain Teachers' Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 24	Jos. R. Bayless, Pueblo	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 27	Lewis W. Beach, La Junta	License fee $10.00, bond $1.00	11.00
May 2	Denver Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 12	Alice McGrath, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 14	Eyster & Long, Colorado Springs	License fee $12.50, bond $1.00	13.50

Date when Received	From Whom—	For What Purpose—	Amount
1914			
July 6	Bell Employment Co., Pueblo	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 11	A. P. Lee, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 16	Leonidas Skliris, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 20	Burt Hull, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 21	Josie Rhind, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 21	Thos. J. Harris, Pueblo	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 21	L. W. McMillan, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 21	Wm. Wells, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 22	J. Allen, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 23	J. R. Bayless, Pueblo	License fee $1.00	1.00
" 24	Philbin & Cass, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 27	Fisk Teachers' Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 27	Business Men's Clearing House, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 27	Western Railway Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
Aug. 7	Colorado Teachers' Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 7	Mutual Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 7	Eyster & Long, Colorado Springs	License fee $12.50	12.50
" 8	Interstate Business Exchange Co., Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 11	Colorado Epicurean Club, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 14	Acme Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
Sept. 5	Railroad Labor Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 9	Richards' Reliable Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 16	J. E. Hutt Construction Co., Denver	License fee $25.00	25.00
Oct. 4	Middlewest Amusement Association, Denver.	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 7	Charles Jacobs, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 9	Kaiser Employment Agency, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 12	Dwight & Rainger, Boulder	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 22	Pueblo Employment Office, Pueblo	License fee $25.00	25.00
" 22	J. M. Twomebly, Pueblo	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 27	Reliable Employment Bureau, Denver	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
Nov. 10	J. C. Grant, Fort Collins	License fee $25.00, bond $1.00	26.00
" 10	Henderson Employment Agency, Colorado Springs	License fee $12.50	12.50
" 13	Mrs. Alice McGrath, Colorado Springs	License fee $25.00	25.00
		Total	$1,849.50

Date when Received	To Whom—	For What Purpose—	Amount
1913			
Dec. 23	Julius Strang	Salary as special inspector	$ 20.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	8.00
1914			
Jan. 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	Julius Strang	Salary as special inspector	20.00

Date when Received	To Whom—	For What Purpose—	Amount
1914			
Feb. 1	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 28	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	40.00
" 28	J. T. Faulkner	Salary as special inspector	75.00
" 28	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	8.00
Mch. 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	J. T. Faulkner	Salary as special inspector	75.00
Apr. 4	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	8.00
May 5	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 5	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	7.00
" 28	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector for May	100.00
" 28	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector for May	7.00
June 30	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 30	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	8.00
July 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	8.00
" 31	Tom McGuire	Salary as special inspector	60.00
Aug. 31	Tom McGuire	Salary as special inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	9.00
" 31	James B. Pearce	For filing bonds (40)	40.00
Sept. 30	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 30	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	15.90
Oct. 31	Tom McGuire	Salary as special inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 31	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	6.00
" 31	James B. Pearce	For filing bonds (7)	7.00
Nov. 30	Frank Mancini	Salary as inspector	100.00
" 30	Ralph Reid	Salary as special inspector	30.00
" 30	Frank Mancini	Expenses as inspector	6.00
	State treasury	Unexpended funds	1.60
		Total	$1,849.50

WAGE COLLECTION

The collection of wages due employes from employers who for numerous reasons are unwilling to pay, forms a great portion of the work of the office force. This and the giving of advice, legal and otherwise, entirely takes up the time of one clerk. This work was not contemplated when the Bureau of Statistics was created, but other states have laws on this subject and the execution of them is placed on the commissioner of labor, hence the reason for people coming to the labor office in this state for relief against dead beat, or would be, dead beat, employers. The only law or authority for this work being done is found in a section of the law defining the powers of the commissioner giving him power to enforce "all laws made for the protection of labor." There are several statutes defining how wages must be paid, these certainly come under the designation of "laws made for the protection of labor," acting under this authority, the office has, by persuasion—its only power—succeeded in collecting in the last biennial period, $66,924.63 without cost to the men and women who have requested the assistance of the office in its collection. When it is known that the major portion of this amount consists of sums of under ten dollars each the amount of necessary work to collect these labor claims can be perceived. There is no provision in our laws other than that of allowing a litigant to sue as a poor person which is optional with the court, for men and women who are owed wages to institute a suit for their payment unless court costs are first deposited, this these men and women have not, and our justices are very reluctant to grant relief by allowing such people to sue as poor people, they prefer to send them to the labor commissioner's office and get them off their hands. Our laws should be so amended that courts that have the power to enforce their mandates should be made to take care of these claims, with such a law in force there would be very little "dead beating" of labor—the favorite diversion of some exploiters and promoters—attempted. The figures here appended, show that the large sum of $84,103.13, over $42,000 a year, is the total amount of dead beat claim that was placed in the office the last biennial period. It is true that many claims registered are unjust to the employer, these are segregated from the legitimate claims and not reported in these figures given, and in many instances we have to inform the complainants that their claim is not justified and will not be handled by the office. A large number of ignorant people make foolish contracts and then, finding they are going to lose by them, expect the office to relieve them of their folly, and even sometimes become abusive when told that no relief can be given; such, however, should not and are not allowed to interfere in any way with the large number of just claims that are brought to the office, the following is the report of the clerk handling directly this work:

AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF CLAIMS FILED AND COLLECTED

Month 1913	No. Claims Filed	Amount Filed	Amount Collected
January	80	$ 5,336.17	$ 4,120.81
February	75	2,290.25	1,789.50
March	60	1,230.05	905.05
April	59	1,334.44	864.36
May	47	794.07	686.92
June	54	730.50	527.90
July	62	31,850.85	31,631.70
August	66	2,487.32	2,146.17
September	43	1,176.20	772.20
October	35	1,545.80	1,083.55
November	49	476.50	429.32
December	40	1,531.31	1,158.11
Total	670	$50,783.46	$46,115.59

Month 1914	No. Claims Filed	Amount Filed	Amount Collected
January	84	$ 8,061.15	$ 7,190.20
February	105	6,785.48	6,363.18
March	89	2,756.84	2,458.84
April	75	148.03	79.90
May	85	583.05	556.20
June	63	1,774.10	1,586.00
July	58	244.35	178.75
August	62	652.42	582.52
September	81	939.00	751.30
October	58	708.80	541.80
November	66	666.45	520.35
Total	826	$23,319.67	$20,809.04
For 1913	670	50,783.46	46,115.59
Grand totals	1,496	$84,103.13	$66,924.63

CHILD LABOR

It can be safely said that child labor does not exist in the State of Colorado, if an isolated case is reported it is promtly taken care of, and in fact, there has been but few cases reported in the last biennial period, and these have been promptly taken care of. Public sentiment is against child labor in this state; in addition to this we have no factories that want to employ it, grown people can be hired cheaper considering the difference in the amount of work performed and the nature of the employment.

Occasionally our factory inspectors run across a child who is doing some light work in a store or other place, but without evasion these are promptly discharged when the proprietor is informed that the law is being violated. The Juvenile and other courts, school authorities and truant officers have worked together with this office in stamping out any attempt at child labor, and the relations between the different authorities and this office have been most pleasant and harmonious, with this condition prevailing the work placed upon the department by the enactment of our Child Labor law has been both light and extremely satisfactory.

A number of strong boys who have passed the eighth grade in public schools or are awaiting to attend the high schools, have been granted permits to work although slightly under age, a complete record is kept of these cases and they are watched and should it be found that the case is not deserving or working to the detriment of the boy, such permit would be revoked, happily we have so far, not had to revoke a permit so granted. The number of permits issued by the school authorities to children to work after school hours or as stated, is 1,221 in the biennial period, however, many of these permits are duplicates issued to the same child when employers have been changed, so that not more than one-third of this number can be said to be the actual number of children that have been granted such permits. In 1913 there were 648 permits issued and 572 in 1914.

STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE REPORTS

DENVER OFFICE NO. 1

1912	Applications for Employment No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
November—					
Male	547	301	245	307	7
Female	196	173	18	184	6
December—					
Male	573	197	376	201	4
Female	164	119	45	119	0
1913					
January—					
Male	530	233	297	233	0
Female	221	192	29	192	0
February—					
Male	658	207	451	209	2
Female	290	270	20	280	10
March—					
Male	587	233	354	238	5
Female	283	268	15	268	0
April—					
Male	696	375	319	379	4
Female	289	277	12	277	0
May—					
Male	577	355	222	355	0
Female	340	325	15	325	0
June—					
Male	1,162	734	428	750	16
Female	307	266	41	266	0
July—					
Male	968	723	314	732	9
Female	355	300	54	306	6
August—					
Male	368	186	182	180	0
Female	183	142	41	170	28

1913	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
September—					
Male	466	192	276	192	0
Female	136	111	25	151	40
October—					
Male	526	203	323	203	0
Female	184	138	46	180	42
November—					
Male	272	147	226	147	0
Female	167	131	36	150	19
December—					
Male	517	425	95	422	0
Female	143	89	54	102	13
1914					
January—					
Male	332	157	175	157	0
Female	162	148	14	176	24
February—					
Male	454	174	274	174	0
Female	154	139	15	170	31
March—					
Male	344	167	177	167	0
Female	171	150	21	181	31
April—					
Male	349	207	142	215	8
Female	169	145	24	166	21
May—					
Male	405	257	149	277	20
Female	163	142	21	172	30
June—					
Male	326	198	126	201	3
Female	187	159	28	177	18
July—					
Male	421	289	132	346	6
Female	169	150	19	162	12

1914	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
August—					
Male	333	226	107	235	9
Female	169	133	36	150	17
September—					
Male	302	181	121	211	24
Female	178	140	38	164	30
October—					
Male	366	204	162	204	0
Female	178	151	27	164	13

DENVER OFFICE NO. 1—MALE.

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
Bell boys	110	48	52	48	0
Brickmakers	2	2	0	2	0
Broom-makers	2	2	0	2	0
Bus boys	177	113	64	119	6
Bakers	22	10	12	10	0
Coal-shovelers	85	56	29	56	0
Clerks	51	2	49	2	0
Cooks	344	205	139	205	0
Concrete men	141	70	71	70	0
Camp cooks	81	28	53	28	0
Coal men	91	61	30	61	0
Dairy hands	215	126	89	129	3
Dishwashers	171	116	55	125	9
Drug clerks	3	1	2	1	0
Electricians	5	0	5	0	0
Elevator boys	17	5	12	4	0
Engineers	16	0	16	0	0
Firemen	24	2	22	2	0
Gardeners	210	154	46	154	9
Harvest hands	80	62	18	62	0
Hotel clerks	12	4	8	4	0
House men	313	199	114	203	4
Janitors	58	7	51	7	0

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Kitchen men	363	196	167	196	0
Laborers	5,860	2,709	3,151	2,709	0
Lumbermen	97	53	44	63	10
Lawn men	65	34	31	34	0
Machinists	34	2	32	2	0
Porters	53	17	36	17	0
Pantry men	132	67	65	67	0
Ranch men	166	90	76	90	0
Rockmen	87	64	23	64	0
Ranch cooks	74	68	6	71	3
Snow shovelers	310	310	0	310	0
Section men	37	30	7	30	0
Stable men	16	10	6	10	0
Tree-planters	70	70	0	70	0
Target-setters	70	70	0	70	0
Teamsters	164	78	86	78	0
Waiters	384	209	175	209	0
Yardmen	172	77	95	77	0
Totals	10,384	5,427	4,937	5,461	35

DENVER OFFICE NO. 1—FEMALE.

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Bookkeepers	1	1	0	1	0
Berry-pickers	9	7	2	8	1
Chambermaids	223	187	36	202	15
Canning factories	162	143	19	164	21
Cooks	254	214	40	228	14
Chicken-picking	12	10	2	10	0
Counter girls	6	2	4	2	0
Dishwashers	128	110	18	129	19
Day work	119	108	11	109	1
Dry goods store	12	5	7	5	0
Demonstrators	3	3	0	6	3
Dye workers	5	5	0	5	0

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Hospital help	58	36	22	36	0
Hotel work	74	50	24	50	0
Housework	934	852	82	852	0
Housekeepers	128	90	38	90	0
Housemaids	12	8	4	8	0
House-cleaning	38	26	12	26	0
Institution help	104	81	23	90	9
Kitchen girls	12	9	4	11	2
Laundry girls	123	98	25	98	0
Miscellaneous	601	588	13	588	0
Nurse girls	42	36	6	37	1
Office work	5	1	4	1	0
Pickle works	21	21	0	43	22
Pullman car cleaners	22	18	4	18	0
Pantry girls	7	6	1	6	0
Restaurant help	288	256	32	256	0
Sanitariums	80	66	14	66	0
Waitresses	187	169	18	169	0
Woman's Exchange	3	3	0	4	1
Wash women	6	5	1	6	1
Totals	3,679	3,214	466	3,324	110

DENVER OFFICE NO. 2.

1913	Applications for Employment No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
January—					
Male	558	460	98	479	21
Female	140	125	15	148	23
February—					
Male	517	455	62	493	37
Female	179	139	40	148	9
March—					
Male	876	484	392	512	28
Female	173	149	24	170	21

1913	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
April—					
Male	464	388	76	401	13
Female	161	142	19	174	35
May—					
Male	528	395	133	423	28
Female	206	192	14	262	70
June—					
Male	727	467	260	880	410
Female	299	246	53	306	60
July—					
Male	432	413	19	512	99
Female	369	333	36	470	137
August—					
Male	653	451	202	407	5
Female	458	298	160	113	33
September—					
Male	583	446	117	509	52
Female	478	291	187	332	41
October—					
Male	720	389	331	463	74
Female	451	368	83	368	6
November—					
Male	511	283	228	283	0
Female	387	240	147	240	0
December—					
Male	1,129	494	635	494	0
Female	407	229	178	236	7
1914					
January—					
Male	591	144	447	144	0
Female	244	145	99	151	6
February—					
Male	998	136	862	136	0
Female	459	240	219	240	0
March—					
Male	1,363	278	1,085	278	0
Female	380	174	206	174	0

1914	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
April—					
Male	532	291	241	291	1
Female	357	249	108	290	37
May—					
Male	838	553	285	603	48
Female	511	395	116	499	104
June—					
Male	457	335	122	521	203
Female	181	150	31	156	6
July—					
Male	550	379	171	403	24
Female	632	399	233	399	0
August—					
Male	300	225	75	225	0
Female	313	243	70	243	0
September—					
Male	666	418	248	418	0
Female	449	400	49	400	0
October—					
Male	604	203	401	203	0
Female	436	260	176	260	0

DENVER OFFICE NO. 2—MALE.

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
Agents	71	33	38	56	23
Bakers	29	13	16	17	4
Bell boys	157	105	52	120	15
Bus boys	197	160	37	168	18
Berry-pickers	90	90	0	122	32
Beet fields	28	28	0	28	0
Clerical work	42	8	34	8	0
Cooks	97	42	55	44	11
Coal-shovelers	250	245	5	273	28
Candy-makers	1	1	0	1	0

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Chimney sweep	13	3	10	3	0
Construction	53	53	0	53	0
Chicken-pickers	70	70	0	70	0
Dairy hands	123	95	28	116	21
Delivery work	2	2	0	2	0
Elevator boys	8	2	6	2	0
Engineers	1	0	1	0	0
Farm hands	289	201	88	253	52
Gardeners	123	81	42	98	17
Housemen	412	256	156	256	0
Harvest men	108	108	0	500	392
Hospital help	32	29	3	32	3
Hotel work	288	129	119	137	8
Janitors	26	14	12	16	2
Kitchen work	613	395	160	427	32
Linemen	1	1	0	1	0
Laundry help	2	1	1	1	0
Lumbermen	8	8	0	8	0
Laborers	10,020	4,741	5,279	5,010	269
Nurses	7	2	5	2	0
Orchard work	39	39	0	39	0
Pantry men	118	79	36	104	28
Porters	20	10	10	10	0
Rock men	142	125	17	184	67
Ranch men	102	45	57	51	6
Solicitors	4	4	0	9	5
Sugar beets	40	26	14	26	0
Stone quarries	136	130	6	143	18
Sanitarium help	5	5	0	5	0
Snow-shovelers	312	312	0	312	0
Teamsters	77	45	32	45	0
Tie-cutters	3	3	0	3	0
Waiters	210	118	92	126	8
Wood-cutters	17	17	0	17	0
Totals	14,386	7,874	6,411	8,898	1,059

DENVER OFFICE NO. 2—FEMALE.

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Apple-pickers	45	25	20	25	0
Assistants, housework	529	318	211	313	0
Agents	2	2	0	2	0
Berry-pickers	91	70	21	98	28
Chambermaids	745	529	217	577	40
Cooks	704	452	249	495	26
Chicken-pickers	17	17	0	17	0
Clerks	38	4	34	4	0
Cashiers	2	2	0	2	0
Combination maids	22	11	11	11	0
Day work	66	46	20	72	30
Dishwashing	353	229	124	294	65
Dining-room girls	76	50	26	50	0
Dressmaking	3	2	1	2	0
Factory work	149	125	24	125	0
Housework	2,435	1,873	562	2,079	204
Hospital work	82	49	33	49	0
Housekeepers	330	229	101	229	0
Janitresses	52	21	31	21	0
Kitchen work	60	19	41	19	0
Laundry work	138	65	73	78	13
Miscellaneous	41	27	14	27	0
Matrons	18	11	7	11	0
Nursing	102	75	27	75	0
Office work	7	7	0	7	0
Pantry work	245	180	65	208	28
Pullman cleaners	22	18	4	18	0
Ranch work	5	3	2	16	13
Sanitariums	44	38	6	96	58
Stenographers	1	1	0	1	0
Silver pantry	11	11	0	11	0
Scrub women	136	83	53	95	12
Seamstresses	8	7	1	7	0
Second maids	12	10	2	10	0
Store girls	24	6	18	6	0
Wash women	10	4	6	4	0
Waitresses	472	323	149	340	17
Totals	7,097	4,942	2,153	5,494	534

COLORADO SPRINGS.

1912	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
November—					
Male	314	265	49	287	26
Female	94	78	16	88	11
December—					
Male	445	411	34	445	44
Female	87	70	17	78	8
1913					
January—					
Male	346	288	58	288	0
Female	139	85	44	85	0
February—					
Male	216	180	36	180	0
Female	80	55	25	55	0
March—					
Male	286	210	76	206	6
Female	131	103	28	103	0
April—					
Male	339	318	21	358	45
Female	108	98	10	112	14
May—					
Male	606	571	35	687	116
Female	150	115	37	115	2
June—					
Male	546	518	28	589	83
Female	151	128	23	155	27
July—					
Male	580	572	8	793	219
Female	237	211	26	258	57
August—					
Male	898	880	18	1,269	389
Female	298	282	16	381	77
September—					
Male	539	498	41	651	145
Female	192	175	17	183	8
October—					
Male	428	389	39	409	20
Female	101	79	32	79	0

1913	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
November—					
Male	314	265	49	287	26
Female	94	78	16	88	11
December—					
Male	445	411	34	455	44
Female	87	70	17	78	8
1914					
January—					
Male	209	185	24	208	23
Female	83	65	18	69	4
February—					
Male	194	124	70	124	0
Female	71	57	14	58	4
March—					
Male	238	182	56	193	2
Female	126	109	17	116	7
April—					
Male	359	310	49	310	17
Female	134	121	12	130	9
May—					
Male	509	451	58	488	20
Female	152	135	17	137	12
June—					
Male	583	547	46	581	44
Female	139	148	21	159	11
July—					
Male	570	522	48	581	58
Female	243	224	19	264	30
August—					
Male	711	691	20	842	174
Female	228	218	10	292	74
September—					
Male	422	391	31	503	116
Female	165	125	40	122	6
October—					
Male	281	206	75	217	11
Female	73	57	16	61	4

COLORADO SPRINGS—MALE

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
Bell boys	35	33	2	41	8
Brickmakers	2	2	0	2	0
Broom makers	2	2	0	2	0
Blacksmiths	5	3	0	4	1
Bridge carpenters	15	15	0	16	1
Bundle-wrappers	2	2	0	2	0
Bus boys	292	287	18	328	54
Bookkeepers	9	5	4	5	0
Bakers	91	70	21	79	9
Box-makers	2	2	0	2	0
Carpenters	180	98	86	96	2
Clerks	44	14	30	14	0
Canvassers	8	8	0	12	4
Candy-makers	4	4	0	5	1
Cooks	231	200	31	214	30
Concrete men	276	236	40	236	0
Camp cooks	3	3	0	3	0
Coal miners	48	38	10	62	32
Corn cutters	116	116	0	167	51
Car repairers	7	7	0	10	3
Drain-layers	3	3	0	3	0
Dairy drivers	2	2	0	2	0
Dishwashers	441	397	74	438	71
Drug clerks	3	1	2	1	0
Elevator boys	23	21	2	21	0
Firemen	86	71	15	71	0
Florists	2	2	0	2	0
Foresters	293	293	0	337	44
Foundry	19	19	0	19	0
Fruit-pickers	66	63	3	80	17
Gardeners	138	131	7	131	0
Harvest hands	589	575	14	766	182
Hay-balers	3	3	0	3	0
Herders	38	38	0	52	14
Hotel clerks	44	20	24	22	2

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
Ice harvesters	315	315	0	383	68
Janitors	43	35	8	21	24
Laundry men	16	15	1	15	0
Laborers	2,729	2,315	423	2,678	373
Lumbermen	93	93	0	134	41
Lawn men	210	198	12	198	0
Lawyers	1	1	0	1	0
Laundry drivers	14	9	5	9	0
Milkers	151	127	24	126	10
Messengers	12	12	0	12	0
Meat-cutters	10	9	1	9	0
Mailers	9	9	0	9	0
Practical nurses	39	32	7	36	4
Orderlies	5	2	3	2	0
Pastry cooks	4	3	1	3	0
Pipe men	2	2	0	2	0
Pin boys	6	6	0	10	4
Pantry men	134	130	4	145	25
Painters	31	18	13	18	0
Porters	137	115	25	121	9
Ranch men	677	512	165	777	166
Roofers	5	5	0	5	0
Section men	137	137	0	308	171
Sawmill men	44	44	0	55	11
Stable men	24	24	0	24	0
Stone-cutters	4	4	0	6	2
Solicitors	92	86	7	125	9
Salesmen	9	4	5	4	0
Stone masons	6	6	0	6	0
Tree-planters	70	70	0	70	0
Teamsters	348	317	31	317	0
Team-drivers	211	192	19	226	50
Tie-cutters	136	136	0	194	58
Timbermen	13	13	0	18	5
Wood-cutters	7	7	0	7	0
Watchmen	9	8	1	8	0

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Well-diggers	6	6	0	6	0
Window-cleaners	7	7	0	7	0
Waiters	174	159	16	153	10
Yardmen	147	147	0	155	8
Totals	9,299	8,180	1,154	9,651	1,574

COLORADO SPRINGS—FEMALE

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Bakery	2	2	0	2	0
Chambermaids	256	189	32	171	87
Clerks	21	13	8	13	0
Cooks	216	187	30	207	53
Canvassers	11	11	0	16	5
Companions	25	24	1	24	0
Second cooks	29	28	1	28	0
Counter girls	6	2	4	2	0
Dishwashers	130	106	52	109	3
Day work	595	492	93	536	34
Dressmakers	1	1	0	1	0
Dining-room	21	21	0	25	4
Demonstrators	3	3	0	6	3
Floor girls	32	24	8	31	7
Kitchen girls	263	240	23	273	33
Laundry girls	91	84	7	106	22
Linen room	1	1	0	1	0
Child nurses	18	17	1	17	0
Nurses	40	33	7	36	3
Office work	5	1	4	1	0
Pantry girls	93	90	3	105	22
Parlor maid	1	1	0	1	0
Ranch cooks	13	9	4	13	4
Silver girls	25	17	8	17	0
Scrub women	15	13	2	16	3
Seamstresses	14	10	4	10	0

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Second girls	128	90	38	111	18
Stenographers	5	5	0	5	0
Solicitors	31	31	0	34	3
Waitresses	312	277	35	334	67
Totals	2,603	2,022	365	2,251	371

PUEBLO.

1912	Applications for Employment: No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help: No. Filed	No. Unfilled
November—					
Male	1,090	307	783	307	0
Female	128	77	51	77	0
December—					
Male	463	149	314	149	0
Female	106	65	41	65	0
1913					
January—					
Male	201	102	108	102	0
Female	103	75	28	79	4
February—					
Male	494	208	286	210	2
Female	167	139	28	143	4
March—					
Male	856	596	260	653	57
Female	179	165	14	182	17
April—					
Male	874	772	102	1,018	246
Female	155	129	26	159	30
May—					
Male	1,325	1,238	87	2,952	1,714
Female	338	312	26	324	12
June—					
Male	1,263	1,182	81	1,793	611
Female	293	259	34	281	22

1913	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
July—					
Male	1,041	998	43	1,443	445
Female	210	186	24	196	10
August—					
Male	855	814	41	1,126	312
Female	209	183	26	195	12
September—					
Male	940	668	272	682	13
Female	192	117	75	117	0
October—					
Male	591	300	291	300	0
Female	172	114	58	114	0
November—					
Male	1,090	307	783	307	0
Female	128	77	51	77	0
December—					
Male	463	149	314	149	0
Female	106	65	41	65	0
1914					
January—					
Male	408	126	282	126	0
Female	103	74	29	74	0
February—					
Male	500	122	378	122	0
Female	121	95	26	99	4
March—					
Male	637	325	312	343	18
Female	111	98	21	47	14
April—					
Male	846	626	220	630	4
Female	135	107	28	107	0
May—					
Male	681	559	122	573	14
Female	118	93	25	93	0
June—					
Male	740	527	213	565	38
Female	98	81	17	93	12

1914	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
July—					
Male	470	357	113	369	12
Female	123	93	31	93	0
August—					
Male	406	283	123	289	6
Female	129	107	22	111	4
September—					
Male	668	455	213	456	1
Female	88	67	21	76	9
October—					
Male	591	300	291	300	0
Female	172	114	58	114	0

PUEBLO—MALE.

Character of Employment	Applications for Employment No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	Applications for Employment No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	Applications for Help No. Unfilled
Barbers	468	436	61	425	9
Bell boys	66	30	36	30	0
Blacksmiths	91	30	61	30	0
Bridge carpenters	137	110	27	145	35
Bus boys	191	108	91	89	0
Beet thinners	268	268	0	506	238
Carpenters	117	73	44	80	7
Clerks	256	88	196	88	0
Canvassers	260	160	100	183	23
Cooks	352	269	83	274	0
Dairy hands	370	319	55	334	23
Dishwashers	1,057	631	488	628	0
Elevator boys	59	25	34	25	0
Engineers	18	6	12	6	0
Hall men	171	85	89	87	2
Hay hands	486	466	20	527	61
Janitors	244	123	121	123	0
Laborers	6,604	3,862	2,742	5,037	1,175
Lumbermen	64	32	32	32	0

Character of Employment	No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Machinists	74	57	17	57	0
Orderlies	20	14	6	15	1
Porters	314	237	77	241	4
Ranch men	2,098	1,804	284	2,001	97
Section men	2,070	1,234	836	2,609	1,375
Sawmill men	54	34	20	34	0
Sheep herders	68	66	2	88	22
Teamsters	557	295	262	334	39
Waiters	363	228	135	228	0
Totals	16,927	11,080	5,931	14,256	3,111

PUEBLO—FEMALE

Character of Employment	No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Chambermaids	572	441	176	406	35
Clerks	98	31	67	31	0
Cooks	375	316	67	305	9
Cleaning	50	30	20	30	0
Canvassers	170	121	57	172	49
Dishwashers	230	181	45	174	3
Housework	1,008	909	99	984	75
Housekeepers	3	3	0	3	0
Kitchen girls	207	170	37	165	4
Nurse girls	66	32	34	34	2
Pantry girls	54	34	20	30	4
Silver girls	25	17	8	17	0
Waitresses	421	357	64	460	12
Totals	3,271	2,642	694	2,711	154

GRAND JUNCTION BRANCH.

Character of Employment	No. Filed	Applications for Employment No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	Applications for Help No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Box-makers	3	3	0	3	0
Cantaloupe-pickers	1	1	0	1	0
Cantaloupe-packers	2	2	0	2	0
Cooks	4	4	0	4	0
Corn-cutters	2	2	0	2	0
Hay hands	7	7	0	7	0
Laborers	10	10	0	10	0
Potato man	1	1	0	1	0
Platform men	21	21	0	21	0
Packers	33	33	0	33	0
Pickers	501	501	0	501	0
Ranch work	35	35	0	35	0
Government ditch	80	80	0	80	0
Totals	700	700	0	700	0

RECAPITULATION

	Applications for Employment			Applications for Help	
	No. Filed	No. of Positions Secured	No. Unfilled	No. Filed	No. Unfilled
Denver, No. 1—					
Male	10,384	5,427	4,937	5,461	35
Female	3,679	3,214	466	3,324	110
Denver, No. 2—					
Male	14,386	7,874	6,411	8,898	1,059
Female	7,097	4,942	2,153	5,494	534
Colorado Springs—					
Male	9,299	8,180	1,154	9,651	1,574
Female	2,603	2,022	365	2,251	371
Pueblo—					
Male	16,927	11,080	5,931	14,256	3,111
Female	3,271	2,642	694	2,711	154
Grand Junction—					
Male	700	700	0	700	0
Total males	51,696	33,261	18,433	38,966	5,779
Total females	16,650	12,820	3,678	13,780	1,169
Grand totals	68,346	46,081	22,111	52,746	6,978

CHAPTER III

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO

INTERNATIONAL UNION HEADQUARTERS

Western Federation of Miners—Charles H. Moyer, President; Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer; Denham Building, Denver.

Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks—Urban A. Walker, Secretary-Treasurer; Box 1302, Denver.

STATE LABOR BODIES

(To Federate the Unions That They May Work as a Unit.)

Colorado State Federation of Labor—John McLennan, President; William T. Hickey, Secretary-Treasurer; German-American Trust Building, Denver.

United Mine Workers of America, District No. 15, comprising the States of Colorado, Utah and New Mexico—John McLennan, President; Edward Doyle, Secretary-Treasurer; John Lawson, National Executive Board Member; German-American Trust Building, Denver.

Barbers' State Association—Elias Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer; Pueblo.

International Association of Machinists, District Lodge No. 20—Thomas F. Walsh, Secretary-Treasurer; 767 South Clarkson Street, Denver.

LOCAL CENTRAL LABOR BODIES

(Composed of Delegates from Local Unions.)

Alamosa, Trades Assembly—T. G. Johnson, Secretary; Alamosa.

Colorado Springs, Building Trades Council—Joseph Hildrich, Secretary; 633 North Franklin Street.

Colorado Springs, Federated Trades Council—A. A. Purdon, Secretary; 23 East Kiowa Street.

Cripple Creek District, Trades and Labor Assembly—John Turney, Secretary; Victor.

Denver, Allied Printing Trades Council—Thomas P. Rodgers, Secretary; Quincy Building.

Denver, Building Trades Council—W. L. Fowler, Secretary; Club Building.

Denver, Trades and Labor Assembly—Wm. R. Walsh, Secretary; 1540 Wazee Street.

Denver, Union Label League—Edward J. Hines, Secretary; Box 759.

Fort Collins, Trades and Labor Assembly—C. E. Morrison, Secretary; 317 East Mulberry Street.

Grand Junction, Trades Assembly—L. M. K. Phillips, Secretary; 543 Rockway Avenue.

Pueblo, Allied Printing Trades Council—H. E. Reynolds, Secretary.

Pueblo, Building Trades Council.

Pueblo, Trades Assembly—Ed Anderson; 244 North Union Avenue.

Salida, Trades Assembly—J. B. Demphey, President.

Silverton, Trades and Labor Assembly—F. J. Bawden, Secretary; Box 168.

Trinidad, Trades Assembly—J. B. Proctor, Secretary; 215 East Main Street.

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Bakery and Confectioners	Denver	111	D. Herman	2908 W. Colfax
Bakers and Confectioners	Pueblo	33	A. J. Dissler	Box 162
Confectioners (Candy Makers)	Denver	15		
Bakers and Confectioners	Trinidad	25	W. E. Shanley	334 University St.
		184		
Barbers	Canon City	15	M. C. Maxwell	619½ Main St.
Barbers	Colorado Springs	50	A. A. Purdon	23 E. Kiowa St.
Barbers	Cripple Creek	20	W. J. Shaffer	247 E. Bennett Ave.
Barbers	Denver	300	John E. Connelly	200 Club Bldg.
Barbers	Durango	15	R. L. Hollenborn	449 Fourth Ave.
Barbers	Florence	7	Henry Ives	
Barbers	Fort Collins	17	C. E. Morrison	317 E. Mulberry St.
Barbers	Grand Junction	20	R. M. Woodworth	531 Main St.
Barbers	Leadville	20	M. L. Lineweaver	Box 667
Barbers	Pueblo	70	Ed Anderson	244 N. Union Ave.
Barbers	Salida	15	J. W. Wickerstrum	109 F St.
Barbers	Trinidad	50	Geo. W. Bolen	134 N. Commercial St.
		599		
Bartenders	Alamosa	25	H. B. Wiley	Box 61
Bartenders	Cripple Creek District	25	Roy Tiffery	Cripple Creek

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Bartenders	Denver	250	Fred Wessel	Club Bldg.
Bartenders	Leadville	30	J. McNelis	136 W. Second St.
Bartenders	Pueblo	90	Sherman Ayer	918 E. Fourth St.
Bartenders	Salida	20	R. R. Copeland	Box 383
Bartenders	Silverton	20	Geo. L. McCoy	Box 203
Bartenders	Trinidad	50	Edgar Rhodes	Labor Union Hall
		485		
Beer Bottlers and Drivers	Denver	100	William Koch	432 Charles Bldg.
Beer Drivers, Stablemen and Firemen	Denver	124	William Koch	432 Charles Bldg.
Brewery Workers	Denver	100	William Koch	432 Charles Bldg.
Soda Water Bottlers	Denver	30	William Koch	432 Charles Bldg.
Brewery Workers	Leadville	10	Wallace McCarthy	311 Elm St.
Brewery Workers	Pueblo	58	Ralph Cross	932 E. Third St.
Brewery Workers	Trinidad	90	John Piper	1615 Arizona Ave.
		512		
Blacksmiths	Alamosa	27	R. R. Pyke	Box 361
Blacksmiths	Colorado City	50	Ben Norling	200 Haggerman St.
Blacksmiths	Denver	100	John Mauro	3737 Osage St.
Blacksmiths	Pueblo	50	H. Gerrish	231 Oneida St.
Blacksmiths	Salida	50	C. C. Wagel	

Blacksmiths	Trinidad	55	Chas. C. Clelland	316 Johnson Ave.
		332		
Boilermakers	Alamosa	20	Charles Darling	Box 624
Boilermakers	Colorado City	35	F. Fullman	1522 Colorado Ave.
Boilermakers	Denver	150	H. S. Shaffroth	3742 Wyncoop St.
Boilermakers	Grand Junction	24	E. H. Friend	308 Pitkin Ave.
Boilermakers	Pueblo	50	Almon Treesh	130½ S. Union Ave.
Boilermakers	Salida	20	Wm. Dargavel	831 E. St.
Boilermakers	Trinidad	35	A. A. Loftus	107 Goddard Ave.
		334		
Bindery Women	Denver	75	Wille Duncan	1338 Osage St.
Bookbinders	Denver	75	Carl Jurgens	2252 Glenarm Place
Bookbinders	Colorado Springs	20	Arthur Rahm	806 S. Weber St.
Bookbinders	Pueblo	30	John Kloepfer	Franklin Press
		200		
Bricklayers and Masons	Alamosa	7	Chas. P. Switzer	Box 171
Bricklayers	Colorado Springs	25	H. A. Dunbar	Box 331
Bricklayers	Denver	275	W. H. McCord	Box 176
Bricklayers	Durango	10	George Weaver	1743 W. Second Ave.
Bricklayers	Fort Collins	7	A. D. Michaud	500 Stover St.
Bricklayers	Canon City	15	Chas. Zengel	800 S. Second St.

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Bricklayers	Fort Morgan	7	H. N. Carmichael	423 Deuel St.
Bricklayers	Montrose	7	Harry Jones	Box 322
Bricklayers	Pueblo	47	Arthur Jones	Box 548
Bricklayers	Trinidad	30	George Witzkie	Trinidad
		430		
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	Denver	50	M. H. Ryan	147 Osceola St.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers	Pueblo	25	W. E. Palmer	Box 1006, Station A
		75		
Broom and Whisk Makers	Denver	7	Walter Stevenson	2057 Humboldt
Broom and Whisk Makers	Pueblo	10	S. P. Myers	122 Block West
		17		
Building Laborers	Colorado Springs	15		
Building Laborers	Denver	90	David D. Weber	1440 Fox St.
Building Laborers (No. 1)	Denver	250	E. Johnson	2235 Arapahoe St.
Building Laborers	Grand Junction	20	J. M. Garrison	812 Third Ave.
Building Laborers	Pueblo	50	W. W. Smith	1510 Jackson St.
Building Laborers	Trinidad	30	Max Armendariz	215 Carvon Ave.
		455		

Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Alamosa	35	Curtis Manley	Box 332
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Colorado Springs	25	T. T. Sanderson	Box 774
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Denver	75	T. A. Sloan	818 W. Fifth Ave.
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Grand Junction	50	W. B. G. Chadwick	531 W. Colorado Ave.
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Leadville	35	Chas. F. Hopfinger	124 W. Sixth St.
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Pueblo	174	J. W. Berry	620 E. Fifth St.
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	La Junta	25	W. W. Parks	La Junta
Carmen (Brotherhood of Railway)	Salida	50	F. J. Sibley	549 E. Second St.
		479		
Carpenters	Alamosa	35	M. P. Kneifel	Box 362
Carpenters	Colorado City	39	Wm. Bermingham	1812 Colorado Ave., Colo. Springs
Carpenters	Colorado Springs	218	F. L. Frantz	324 N. Custer Ave.
Carpenters	Cripple Creek	25	Ed Walz	Box 264
Carpenters (No. 55)	Denver	700	Tom Roddy	1947 Stout St.
Carpenters (No. 528)	Denver	200	Robert Currie	1947 Stout St.
Carpenters (No. 1421)	Denver	100	Max Radetsky	1446 King St.
Carpenters (No. 1847)	Denver	250	J. T. Clapp	1947 Stout St.
Carpenters	Fort Collins	30	W. M. Cooper	628 La Porte Ave.
Carpenters	Grand Junciton	70	F. B. Scott	440 Ouray Ave.
Carpenters	Greeley	30	J. B. McAllister	1717 Seventh Ave.
Carpenters	Golden	20	Michael Sweeney	Box 321
Carpenters	La Junta	25	W. W. Vanderim	416 Emerson Ave.
Carpenters	Leadville	14	Alfred Pomeroy	217 W. Fifth Ave.

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Carpenters	Montrose	20	L. M. Preston	Box 692
Carpenters	Pueblo	147	T. A. Asher	822 W. Eleventh St.
Carpenters	Salida	25	A. Sever	439 W. Second St.
Carpenters	Silverton	10	T. J. Flynn	Box 434
Carpenters	Trinidad	50	Alvin Thomas	900 Ash St.
Carpenters	Walsenburg	12	C. P. Hutchinson	Walsenburg
		2,020		
Carriage and Wagon Makers	Denver	17	R. Hagelin	1535 E. Alameda
		17		
Cement Workers	Colorado Springs	25	Fred Gardner	Box 542
Cement Workers	Denver	25	W. I. Swint	1030 Champa St.
Cement Workers	Grand Junction	10	C. J. Mapes	869 Ute Ave.
Cement Workers	Pueblo	30	G. L. Beck	308 N. Main St.
		90		
Cigarmakers	Colorado Springs	11	H. G. Sewell	1530 Manitou Ave.
Cigarmakers	Denver	385	J. W. Sanford	201 Railroad Bldg.
Cigarmakers	Fort Collins	27	Grant Miller	227 N. Loomis St.
Cigarmakers	Pueblo	32	J. J. Listerman	628 E. Third St.

Cigarmakers	Trinidad	30	J. W. Wolff	Box 374
		485		
Clerks (Retail)	Colorado Springs	30	J. P. Work	808 E. Kiowa St.
Clerks (Retail)	Denver	100	A. Seidler	1320 Sixteenth St.
Clerks (Retail)	Pueblo	75	G. L. Beck	308 N. Main St.
Clerks (Retail)	Trinidad	30	Jas. E. Shanley	609 Nevada Ave.
		235		
Cooks (Professional)	Cripple Creek	20	Roy Tiffery	227 E. Bennett Ave.
Cooks (Professional)	Denver	125	Jesse Yates	1715 California St.
Cooks (Professional)	Pueblo	40	J. N. Butler	Box 84
Cooks (Professional)	Silverton	35	Geo. L. McCoy	Box 302
Cooks (Professional)	Trinidad	15	A. L. Harmon	213 N. Commercial
		235		
Coopers	Denver	17	Jas. L. Hoble	1640 Tremont St.
		17		
Electrical Workers	Colorado Springs	40	J. K. Mullen	127 E. Las Animas
Electrical Workers (No. 68)	Denver	100	Samuel Hawkins	1517 Lawrence
Electrical Workers (No. 111)	Denver	150	C. L. Wilcox	Page Hotel
Electrical Workers	Leadville	20	F. D. Winto	228 E. Fourth St.
Electrical Workers	Pueblo	36	R. D. Atterberry	Box 312

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Electrical Workers	Trinidad	25	John Hannan	Box 632
		371		
Elevator Constructors	Denver	20	F. L. Wilson	890 S. Grant St.
		20		
Engineers (Stationery)	Colorado Springs	18	F. Clark	303 S. Prospect St.
Engineers (Stationery)	Denver	150	H. S. Peregrine	Box 467
Engineers (Hoisting)	Denver	30	James Dunhill	Montclair Station
Engineers (Stationery)	Grand Junction	18	V. G. Ogden	804 Hill Ave.
Engineers (Stationery)	Pueblo	32	Robt. G. McKibben	Box 376
		248		
Garment Workers	Denver	277	Carrie Olson	1530 Pearl St.
		277		
Granite Cutters	Denver	50	Wm. Russell	1309 Navajo St.
Granite Cutters	Salida	18	Wm. R. Ellis	730 G St.
		68		

Glass Workers	Denver	20	Frank Bullock	440 W. First Ave.
		20		
Horseshoers	Denver	25	J. R. Welsh	1548 Wazee St.
		25		
Ladies' Tailors	Denver	24	Joe Bergonez	1530 Lowell Blvd.
		24		
Lathers	Colorado Springs	7	W. S. Walton	Box 908
Lathers	Denver	25	J. H. Mitchell	1020 Speer Blvd.
Lathers	Grand Junction	10	J. V. Geary	1521 N. Seventh St.
Lathers	Pueblo	25	T. A. Dunlap	1202 Brown Ave.
		67		
Laundry Workers	Denver	50	Mary McDonald	1430 Welton St.
Laundry Workers	Pueblo	35	Miss Huillen	417½ Santa Fe Ave.
Laundry Workers	Trinidad	30	Francis Taylor	815 State St.
		115		
Leather Workers, Harness Makers	Denver	35	D. K. Armstrong	4548 Beach St.
Leather Workers, Travelers' Goods	Denver	40	Wm. T. Deweese	1335 Inca St.

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Leather Workers, Harness Makers	Pueblo	11	R. H. Gaut	Box 139
		11		
Lithographers	Denver	86	A. H. Zabel	416 Twenty-first St.
		27		
Letter Carriers' Association	Denver	214	F. W. Anderson	Post Office
Letter Carriers' Association	Pueblo	30	B. C. Benning	Post Office
		244		
Machinists	Alamosa	75	Henry Seidler	Box 176
Machinists	Colorado City	44	C. K. Hannan	304 W. Fountain, Colorado Springs
Machinists	Cripple Creek District	20	John Turney	Victor
Machinists and Helpers	Denver	600	W. F. Evans	200 Club Bldg.
Machinists	Grand Junction	50	W. H. Smith	231 White Ave.
Machinists	La Junta	50		Box 615
Machinists	Pueblo	75	T. J. Lynch	Hotel McDonnell
Machinists' Helpers	Pueblo	50	E. T. Walpole	224 S. Victoria Ave.
Machinists	Salida	50	T. C. Irwin	Box 114
Machinists	Trinidad	25	F. W. Hughart	227 Walnut St.
		1,039		

Mailers, Newspaper	Denver	35	Edward Kurre	3115 W. Twenty-eighth Ave.
		35		
Marble Workers	Denver	25	J. R. Gilmer	3527 W. Forty-fifth Ave.
		25		
Miners, Coal (U. M. W. of A.)	Aguilar	346	Wm. Cook	Box 106
Miners, Coal	Bowen	285	G. F. Wilson	515 S. Commercial, Trinidad
Miners, Coal	Brookside	157	Dom Moschetti	R. F. D., Canon City
Miners, Coal	Baldwin	38	David Dohlman	
Miners, Coal	Black Canon	80	Geo. Condor	Walsenburg
Miners, Coal	Coal Creek	196	D. G. Davies	Coal Creek
Miners, Coal	Cokedale	167	Chas. Gahn	Walsenburg
Miners, Coal	Crested Butte	359	O. F. Nigro	Box 8
Miners, Coal	Curtis	125	Dan Lee	Curtis
Miners, Coal	Dacona	18	James Noon	Box 41
Miners, Coal	Erie	71	George Matthews	Erie
Miners, Coal	Florence	113	T. F. Long	Florence
Miners, Coal	Forbes	27		
Miners, Coal	Frederick	158	Joseph Bonelli	Frederick
Miners, Coal	Glenwood Springs	60	John Potborsek	Box 72
Miners, Coal	Gorham	130	John A. Schneider	Box 103
Miners, Coal	Grey Creek	56	Cip Turjillo	Box 472, Trinidad
Miners, Coal	Ideal Mine	220		

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Miners, Coal	Junction City	42	J. B. Leininger	Junction City
Miners, Coal	Lafayette	290	G. H. Wilson	Box 96
Miners, Coal	La Veta	70	J. J. Pickens	La Veta
Miners, Coal	Lester	89		
Miners, Coal	Leyden	62	Ben David	German-American Trust Bldg., Denver
Miners, Coal	Louisville	451	Frank Goodfelder	Louisville
Miners, Coal	Ludlow	300	Joe Dominaski	Ludlow
Miners, Coal	Maitland	53	D. M. Russell	Maitland
Miners, Coal	New Castle	86	A. E. Wesley	Box 18
Miners, Coal	Oak Creek	324	D. J. Reese	Oak Creek
Miners, Coal	Ojo	164	Andrew C. Freese	Ojo
Miners, Coal	Palisades	44	Luther Richmond	Palisades
Miners, Coal	Piedmont	127	A. J. Dawe	316 Monroe St., Trinidad
Miners, Coal	Prospect Heights	120		
Miners, Coal	Puritan	34	Joe Miller	Box 175, Erie
Miners, Coal	Raton	124		
Miners, Coal	Rockvale	351	Wm. Angel	Box 345
Miners, Coal	Roswell	28	Sterling Penman	1627 N. Roger St., Colorado Springs
Miners, Coal	Roswell	62	O. B. Settle	501 Beacon St., Colorado Springs
Miners, Coal	Rugby	64	Jas. Fitzpatrick	Box 41 Rapson
Miners, Coal	Rugby	138	H. B. Collard	Box 56 Rapson
Miners, Coal	Segundo	159	M. R. Vasquez	Box 455

Miners, Coal	Segundo	118	Roasrio Dipaola	Segundo
Miners, Coal	Shumway	58		
Miners, Coal	Sollar	213		
Miners, Coal	Sopris	133	Ralph Solano	Sopris
Miners, Coal	Starkville	270	James Pollard	Starkville
Miners, Coal	Strong	95	Harry Bluck	Strong
Miners, Coal	Superior	72	Thos. Kerr	Superior
Miners, Coal	Tercio	38		
Miners, Coal	Tioga	178	Vince Simpson	Tioga
Miners, Coal	Tioga	97		
Miners, Coal	Toltec	80	John Sheppard	Toltec
Miners, Coal	Trinidad	280	Joe Penn	Trinidad
Miners, Coal	Walsenburg	73		
Miners, Coal	Walsenburg	249	Fred Richard	Walsenburg
Miners, Coal	Williamsburg	194	Chris Massaro	Williamsburg
		7,936		
Miners, Metal (W. F. of M.)	Aspen	25	George Smith	Box 1046
Miners, Metal	Cripple Creek District	100	John Turney	Victor
Miners, Metal	Creede	25		
Miners, Metal	Leadville	700	Tom Owen	Box 3
Miners, Metal	Ophir	25	John Elder	Box 54
Miners, Metal	Ouray	75		
Miners, Metal	Pueblo	50		

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Miners, Metal	Rico	10	Conrad Gack	
Miners, Metal	Salida	142	Frank M. Nigro	Box 527
Miners, Metal	Silverton	200	Metz Rogers	Box 168
Miners, Metal	St. Elmo	84	Pat O'Brien	St. Elmo
		1,436		
Molders, Iron, etc	Denver	100	Wm. A. Sullivan	875 Knox Court
Molders, Iron	Pueblo	75		
		175		
Moving Picture Operators	Denver	37	R. J. Waddington	Box 302
Moving Picture Operators	Pueblo	15	W. A. Howell	Box 225
		52		
Musicians	Colorado Springs	140	H. P. Robinson	First National Bank
Musicians	Cripple Creek District	20	W. M. McClintock	414 Portland Ave., Victor
Musicians	Denver	480	F. J. Leibold	1528 Lincoln St.
Musicians	Durango	35	Dayton Warner	Durango
Musicians	Grand Junction	50	E. R. Miller	129 W. White Ave.
Musicians	Leadville	35	Ernest W. Owen	Princess Theatre
Musicians	Pueblo	100	J. W. Swearinger	Box 378
Musicians	Silverton	20	Jos. E. Dresback	Silverton

Musicians	Trinidad	75	H. L. Morris	628 Park St.
		955		
Painters and Paperhangers	Alamosa	12	J. L. Hartley	Alamosa
Painters and Paperhangers	Colorado Springs	75	Jos. Hildrich	633 N. Franklin
Painters and Paperhangers	Denver	500	Geo. D. Bricker	1756 Champa St.
Painters and Decorators (Sign)	Denver	25	Jos. Strausburg	1727 Welton St.
Painters (Carriage and Auto.)	Denver	52	M. J. Fitzsimmons	1756 Champa St.
Painters and Paperhangers	Durango	2	A. W. Leamington	Box 542
Painters and Paperhangers	Grand Junction	35	J. A. Quinn	301 Rood Ave.
Painters and Paperhangers	La Junta	15	H. S. Downey	318 Cimmaroon Ave.
Painters and Paperhangers	Pueblo	60	C. E. Brokaw	1212 E. Tenth St.
Painters and Paperhangers	Trinidad	35	E. Van Vleck	800 Arizona Ave.
		811		
Pattern Makers	Denver	20	Lee Brayton	920 W. Sixth Ave.
		20		
Photo-Engravers	Denver	41	O. A. Bergstrom	939 Inca St.
		41		
Plasterers	Denver	60	J. P. Butler	417 Cherokee St.
Plasterers	Grand Junction	15	J. U. Billings	417 Lawrence Ave.

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Plasterers	Trinidad	13	J. W. Lees	Box 413
		13		
		88		
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Colorado Springs	50	J. L. Douglas	1006 Colorado Ave.
Plumbers and Gasfitters	Denver	80	J. J. Connors	62 S. Pearl St.
Plumbers' Apprentices	Denver	25	Thomas Pilkey	Club Bldg.
Steamfitters and Helpers	Denver	35	Ed Balfe	3200 Gaylord St.
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Grand Junction	14	R. E. Breed	748 Teller Ave.
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Pueblo	35	V. W. Watkins	Box 602
Plumbers and Steamfitters	Trinidad	10	F. Tackley	Box 530
		249		
Pressmen and Assistants	Colorado Springs	25	Karl Graessle	106 S. Seventh St.
Pressmen (Job)	Denver	50	E. O. Braithwaite	1633 Arapahoe
Pressmen (Web)	Denver	52	W. C. Heinz	2459 S. Bannock St.
Pressmen (No. 40)	Denver	60	Chas. Nicholls	364 S. Pearl St.
Press Assistants	Denver	100	Thos. P. Rodgers	205 Quincy Bldg.
Pressmen and Assistants	Pueblo	25	W. H. Young	408 Summit St.
		312		

Railroad Pipefitters	Denver	22	Murry Wolz	Club Bldg.
		22		
Stereotypers, etc.	Colorado Springs	10	W. G. Snyder	Care Gazette
Stereotypers, etc.	Denver	38	Thos. Auter	1125 W. Colfax
Stereotypers, etc.	Pueblo	10	E. P. Casen	821 E. Twelfth St.
		58		
Stone Cutters (Soft)	Colorado Springs	10	John Jack	423 E. Kiowa St.
Stone Cutters (Soft)	Denver	20	Robert Anderson	Box 68
Stone Cutters (Soft)	Pueblo	7	J. P. Connor	Box 72
		37		
Street Railway Employes	Colorado Springs	128	M. W. Blackmer	923 S. Nevada
Street Railway Employes	Pueblo	102	O. S. Reeves	916 E. Fourth St.
		230		
Suspender Makers	Denver	25	Mrs. Marie Giger	3324 W. Twenty-third Ave.
		25		
Switchmen	Denver	100	Ray Eaton	4320 Bryant St.
Switchmen	Pueblo	50	W. R. Wilson	1329 Orman Ave.
		150		

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Continued

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Tailors	Colorado Springs	20	O. P. Swenson	820 N. Institute
Tailors	Denver	60	Pete Wallertz	604 Twelfth St.
Tailors	Pueblo	20	A. L. Turano	Box 362
Tailors	Leadville	12	J. Reinold	Box 524
		112		
Teamsters	Alamosa	25	A. W. Malmburg	Box 666
Teamsters	Grand Junction	19	Jacob W. Wurtz	445 W. Grand Ave.
Teamsters	Pueblo	35	Fred Boggs	705 Euclid Ave.
Teamsters	Trinidad	25	W. J. Hood	210 Strong St.
		104		
Theatrical Stage Employes	Colorado Springs	15	Geo. Henrickson	Box 522
Theatrical Stage Employes	Denver	75	A. W. Hamilton	Box 103
Theatrical Stage Employes	Pueblo	29	E. G. Dameron	Box 168
		119		
Tile Layers	Denver	17	Guy Halleck	Club Bldg.
Tile Layers' Helpers	Denver	17		
		38		

Tobacco Strippers	Denver	50	Miss Bessie Miller	1834 Ogden
		50		
Typists, Stenographers, etc.	Denver	100	Miss Lillian Schaetzel	511 Denham Bldg.
		100		
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)	Colorado Springs	20	J. H. Finnup	Box 326
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)	Denver	65	M. W. Burg	241 Grant St.
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)	Pueblo	30	Fritz Matthis	2420 Routt Ave.
Tinners (Sheet Metal Workers)	Trinidad	20	M. S. Davis	323 Johnson Ave.
		135		
Typographical	Boulder	14	A. W. Howard	959 University Ave.
Typographical	Canon City	16	H. W. Corruthers	Box 455
Typographical	Colorado Springs	70	Stephen O'Donnell	Box 813
Typographical	Cripple Creek	8	E. F. Ballard	220 W. Bennett
Typographical	Denver	490	F. C. Birdsall	Box 681
Typographical	Durango	8	W. A. Navinger	Box 333
Typographical	Fort Collins	13	J. W. Sturdivan	430 Whidbee St.
Typographical	Grand Junction	15	C. W. Culhane	855 Colorado Ave.
Typographical	Greeley	15		
Typographical	Leadville	10	M. V. Devor	Box 262
Typographical	Pueblo	55	F. S. Mullahy	Box 476

LOCAL UNIONS IN COLORADO—Concluded

Name	Location	Membership	Secretary	Address
Typographical	Trinidad	16	A. B. Condon	Box 466
		730		
Upholsterers	Denver	25	William Eggs	321 E. Seventh Ave.
		25		
United Laborers	Denver	500	Sam Haas	3448 Columbine St.
		500		
Waiters	Cripple Creek	26	Roy Tiffery	227 E. Bennett Ave.
Waiters and Waitresses	Denver	225	Clarence Cox	1923 Curtis St.
Waiters and Waitresses	Pueblo	40	J. N. Butler	Box 84
Waiters and Waitresses	Silverton	30	Geo. L. McCoy	Box 302
Waiters and Waitresses	Trinidad	25	A. L. Harmon	213 N. Commercial
		340		
Window and House Cleaners	Denver	23	W. F. Grove	420 Fifteenth St.
		23		

RAILROAD ORGANIZATIONS

These Brotherhoods are organized by Railroads, the different companies having organizations that apply to their separate lines and are not general in their application, so that a Grievance Committee is established that deals with the company officials when necessary for that particular railroad. Thus a system of arbitration is established that in its work avoids, in a great measure, strikes. A system of collective bargaining is recognized.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS

Location	Secretary	Address
Basalt	A. M. Danielson	Box 16
Canon City	Fred F. Kearns	Box 198-B
Colorado City	F. J. Callahan	210 S. Eighteenth St.
Denver	P. J. McGill	1470 Fillmore St.
Denver	F. Henchliff	2247 W. Thirty-fourth Ave.
Denver	William Jenness	1057 Kalamath St.
Grand Junction	E. B. Rogers	358 Ouray Ave.
La Junta	Ed Smith	402 Cimaroon
Pueblo	E. J. Reilly	617 E. Evans Ave.
Salida	Geo. E. Baldwin	Salida
Sterling	E. E. Patton	421 Pine St.
Trinidad	E. W. Cottrell	352 W. Kansas Ave.
Total membership in the State		920
Ladies' auxiliaries membership		800
		1,720

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD FIREMEN AND ENGINEMEN

Location	Secretary	Address
Basalt	S. H. Miller	Box 62
Canon City	G. E. Dickenson	Box 275
Cardiff	Leo Heller	Cardiff
Colorado City	L. L. Crawford	9 S. 16th St., Colo. Springs
Denver, No. 273	John Toole	1331 W. Thirteenth Ave.
Denver, No. 540	C. B. Bartholomew	208 Colorado Bldg.
Denver, No. 77	J. A. Rymer	1715 E. Thirty-fifth Ave.
Grand Junction, No. 475	A. L. Halligan	310 Belford Ave.
Grand Junction, No. 594	Wm. A. Coughlin	200 Rood Ave.
La Junta	W. S. Moorhouse	509 Cimaroon Ave.
Leadville	W. V. Murdock	520 E. Ninth St.
Minturn	J. N. Wilson	Box 30

Location	Secretary	Address
Pueblo	Wm. R. Carr	Box 335
Pueblo	J. T. De Jersey	Box 40
Rico	W. G. Laube	Box 442
Salida		332 E. Fourth Ave.
Sterling	J. S. Kennedy	426 Walnut St.
Trinidad	E. C. Jones	816 Tillotson St.
Total membership in the State		1,640
Ladies' auxiliaries membership		915
		2,555

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN

(Brakemen, Conductors and Switchmen.)

Location	Secretary	Address
Alamosa	W. F. Connelly	Box 444
Colorado City	F. E. Bartley	22 N. Corona, Colo. Springs
Denver, No. 30	W. L. Morrissey	The Denver "Post"
Denver, No. 446	C. S. McElharron	2412 Lowell Blvd.
Denver, No. 680 (Switchmen)	Jas. G. Edgeworth	3118 W. Twenty-sixth Ave.
Durango	C. E. Grenshaw	837 Third Ave.
Grand Junction	J. L. Montague	Box 435
La Junta	H. C. Trent	Box 1065
Leadville (Switchmen)	W. E. Laughlin	Box 492
Pueblo, No. 32 (Switchmen)	R. P. Courts	129 Van Buren
Pueblo, No. 684	L. E. Timbers	819 W. Eleventh St.
Salida	T. T. Morris	330 E. Fifth St.
Sterling	C. W. Keating	Box 589
Trinidad	J. J. McCluskey	313 E. Topeka Ave.
Total membership in State		2,497
Ladies' auxiliaries membership		932
		3,429

ORDER OF RAILWAY CONDUCTORS

Location	Secretary	Address
Alamosa	E. M. Paulin	Box 404
Canon City	A. H. Smith	115 Macon Ave.
Colorado Springs	B. L. Beynon	531 E. Platte Ave.
Denver	F. D. Elliott	422 Exchange Bldg.
Durango	B. Gogarty	1115 Fourth Ave.

Location	Secretary	Address
Grand Junction	A. F. McCabe	403 Ouray Ave.
Leadville	Dan Daly	120 E. Twelfth St.
Pueblo	B. F. Princes	115 E. Evans Ave.
Salida	A. L. Paul	Salida
Sterling	F. A. Ayres	316 Poplar St.
Trinidad	W. J. Murray	514 E. First St.
Total membership in State		1,032
Ladies' auxiliaries membership		720
		1,752

ORDER OF RAILWAY TELEGRAPHERS

System Division	Secretary	Address
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	L. A. Tanquary	Pueblo
Burlington		
Colorado & Southern	C. L. Cheney	935 Seventeenth St., Denver
Denver & Rio Grande	A. E. Roberts	Station A, Pueblo
Midland		
Rock Island		
Union Pacific		
Total membership in the State		683

RECAPITULATION

	No.	Membership
International headquarters	2	.....
State central bodies	4	.....
Local central councils	16	.....
Local unions	317	24,765
Railroad organizations	62	6,772
Woman's auxiliaries	...	5,000
Totals	402	36,537

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LIBRARIES

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO OUTSIDE OF DENVER

Akron	Chamber of Commerce	George Winterbourn, President
Akron	Commercial Club	
Alamosa	Business Men's Association	J. H. Wilson, Secretary
Alamosa	San Luis Valley Commercial Association	J. A. McDonald, Secretary
Antonito	Chamber of Commerce	W. D. Carroll, Secretary
Arriba	Agricultural and Commercial Association	C. C. Coleman, Secretary
Arvada	Commercial Club	
Aspen	Crystal City Boosters' Association	
Aspen	Commercial Club	Charles Daily, Secretary
Ault	Commercial Club	George L. Anderson, Secretary
Aurora	Improvement Association	
Berthoud	Chamber of Commerce	J. H. Coleman, Secretary
Blanca	Commercial Club	F. E. Griffith, Secretary
Boulder	Commercial Association	Frank E. Eckel, Secretary
Boulder	Boulder County Metal Mining Association	John R. Wood, Secretary
Bovina	Agricultural and Commercial Association	C. B. Clarke, Secretary
Breckenridge	Chamber of Commerce	S. S. Fry, Secretary
Brighton	Commercial Club	A. J. Strong, Secretary
Briggsdale	Commercial Club	
Bristol	Commercial Club	H. L. Morgan, Secretary
Brush	Commercial Club	D. P. Saunders, Secretary
Brush	Chamber of Commerce	Mr. Madison
Buena Vista	Business Men's Club	
Buena Vista	Board of Trade	Ed S. Gregg, Secretary
Burlington	Chamber of Commerce	Louis Vogt, Secretary
Calhan	Chamber of Commerce	J. M. Hamrick, Secretary
Calhan	Agricultural and Commercial Association	H. B. Rice, Secretary
Calhan	Commercial Club	M. N. Johnson, Secretary
Canon City	Business Men's Association	
Center	Industrial Association	Samuel Feast, Secretary
Central City	Gilpin County Chamber of Commerce	W. J. Stull, Secretary
Central City	Retail Merchants' Association	B. E. Seymour, Secretary
Cheraw	Boosters' Association	A. F. Glase, Secretary
Clifton	Chamber of Commerce	
Colorado City	Business Men's Association	Earl S. Hall, Secretary
Colorado City	Chamber of Commerce	George F. Geiger, Secretary
Colorado Springs	Chamber of Commerce	A. W. Henderson, Secretary
Cortez	Business Men's Association	
Craig	Commercial Association	George A. Pughe, Secretary
Cripple Creek	Chamber of Commerce	G. R. Lewis, President
De Beque	Chamber of Commerce	H. A. Quigley, Secretary
Deer Trail	Chamber of Commerce	E. W. Schroll, Secretary
Del Norte	Commercial Club	E. H. Phillips, Secretary
Delta	Delta County Business Men's Association	F. G. Myers, Secretary
Derby	Commercial Club	
Dillon	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. J. C. Strong, Secretary
Dolores	Commercial Club	H. V. Pyle, Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO LIBRARIES

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO OUTSIDE OF DENVER—Continued

Durango	San Juan Congress	George N. Raymond, Secretary
Durango	Board of Trade	George N. Raymond, Secretary
Eaton	Commercial Club	M. S. Losey, Secretary
Elizabeth	Elbert County Chamber of Commerce	C. W. Read, Secretary
Erie	Consolidated Commerical Association	W. V. Olin, Secretary
Evans	Commercial Club	Dr. A. L. Hill, Secretary
Fairplay	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. V. B. Ayres, Secretary
Falcon	Farmers' Association	H. C. Sweatman, Secretary
Flagler	Experimental Association	E. C. Heiny, Secretary
Florence	Business Men's Association	H. S. Andrews, Secretary
Florence	Chamber of Commerce	J. P. Newell, Secretary
Fountain	Commercial Club	M. L. Rhinehart, Secretary
Fort Collins	Chamber of Commerce	C. E. Daniels, Secretary
Fort Collins	Retail Merchants' Association	D. C. Armitage, Secretary
Fort Lupton	Commercial Club	C. B. Benedict, Secretary
Fort Morgan	Chamber of Commerce	Charles L. Hahn, Secretary
Fowler	Commercial Club	H. F. Gibson, Secretary
Fruita	Board of Trade	
Fruita	Chamber of Commerce	
Georgetown	Commercial Club	
Gill	Commercial Club	J. S. Harrison, Secretary
Glenwood Springs	Board of Trade	O. Thorson, Secretary
Glenwood Springs	Commercial Association	

Golden	Improvement Club	S. P. Shipman, Secretary
Granada	Promotion Club	E. L. Moll, Secretary
Grand Junction	Chamber of Commerce	L. Antles, Secretary
Grand Junction	Mesa County Commercial Association	Louis Meyer, Secretary
Grand Valley	Chamber of Commerce	
Greeley	Commercial Club	J. F. McCrery, Secretary
Greeley	Weld County Commercial Association	J. F. McCrery, Secretary
Gunnison	Chamber of Commerce	Charles F. Rhorerig, Secretary
Hartman	Improvement Club	August F. Beck, President
Hartman	Boosters' Club	F. S. Puntenney
Haxtun	Commercial Club	J. E. Ford, Secretary
Hayden	Improvement Club	
Holly	Commercial Club	H. C. Ogden, Secretary
Holyoke	Commercial Club	
Hooper	Commercial Club	
Hotchkiss	Commercial Club	E. S. Bobbit, Secretary
Hudson	Commercial Club	J. H. Hume, Secretary
Idaho Springs	Commercial Club	John T. Mallalieu, Secretary
Johnstown	Commercial Club	J. S. Thomas, Secretary
Julesburg	Commercial Club	S. E. Stevenson, Secretary
Keoto	Commercial Club	
Kersey	Commercial Club	J. H. Christman, Secretary
Kremmling	Chamber of Commerce	W. H. Harrison, Secretary
La Jara	Board of Trade	R. J. Kavalez, Secretary

STATE LIBRARY OF COLORADO LIBRARIES

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO OUTSIDE OF DENVER—Continued

La Jara	Commercial Club	G. N. Seeley, Secretary
Lafayette	Commercial Club	Frank Wallace, Secretary
La Junta	Industrial Association	J. H. Larrick, Secretary
North La Junta	Boosters' Association	O. A. Worman, Secretary
Lamar	Commercial Association	R. O. Clark, Secretary
La Salle	Commercial Club	J. A. Stewart, Secretary
Las Animas	Commercial Club	C. A. Challgren, Secretary
Limon	Eastern Colorado Agricultural Commercial Association	F. C. Kenoga, Secretary
Limon	Chamber of Commerce	C. A. Wells, Secretary
Leadville	Commercial Club	
Longmont	Commercial Association	D. W. Thomas, Secretary
Louisville	Commercial Association	I. Elberson, Secretary
Loveland	Chamber of Commerce	C. O. Woodmansee
Loveland	Northern Colorado Commercial Association	Fred Buck, Secretary
Lyons	Commercial Association	M. W. Turner, Secretary
Manassa	Commercial Club	Bartlet W. Dalton, Secretary
Manitou Springs	Hot Iron Springs Club	R. E. L. Giles, Secretary
Manzanola	Commercial Club	Henry J. Woodbury, Secretary
Merino	Commercial Club	H. I. Boyd, Secretary
Milliken	Commercial Club	
Monte Vista	Commercial Association	M. Brady, Secretary
Montrose	Commercial Association	O. E. Meyer, Secretary
Montrose	Chamber of Commerce	Lynn Monroe, Secretary

Montrose	Uncompahgre and Gunnison Valley Association	W. E. Obert, Secretary, at Delta
Nunn	Commercial Club	
Olathe	Chamber of Commerce	
Ordway	Commercial Club	William Edgar, Secretary
Ordway	Chamber of Commerce	Rev. C. H. Inman
Osgood	Commercial Club	
Ouray	Board of Trade	
Ouray	Commercial Club	I. M. Caminsky, Secretary
Pagosa Springs	Archuleta County Commercial Club	W. E. Furrow, Secretary
Palisades	Commercial Association	E. A. Sherman
Paonia	Commercial Association	J. A. Buker, Secretary
Penrose	Beaver Park Business Men's Association	H. W. Lamprecht, Secretary
Peyton	Board of Trade	J. W. Dickinson, Secretary
Platteville	Chamber of Commerce	Homer F. Bedford, Secretary
Pueblo	Arkansas Valley Commercial Association	B. F. Scribner, President; J. M. Oakes, Secretary
Pueblo	Commerce Club	J. H. Jenkins, Secretary
Pueblo	Vineland Improvement Club	C. D. Wayt, Secretary
Ramah	Commercial Club	
Rifle	Chamber of Commerce	W. J. Hopwood, Secretary
Rocky Ford	Chamber of Commerce	Lee Fenelson, Secretary
Romeo	Commercial Club	E. P. McVey, Secretary
Salida	Commercial Club	R. P. Rubin, Secretary
Severance	Commercial Club	

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS OF COLORADO OUTSIDE OF DENVER—Concluded

Silverton	Chamber of Commerce—Warren C. Prosser, Secretary
Simla	Commercial Club—Lee Stewart, Secretary
Steamboat Springs	Commercial Club—Herbert B. Gee, Secretary
Sterling	Commercial Association—H. L. Titus, Secretary
Sugar City	Chamber of Commerce—H. F. Aldrich, Secretary
Sugar City	Commercial Club—J. H. Abel
Stoneham	Commercial Club—Dr. J. V. Beachley, Secretary
Stratton	Commercial Club—J. M. Powers
Swink	Commercial Club—E. J. McMahon, Secretary
Trinidad	Chamber of Commerce—J. B. Smith, Secretary
Victor	Chamber of Commerce
Vona	Agricultural and Commercial Association
Walden	Commercial Club—Adolph Unfug, Secretary
Walsenburg	Commercial Club—J. E. Pope, Secretary
Wellington	Commercial Club—Don Lamson, Secretary
Wiley	Commercial Club—Thomas C. Smith, Secretary
Windsor	Chamber of Commerce—Frank T. Hawks, Secretary
Wray	Chamber of Commerce
Yampa	Chamber of Commerce

LABOR UNION REPORTS

In compliance with the law establishing the Bureau of Statistics, the following schedule was sent to every labor union in the State:

Information Blank—Labor Organizations

NAME, LOCATION, ORGANIZATION AND BENEFITS

1. Name of secretary.....Date
2. Address of secretary.....
3. Occupation of members.....
4. Is your organization local or national?.....
5. Does your organization pay sick, disability, or death benefits; if so what amounts?.....
6. Give membership of local union.....
7. What are your dues per month?..... Or if assessments how much?.....
8. When and where was your local union or lodge organized? .....
9. When and where was the National organized?.....

WAGES

10. What have been the average wages of journeymen in your trade during 1913-1914? Per hour $..... Per day $..... Per week $..... Per year $..... Per piece $..... Per mile $.....
11. Have your wages increased, if so how much per hour ..... cts. Per day $..... Per week $..... Per month $..... Per year $.....
12. Have your wages decreased? If so, how much per hour .....cts. Per day $..... Per week $..... Per month $..... Per year $.....
13. What, in your opinion, was the cause of the increase or decrease? .....

EMPLOYMENT

14. Average number of months your members were employed in 1913-1914 .....
15. Average number of hours per day worked by your members in 1913-1914 .....
16. Per cent. of members unemployed for quarter ending March 31st..... June 30th..... September 30th..... December 31st.....
17. State as nearly as you can the causes for such unemployment .....
18. Has the opportunity for employment increased or diminished as compared with 1911-1912?.....

STRIKES

19. Has your organization participated in any strikes during 1913-1914?..... If so, state time and cause of strikes .....Was it successful, lost or compromised? .....
20. Give basis of settlement .....
21. Length of strike: Days..... Weeks ..... Months.....
22. How many members were involved?.....
23. Total number of days lost during 1913-1914 on account of strikes.....
(Multiply total number of days out by members out.)
24. Total amount of wages lost on account of strikes during 1913-1914.....
(Multiply total wages for one day by number of days out.)
25. Total amount paid in strike benefits during 1913-1914.....
26. Names of employers where strikes occurred.....

INSURANCE

27. About what per cent. of your members carry life insurance?.....
28. What per cent. belong to fraternal societies outside their trade unions?.....
29. What number of your members sustained injuries while following their occupation during 1913-1914?.....
Number fatal.....
30. Is your occupation extra hazardous?.....
31. By what legislation could it be improved?.....
(Considerable space left to answer this question.)

Of the 344 schedules sent to the unions 161 replies were received from which we append the following reports:

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS

Two unions reported. Trade conditions fair the last two years, their business is governed greatly by the general conditions prevailing in other industries. Belong to their international union which was first organized in Chicago. It has a death benefit fund ranging from $100 to $300 according to the length of time deceased was a member. Sick benefits are evidently a local matter as one union pays $7 per week sick benefit and the other $6. Have a total membership of 144, monthly dues $1.50, hours of labor run from eight hours nights to nine and one-half day work, work six days a week and employment is slacker in the winter time than summer. The opportunity for employment has diminished in the trade because of the use of machinery supplanting work formerly done by hand. Average wages are $3.00 to $4.00 a day, one union has gained an increase in wages of $1.20 a week, the other gains a lessening of one hour a day in time worked, both gains because of the craft being organized. Per cent. of members carrying life insurance 47; per cent. belonging to fraternal socities 44. Have had no strikes in last two years reported. Occupation is not hazardous but unsanitary in confinement in small shops without adequate ventilation, the abolishment of cellar and basement shops and the establishment of shower baths and proper places to keep and change clothes when going on and off shift is advocated.

BARBERS—JOURNEYMEN

Six unions reported, membership of five unions given 164, this does not include the Denver union, all are affiliated with the national union which was established at Buffalo, New York, in 1887. Dues paid to local unions per month range from 60 cents to $1.00. The international union pays death benefits from $75 to $500, governed by length of membership, also a sick benefit of $5.00 per week, this is supplemented by many local unions to $10 per week which is paid locally. Members work six days a week from ten to twelve hours a day, according to locality. Wages run from fourteen to sixteen dollars a week with percentage on amount of work done over this guarantee. Members work twelve months in the year steady, no difference in conditions between summer and winter. Reports in all but one town are that chances for employment have diminished during the last two years, general dull conditions prevailing, the union reporting progress and better conditions says that they are due to the barbers' license law. Have had no strikes in last two years. From fifty to 100 per cent. of members carry life insurance in addition to union insurance and the same percentage belong to fraternal societies.

In the way of legislation the barbers desire several amendments to the Barbers' License Law, and any legislation that protects the laboring people, organized or unorganized, as long as capitalism exists.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS

Two unions reported, total membership of 52, belong to international craft union established at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1890. Work eight hours a day and average ten to twelve months work in year, employment has been unsteady because of lack of business on the railroads; have had no strikes since 1910, and conditions have not improved in last two years, wages paid range from 38 to 44 cents per hour. Opportunity for employment has diminished because of "speeding up" process whereby less men do more work. About 90 per cent. of the members carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies, and ten received minor injuries in the two years. In this connection it should be mentioned that the unions reporting are what is termed railroad blacksmiths, the men working in Denver & Rio Grande R. R. shops, and have working agreement with em-

ployers. In the way of legislation they favor laws regulating hours and compensation for labor and the adjustment of labor disputes.

BARTENDERS

Three unions reported, membership (exclusive of Denver) of these three outside unions 152, wages paid $3.00 a day, work from nine to twelve hours, six days a week; work has been unsteady because of dull business, more men than jobs; about 50 per cent. of members belong to fraternal societies but very few carry life insurance other than the union, because their occupation is rated high by insurance companies, classed hazardous. Union dues run from 75 cents to one dollar a month, for which a death benefit is paid by the international organization of $50, sick benefits are regulated by the local unions and range from $5 to $7 per week. The international union was established in New York in 1890.

The State having voted for prohibition to take effect 1916, this class of wage earners is one of the many that will be legislated out of their occupation.

BOILERMAKERS AND HELPERS

Two unions reported with total membership of 42; belong to a national organization established at Atlanta, Georgia in 1888. Local union dues range from 80 cents to $2 a month for which disability benefits are allowed to $800 and death benefits of $50 for each year in good standing up to five years or a total of $250. Men are paid 42 and 43 cents per hour for eight hour day and work six days a week, during the last two years the average time worked has been nine months in each year because of dull business. Have been no strikes or increases in salary or conditions bettered, in last two years. About two-thirds of the members carry life insurance other than the union and one-half are members of fraternal societies. Legislation desired: "Law to compel the employment of two men on all long stroke pneumatic hammers. Law prohibiting railroads from forcing boiler makers working inside of fire box of locomotive boilers with steam on said boiler."

Law prohibiting the automatic stroke hammer with stroke of over three inches. The occupation is extra hazardous.

BOOKBINDERS AND BINDERY WOMEN

One union reported of the two unions of this craft in the State, belongs to the international union established at Philadelphia in 1892. Dues paid are 75 cents a month for men and 30 cents for women members, death benefit of $75 is paid. Wages paid are $3.50 a day for men, women's wage not given. Work eight hours a day, six days a week; have been no strikes or change in working conditions the last two years, the occupation is not extra hazardous.

BREWERS, BOTTLERS, ETC.

Six unions reported with membership of 502, they belong to the international union established at Baltimore in 1886, pay monthly dues of $1.00 and receive death benefit of $50, no sick or disability benefits other than collected from individual members. Brewers work eight hours a day and receive weekly wage of $22, other branches such as bottlers, drivers, etc., wages run from $14 to $20.90 a week, work nine to ten hours a day. About 60 per cent carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Opportunity for employment has diminished the last two years on account of dull times, men work about eleven months in the year. Occupation is not extra hazardous.

This number of men have been legislated out of employment to join the increasing army of unemployed by the State voting for prohibition.

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS

Six unions with a membership of 111, reported, the Denver union not reporting; belong to an international union that was established at Indianapolis 1865. Pay local dues from $1.00 to $1.50 a month, and receive in benefits on death from $50 to $400, according to length of time of membership of deceased, sick benefits are local. Wages paid $6.00 a day for eight hours work, but only work about five months in the year as that is all the time they can average to get work; the use of terra cotta and cement in buildings is materially affecting this trade, causing less brick buildings to be built. Occupation is extra hazardous, not more than 25 per cent carry life insurance other than union, and about 50 per cent. belong to fraternal societies. The only legislation suggested is an employers' liability or workman's compensation act.

BROOM AND WHISK MAKERS

One union with five members reports only two members working steady, business very quiet because less brooms are being used in the country. Union wages $16 a week for nine hours work a day, six days a week. Strike continuing on large shops in Denver. Strike has been in existence for five years, chances for settlement remote. Union dues are 25 cents a week. All members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal lodges.

BUILDING LABORERS, HODCARRIERS, ETC.

Two unions reported, membership of 110, report that 75 per cent. of membership have been out of work the last two years on account of not much building operations going on. Pay 50 cents a month dues, belong to a national organization that pays $100 death benefit after a year's membership. Work eight hours a day and receive 37½ to 44 cents an hour. Average of 70 per cent carry life insurance and same number belong to fraternal lodges.

Occupation is extra hazardous. Desire a law prohibiting any but building laborers from building scaffolding on buildings as being the most competent to perform this work.

CLERKS—RETAIL

One union with 100 members reported, pay 50 cents a month dues and receive sick and death benefits, work nine hours a day male members, female eight hours a day, six days a week. No compensation given, but find on investigation that there is no general average salaries paid, women clerks start in at about five dollars a week salary, which is increased according to the selling capacity of the clerk, a percentage of sales being allowed to, presumably, stimulate the clerks to greater endeavors to please customers and increase sales. Same condition too applies to the men with exception that they are started in at about $7.00 per week, experienced clerks that work in good stores make very fair salaries, it is a business that depends a great deal on personality and ability of the employee to make his own salary or worth to employer. Business very slack the last two years.

RAILWAY CARMEN

Four unions reported with total membership of 158. The work of these men consists of making, repairing and inspecting railway cars and equipment. They work eight and nine hours a day and receive from 24 to 27 cents per hour. Business in last two years has diminished because of "less safety appliance cars to be equipped and improved cars such as steel cars in use." Also less business due "to over capitalization and to influence legislation" are reasons given. Have had no strikes in last two years. Belong to a national organization established at Cedar Rapids in 1888. Dues paid to local unions from members are 75 cents to one dollar a month. No sick or death benefits given except from locals. One union reports a decrease in wages of $1.44 a week caused by the company fighting the union. One union reports the occupation extra hazardous, two report not so.

Legislation desired. "More stringent laws in regard to blue flags and the inspection of jacks, tools and the improvement of tools and condition of (railroad) yards." "To have railroad companies furnish car sheds or shops, where repair work can be done during unfavorable weather. To have all switches leading to repair tracks locked with other than switch locks, the key to be in the hands of the foreman in charge of the work or some employee delegated to look after the switches, and to have the first track on either side of the repair tracks locked when men are working on the track next to it, if it is not a sufficient distance away from repair tracks to allow men to safely work there; also to exclude switch engines from repair tracks while men are working under cars. To have all car inspectors employed show at least two years' experience on car work, and pass an examination as to their knowledge of air brakes, hand brakes and general condition of cars."

CARPENTERS

Thirteen unions reported with membership of 1,216, belong to international organization instituted at Chicago in 1881. Pays dues locally from 50 cents to $1.00 per month, receive from national organization a death benefit of $200 and $50 on death of the wife of a member, sick benefits are provided for locally. Working time eight hours a day, five and half days a week, receive from $4.00 to $4.80 a day according to local scale. Average time worked during the last two years is about half time, caused by dull business in building line. Average number of members belonging to fraternal societies and carrying life insurance other than union is about 75 per cent. There has been no strikes or change in working conditions the last two years. The occupation is classed hazardous. Under remarks and legislation wanted various unions have this to say: "A law compelling care in erection of scaffolding, use of all elevators or hoists and above all, competent, careful foremen in charge of construction." Plenty of laws on statute books now that are not enforced, enforcement of law is what is needed." "Anti injunction law, excluding labor unions from action under injunctions." "Legislate to pay street or other car employes, interest on deposits with employers and ten hour day". Exclusion of illiterate foreigners and Asiatics. "Anti alien land holder law". "Make newspapers liable for misrepresented news on industrial troubles, strikes and lockouts". "By the state providing some work for every man who is willing to work, but because of natural and periodic stagnation in the building of buildings we are obliged to be dependent upon God or accident for the means of living. We should recourse to some certain provision so that when private people can no longer use us to their advantage, that we might not be forced to wander out aimlessly like a wild animal looking in vain for a way how to earn an honest dollar and not finding it go to the dogs as a tramp, thief, or lose the love of wife and children because the privilege to earn a living for ourselves and our families are denied us. There should be an insurance of some kind against enforced idleness for every man willing to work."

CARRIAGE, WAGON AND AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

One union in the State, reports a membership of seventeen. Business dull, work about seven and a half months in the year; receive wage of $3.50 a day for eight hours' work; belong to international union that pays a death benefit of from $50 to $200. Local dues $1.00 a month. About 90 per cent of members carry life insurance other than union. Occupation is not extra hazardous and have had no members injured during two years.

CEMENT WORKERS AND HELPERS

One union reported and one union reported having surrendered its charter on account of dull business; membership of one union eleven. Belong to an international union which provides no benefits, pay local dues of 50 cents a month, work eight hours a day for $3.00, average yearly time worked is seven and half months. About three per cent of members carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies. Union remarks that dull business is caused "by too much agitation by newspapers for a dry state."

CIGARMAKERS

Four unions with a membership of 456, reported. Belong to an international union that was established or re-organized at Baltimore in 1864. The cigarmakers are one of the best organized unions in existence, they have an insurance benefit that accumulates with the length of time of membership, and this benefit can be borrowed from by beneficiaries during their lifetime, with the understanding that it is to be paid back or if not will be deducted from the amount due their relatives at death. Dues run from 15 cents to 30 cents a week, assessments are levied when wanted. A sick benefit of $5.00 a week is paid for thirteen weeks in each year. Death insurance runs from $50 after two year membership to $550 after fifteen years membership. An out of work benefit of $3.00 a week is also paid. Cigarmakers are paid by the number of cigars made, average about $15 to $20 a week, business has been very quiet the past two years because of dull times, with exception of the Denver union, which reports increased trade because of good goods made and a campaign of agitation for the use of home made goods, there are too many cigars imported into Colorado, if the residents of the state were loyal to the industries of the state the output of the factories could be doubled with consequent increase of wage earners number 100 per cent in this industry alone. There has been no strikes during last two years, and no increase or decrease in conditions. About 50 per cent. of members in the state carry life insurance other than union and belong to fraternal societies. Under legislation desired they have this to say: "The present laws pertaining to factory inspection and regulation in the way of heat, light and ventilation also sanitation generally if observed by the manufacturers and if violation of the same were reported by our members, the making of cigars would be 100 per cent. improvement over conditions that existed 20 or 25 years ago, especially in the crowded factories of the east and south.

"Factories in Denver are all in very fair condition, but some improvements could be made and we believe will be made without antagonizing the manufacturers to any extent. One of our largest factories has just finished putting in steam heat which will be a great comfort to the members working there, and which has long been needed, the other large factories no doubt will be induced to do likewise."

COOKS—PROFESSIONAL

Two unions reported with membership of 210, belong to an international that was established at New York in 1890. Local dues $1.00 a month and assessments are levied when wanted, about one a year. Local union pays sick benefits of $5.00 a week, international pays death benefit of $50. Work eleven hours a day, six days a week in union places, receive average wages of $3.50 a day with board. Denver union was organized November 1889, being one of the oldest in America, it is also the "originator of the six day work week for the culinary crafts". While there has been no increase in wages the last two years and no decrease there is "a natural decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, caused by the increase of the price of commodities through the machinations of the trusts, to swell the dividends of watered stock. This aolne causes a decrease in every workingman's wages, the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar." Average time worked by members are given at eleven months in the year. The cause on non-employment of members is because there are "more men than jobs"—"in spite of the buncombe of the newspapers, conditions have been slow the last few years in Colorado, oo much so-called law and order. The natural advancement of the state is retarded by the lawlessness of the big corporations who are violating the laws with impunity and oppressed the workers so that they have been forced to resort to the strike to try and get the enforcement of these laws, this has given the state a bad name and investors have been driven away."

The cooks supported the waiters in their strike which was successful, length of this strike was five days, 25 members involved in the strike; about 75 per cent of the members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal lodges. Occupation is not hazardous but unhealthy by long hours in hot kitchens. Legislation wanted is a universal eight hour day, one day rest in seven law to protect the non-union workers; extension of the factory inspection law to cover the inspection of kitchens which is required much more than many factories; the California law requires inspection of utensils used in kitchens to prevent the poisoning of people through tin or other poisoning. Abolishment of private employment agencies and extension of the State Free employment agencies so that every town of 10,000 inhabitants has such an office; the hotel and restaurant employes are constantly being robbed by rascally employment agents."

COOPERS

One union in the state with membership of 17, belong to international union, which pays a death benefit only. Local dues paid 75 cents a month. Work eight hours a day and receive about $3.00 a day. Members worked about nine months in last year. Chances of employment has diminished because of the coal strike closing down saloons in the strike district.

CONDUCTORS—RAILWAY

Two unions reported with membership of 480, Order of Railway Conductors was organized at Mendota, Illinois in 1868. Monthly dues run from 50 cents to $1.00 with occasional assessments. Death benefits are paid from $1,000 to $4,000. Members are paid by mile or trip and average about $35 a week for seven days work, runs are from eight to twelve hours a day. There has been no increase in conditions of pay the last two years but some decrease of 10 per cent on account of larger motive power making heavier tonnage handled by same number of men. Opportunities for employment have decreased by reason of the coal strike and larger equipment and lack of business on the roads. Nearly all members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. There has been twenty-eight injured while on duty the last two years three of which were fatal accidents. Occupation is extra hazardous. Legislation required "Closer attention by safety appliance inspectors and a more rigid enforcement of federal laws."

"Stopping freak bills and passing compulsory full train crew law; compulsory compensation and investigation but not compulsory arbitration; knock out old common law practices, assumption of risks etc., and most all or any of the modern trend of ideas and opinions, but they must be just to companies too."

ELECTRICAL WORKERS

Four unions reported with membership of 246, they belong to an international union established at St. Louis in 1891. Monthly local dues paid range from $1.00 to $1.25, sick benefits are paid by local unions from $5 to $7 a week and death benefits from international of $300. Work eight hours a day, five and half days a week, wages paid run from $3.00 to $4.50 a day. No strikes or lockouts have occurred in last two years and working conditions and pay has not changed. Have averaged about seven and half months work in a year, dullness in trade caused by coal strike and no building going on. About fifty per cent. of membership carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies. On occupation being classed hazardous, some unions answer yes others no. Legislation desired, Workman's Compensation Act.

ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS

One union in the state, reports a membership of 20, branch of an international union started at Philadelphia 1901. Local dues paid, journeymen $1.00 a month, helpers 75 cents. Wages paid from $2.40 to $4.50 a day of eight hours. Averaged about eight months work in the year, dullness in trade caused by no building going on. No insurance benefits paid by union but 95 per cent. carry life insurance and 50 per cent. belong to fraternal societies. Occupation classed as extra hazardous. Legislation

desired: "Law compelling employers to furnish scaffold and installing it immediately below the floor upon which men are working, to prevent workmen from falling over one floor when working in the air. To also compel employers to scaffold above the heads of workmen while working under other workmen who are working directly above them, to prevent them from being struck by falling tools dropped by the workmen above them."

ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN—LOCOMOTIVE

One lodge of the Brotherhood of Engineers reported, has a membership of seventy-five. National Lodge instituted at Detroit, Michigan, 1863. Pay assessment to local lodge of about $5 a quarter, death benefits or insurance are paid in various amounts. Wages paid per mile are given at 44 cents for running passenger trains and 55 cents for freight trains. Work from five to ten hours a day, twelve months in the year. Opportunity for employment has diminished last two years because of the use of larger locomotives which pull larger trains, thus reducing the force of engineers required to move tonnage. No strikes or lockouts the last two years. About 100 per cent. carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is extra hazardous; one fatal accident occurred from member of this lodge during biennial period covered. Under legislation desired has this to say: "This is a hard proposition to fill out for our organization, owing to the fact that when business is dull our members lose two or three days at a terminal before being called upon to again go out. Most of our members are paid on a basis of mileage, so much per mile, more miles more money, some of our members have regular assigned runs, such as passenger runs, switch engine, local engines, but I believe it would be an impossibility to average up our earnings."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, an organization covering the same occupation with exception that firemen are added, but with a different national head, returns two schedules, membership of the two unions is 274. The national organization was established at Port Jarvis, New Jersey, 1873. Monthly dues and assessments are paid from $1.25 to $4.05, for which death benefits or insurance on members is given ranging from $500 to $3,000. Wages paid from 25 to 35 cents an hour. Opportunity for employment diminished last two years because of usual dull business reported. Have had no strikes or lockouts in last two years, and no change in schedule of prices or hours; all members carry insurance and about 80 per cent. belong to fraternal societies. Legislation needed is "Semiweekly pay day law and eight hour day for railroad men." "An assistant fireman to keep watch on fireman's side on curves, and a twelve hour working law as the present 16 hour (Federal) law is too long for a fireman to be on duty."

ENGINEERS—STATIONARY

Three unions with membership of 61 reported; belong to a national organization established at Denver, 1896. Monthly local dues 50 to 75 cents. No benefits given. Average pay $2.60 to $4.00 a day, eight hours work. Two towns report a decrease in opportunities of employment while one reports an increase "because of new plants of machinery being installed." One union reports a loss of forty-two days' work on account of labor trouble with loss of wages of two men of $76, strike benefit allowed of $28. Average of 50 per cent carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Six members were injured, none fatally, during two years reported. Occupation classed as hazardous "when we have the old lever and ball pop valve," these should be done away with." State license law and an eight hour day is wanted in way of legislation.

GARMENT WORKERS

One union in the state located in Denver, membership of 277, belong to a national organization established at New York in 1891. Pays monthly dues of 55 cents, for which they receive a death benefit of $100 and sick benefit of $3 for seven weeks' sickness. Wages are regulated by piece work, average made is 20 cents an hour or $9.60 a week. Work eight hours a day and employment is regulated by the amount of business done, average about five days work a week the year around, business has increased the last two years through superior workmanship and material used by the factory to that of competitors. Not hazardous occupation and report no injuries the last two years. The factory is one of the very best in the world, 100 per cent union, ventilation and safety appliances together with general condition and efficiency of the workers makes it a model of what factories should be. Employes are largely women but a few men are employed as cutters and they receive about $20 a week.

GLASS WORKERS

One union in the state, located in Denver, belong to national organization established 1900. Membership of twenty, pay $1 a month dues and receive average salary of $2.70 to $3.00 a day, work eight hours a day and have averaged about nine months work in the year last two years because of business depression over the state, and too many goods being shipped in from the east, want of patronage of home industry by the citizens of Colorado. About 75 per cent of membership carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Not extra hazardous when skilled men are employed and they refuse to make it hazardous by working with unskilled men.

GRANITE CUTTERS

Two unions in the state, with membership of 68, reports from both unions received. Belong to an international organization established at Rockland, Maine 1877. Monthly local dues of $1, death benefit from $150 to $200 paid, and an eye benefit of $500. Members get from 42 to 56 cents per hour, work eight hours a day, five and half days a week; get about ten months work the year. Opportunity for getting employment is diminishing for the reason that Colorado marble is more generally being used in buildings. Salida union reports a successful strike when admitting sawyers and bed setters into the union and gaining a wage scale for them increasing their pay from $2.50 to $3.50 a day and also gaining an eight hour day for them. Strike lasted eleven days and involved eighteen members, the amount lost in wages by the strike was $693, strike benefits were paid of $127.75, the strike occurring at the works of the Salida Granite company. About 95 per cent of the members carry insurance or belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is considered extra hazardous to the eyes and lungs, on account of dust. Legislation desired or improvements wanted are: "Our trade could be greatly benefited by the installation of suction fans or tubes to remove dust from place of employment or near all machinery creating dust. When rates are considered hazardous by insurance companies because of dust from granite cutting, causing what is known as miners' consumption and fifty per cent. of our death rate is caused by this, some regard for the health of the workers and prevention should be installed.

HORSESHOERS

Two unions in the state, no report.

LADIES' TAILORS

One union in Colorado although this is the third largest organization in the American Federation of Labor. Union was organized and struck for recognition, which was denied, strike lasted five weeks. Local union in Denver has 24 members, who pay dues of 60 cents and additional $1.50 for assessments. National organization was instituted in New York 1902. Average wages received is $2.50 a day for nine hours' work. Five per cent. of members carry life insurance and all belong to fraternal societies.

LATHERS, WOOD, WIRE AND METAL

Two unions reported, membership of 32. Belong to international union organized at Detroit 1899. Monthly dues 50 cents and $1.00, for which $100 death benefit is paid. Wages $4.00 a day for eight hours' work, five and half days' work a week. Chances for employment have been very bad last two years because of little building going on. Occupation is extra hazardous,

and have no record of number of members carrying life insurance; union desires law to force "better construction and safer scaffolding on buildings."

LEATHER WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS

Saddle and harnes makers; one union reported with eleven members, belong to a national organization established at St. Louis. Dues are $1.20 a month for which sick benefits of $5 a week is paid; work nine hours a day, six days the week, wages $21.00. Chances for employment have diminished because of automobiles taking place of horses and wagons. Ninety-five per cent. of members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Occupation not hazardous. Remarks: "Abolishment of convict labor and have all government work done by the government and not by contract. The men in the Rock Island arsenal are making saddles and harness and are the poorest paid men in the country, also conditions of labor are poor."

MACHINISTS AND APPRENTICES

Five unions reported, total membership of 793, belong to international union organized at Atlanta, Georgia, 1888. Pay dues to local lodge of $1.25 to $1.50, receive sick benefits from local lodge of $4.00 a week for nine weeks, death benefit from international from $50 to $200, according to length of membership. Apprentices pay dues of 25 cents to 75 cents a quarter. Wages of journeymen run from 40 to 43 cents the hour, work eight hours a day, average time worked in the year, eight months, due to slack business, railroad and contract shops are laying off men to curtail expenses partly because of poor business and partly "to influence legislation to increase freight rates". Still have a strike against the Union Pacific and Harriman lines, but this does not affect men working on other lines or contract shop work. No improvement of conditions of labor the last two years, stationary. From 50 to 100 per cent. of members carry life insurance in addition to union benefit and that percentage also belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is not classed extra hazardous. Workman's Compensation law wanted in way of legislation. Twenty-five members reported injured, none fatal, last two years.

MAILERS—NEWSPAPER

Only one union in the state, they report a membership of 32, work consists of handling the large daily newspapers for the mail, are chartered by the typographical union of which they are a branch. Pay monthly dues of $3.00, average wages are $19 a week. Wages have decreased through decrease in purchasing power of the dollar. Twenty-five per cent. carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies.

MOLDERS—IRON, ETC.

One union with membership of 100, reported, belong to international union established at Philadelphia 1855, pay 40 cents a week dues and receive sick benefit of $5.40 a week, death benefit of $100 and upward. Work nine hours a day for $4.00. One half of members constantly out of employment caused by general depression, Mexican troubles, etc., no strikes in last two years, won a strike four years ago. About 90 per cent. of members carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies. Not classed as extra hazardous occupation but the lodge has paid out $7,000 in sick benefits the last few years. Suggests for improvement of working conditions, the "abolishment of smoke nuisances, such as drying ladles and drying molds with open wood fires especially in winter when doors and windows are closed, when men have to breathe and cannot see twelve feet on damp days on account of intense smoke with no outlet. Shops should be compelled to have different rooms for drying the same as most Eastern States have had for years or else use gas or something else in place of wood."

MINERS—COAL

Sixteen unions reported, membership of 2,915, belong to the United Mine Workers of America, which was nationally organized at Indianapolis, January 25, 1890. Monthly dues run from 50 cents to $1.00 and assessments when wanted, all the unions reported are on strike, when working they are supposed to work eight hours a day to comply with the State law. Miners when paid by the day average about $3.00, wages are graded by what work the men are doing, the coal miners are paid by the tons mined, different prices govern different veins of coal and locality. The strike is covered in another part of this report so will not be touched on here. Occupation is classed as extra hazardous, especially so in Colorado through disregard of safety laws by the operators. Legislation suggested and remarks made follow: "By enforcing state mining laws, under organized conditions improvements are noticeable in regard to both health and safety, and also improvements on dead work which through organization is paid for now but was not so before."

"By the enactment of a law making it compulsory for every miner working under ground to pass an examination for his fitness and competency."

"If the laws that we now have could be honestly enforced nothing more would be needed."

"Conditions could be improved by the Government taking over all coal lands and mines and operating them for the people."

Rugby, "The cause of the strike in this district was brought about by the operators not living up to the state mining laws."

"It could be improved indeed and its evil features could be eliminated if honest men were plentiful. A good governor could help immeasurably—Ammons cannot—I can think of no legisla-

tion that can be of good to miners. There is already plenty of legislation on our statute books to send every coal Baron to the gallows for the violation of said statutes. But there is a law apparently above that made by the Colorado Legislatures which bears the C. F. & I. Seal, which to my estimation is supreme in every sense of the word. It is not want of legislation that the coal miners need—it is enforcement of said legislation that is badly needed. By fairer elections better judges would be selected and that would be more than I as an humble coal miner would hope to get. It would be a ray of sunshine in the bottom of the mine to bathe every hard working miner in its benign rays, but, Alas."

MINERS—METALLIFEROUS

Five unions with membership of 1,138, members of the Western Federation of Miners, organized at Butte, Montana 1893. Pay local dues of $1.00 a month and receive sick benefits, local, of $7 a week, death benefit from National of $75 to $100, wages average from $3 to $3.50 a day, machines men and engineers receive $4 to $4.50, eight hours work day. The mining industry in the State has been very slack the last few years so that conditions have been very poor for the miners, average about six months' work in the year. No change in wages or conditions and no strikes in Colorado in last two years. The closing down of smelters and general harassing of mining industry by the smelter trust has had most to do with poor mining conditions. Occupation is classed as hazardous, there is reported 327 accidents in the five unions reporting and 15 of them were fatal in the last two years. Legislation suggested: "Strict enforcement of laws we already have."

"More timbering of mines" more safety appliances, oftener inspection of mines, better sanitation and ventilation in order to prevent miner's consumption, shorter work day, eight hour collar to collar law."

"Better ventilation on the mill, enforcing the law as to have belts, cog wheels and other machinery supplied with guards, smoke stacks made more high and when smoke and dust collects to have conduits or concentrating rooms. Rails on the stairways and more lights inside and outside buildings and pits. Motors to be handled by skilled motormen and not by any green foreigner that happens to be handy, the same to apply to any other piece of machinery. Installation of proper alarm signals on electric motors to be sounded while in motion and before starting."

MOVING-PICTURE OPERATORS

One union reported, membership of thirty-seven. Are affiliated with the National Stage Employes Association. Monthly dues are 75 cents, pay no benefits. Wages are 35 cents the hour, work about six and half hours a day, chances for employment have diminished because of several picture houses going bankrupt.

No strikes or change in conditions the last two years; occupation classed as hazardous because of electric appliances handled.

MUSICIANS

Six unions reported with total membership of 340, (Denver not reported.) Belong to international organization established at Indianapolis, 1896. Monthly dues paid about 25 cents, sick and death benefits are paid locally. Professional musicians receive one dollar an hour for their services, men or women working at theatres about $30 a week, from that to $50 a week according to quality of the engagement. No strikes or disturbances the last two years and no change in conditions. Most of members carry life insurance or are members of fraternal societies.

PAINTERS, PAPERHANGERS AND DECORATORS

Four unions with membership of 129, reported, Denver union not reporting. Belong to international organization established at Baltimore 1887; pay dues of 75 cents to $1.00 a month and receive from national death benefit ranging from $50 to $300, governed by length of time of membership.

Wages paid, 50 cents the hour, eight hours work and five and half days in the week. Men have worked only about half time in the last two years because of lack of building and general dull business; has been no strikes or lockouts and no change in conditions. About 75 per cent. of the members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is not extra hazardous and no fatalities are reported.

PATTERN MAKERS' LEAGUE

One union reported with membership of 20, belongs to national organization which pays from $50 to $500 for death benefits, local pays $4 a week sick benefits. Monthly dues paid $2. Wages received 45 cents the hour, eight hours' work a day five and half days a week. Members have only worked an average of seven months a year in last two years because of general dull business and "too many patterns being bought in the east". About 60 per cent. carry life insurance other than union and 90 per cent. belong to fraternal societies.

PIPE FITTERS—RAILWAY

One union reported with membership of 22, belongs to national organization organized at Washington D. C., October 1889; pay dues of $1.30 a month, receive sick benefit of $5 a week for three weeks in one year and a death benefit of $100. Wages are 41 cents an hour and work eight hours a day, members average about eleven months' work in the year, about one-fourth of membership out of work in last two years because of general business

depression, have had no strikes or lockouts and no change in conditions in last two years. About 50 per cent. carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is not classed as extra hazardous, one member has been injured in last two years, not fatally. Desire the enactment of Workman's Compensation Act.

PLASTERERS

Two unions with membership of 73 reported, they belong to national organization established in 1864, national union pays death benefits from $40 to $200, sick benefits are local. Monthly dues are from 75 cents to $1, members receive $6 a day for eight hours' work, six and half days a week, weekly wage $33. Denver union asked for increase in pay of 50 cents a day and received it without a strike. Members work about half time on account of dull business in building line. About 80 per cent. carry life insurance other than union and 60 per cent. are members of fraternal societies. Occupation is not extra hazardous. Condition of business can best be served "by having an inspector to inspect the plastering and see that it is done right, by having it done straight and good mortar to work with."

PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS AND STEAMFITTERS

Three unions with membership of 126 reported, belong to international organization established at Washington, D. C., in 1889. Dues paid by members are $1.30 a month, benefits paid, $5 a week for thirteen weeks sick benefit and $100 at death. Members receive $5 a day for eight hours' work, full time is five and half days a week, about half of membership out of work all the time because of dull business in building line and chances for employment have diminished because of the "almost universal use of iron pipe instead of lead. In the last four years union has been on strike for recognition by master plumbers' association, a lockout now partly compromised, the loss in wages has been about $800,000 and strike benefits were paid by the international union of $70,000. Occupation is not extra hazardous, ten men have been hurt in line of work in last two years, none fatally. Legislation desired by the union "A National Plumbing law also a State Plumbing law to be enforced by a plumbing inspector and by a rigid plumbing ordinance in every city and town in the country."

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS

One union in the state, reports membership of 41, belongs to international union organized at New York 1900, local dues are $1.35 a month, receive $100 from international and $50 from local on death, also have a tuberculosis fund that pays $7 a week whenever a member is afflicted. Wages paid are about 48 cents the hour, wages have been increased to newspaper men of about four

cents the hour, work about seven hours a day, average time is about eleven months' work in the year. Chances of employment have diminished because of usual dull business conditions prevailing in the state. About 60 per cent. carry life insurance other than union and 25 per cent. are members of fraternal societies. Occupation is not extra hazardous, but acid fumes are bad for the health and tuberculosis is quite prevalent among the craft, some laws should be drafted compelling better ventilation of work rooms.

LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS, TRANSFERRERS AND PRESSMEN

One union in the state, reports membership of 27, belongs to international union organized at New York City, 1882. Monthly dues paid by members is $1.25, national union pays $500 death benefit, sick benefits left to locals to regulate. Average wages paid is $4.50 a day for eight hours' work six days a week. Wages have increased the last two years of about $2 a week, caused by employers wishing to keep good men and pay more for them, no strikes or lockouts. Chances has not increased or diminished for employment the last two years. All members carry life insurance and two-thirds belong to fraternal societies. Occupation is not extra hazardous, one man was injured, not fatally, in the last two years.

PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS

Three unions with membership of 167 reported. Belong to an international union established 1890. National organization pays a death benefit of $100, also has a Sanitarium or Home for sick members, latter lately established in Tennessee. Monthly dues range from $1.25 to $1.75. Journeymen's wages run from $5 to $3 a day, apprentices or feeders $17 to $19 a week. Work eight hours a day, six and seven days a week, depending on whether newspaper work or not. There are many varieties of pressmen's work. There have been no strikes in the last two years but the press assistants signed new contract with employers giving them an increase of 50 cents a week raise every year for the next three years. Business quiet the last two years, but members being inbued with fraternal spirit see that all members get some work to do and none are entirely without work at some time. Occupation is not extra hazardous, report one member injured, not fatally. Fifty per cent. of members carry life insurance and 75 per cent. belong to fraternal societies. The trade stands third highest among those that tuberculosis is prevalent in. Suggest laws giving more light and better ventilation in press rooms specially where bronzing is done. "Workman's Compensation law and rigid enforcement of all laws made to protect the health and safety of the workers, Colorado has an unenviable notoriety among the states for lawlessness and it is time this feature was stopped."

SHEET METAL WORKERS—TINNERS

Two unions reported with membership of 85, belong to international union which pays death benefit of $100, sick benefits are governed locally. Monthly dues paid $1.25, men work eight hours a day, but have only average about seven months' work in the year, wages paid $4.50 a day. Chances of employment have been very poor on account of no building operations going on; no strikes during the last two years and consequently no change in conditions. Occupation is considered hazardous and so rated by insurance companies. About 50 per cent of the membership belong to fraternal societies and carry life insurance. Demand the strict enforcement of extisting laws, better regulations governing the erection of scaffolding and Workman's Compensation law.

STAGE EMPLOYES—THEATRICAL

One union reported with membership of 29, belong to national organization established at New York City 1892, pays dues of 50 cents a month and receive no benefits of sick or death. Receive 35 to 50 cents an hour and work about eight hours a day. average work ten months in the year.

STONE CUTTERS

One union with membership of ten reported, affiliated with national organization established at Chicago, December 5, 1853. Stone cutters' organization is what is known as soft stone cutters in distinction to marble or granite cutters, there are two unions in the state but chances for their continuance in existence depends greatly upon building operations in which soft stone is used, unions therefore fluctuate in membership, regular amount of steady work keeping but a few employed. Wages paid are 62½ cents an hour and working time is eight hours a day, five and half days a week being full time. The occupation is not considered extra hazardous.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Motor men and conductors on street cars, two unions reported with membership of 230, Pueblo and Colorado Springs are unionized lines but the Denver Tramway Company has persistently fought unionizing their men. Unions belong to an international organization that was established at Indianapolis 1892. Monthly dues paid are $1.00 and receive death benefits from national organization ranging from $100 to $800, after eight years' membership the maximum amount is paid; sick benefits are paid from the local treasury, $5.00 a week paid in Pueblo and $7 in Colorado Springs, wages run from 23 to 29 cents the hour and average daily time worked is nine and half hours, seven days a week. There has been no change in conditions the last two years although the men at Colorado Springs were locked out

for one day in 1913 through a mistake and pending completion of working agreement then being negotiated. All members carry life insurance and 75 per cent. are members of fraternal societies. Occupation is not extra hazardous and no accidents are reported during the last two years. Legislation wanted—"having aisles in all open or summer cars. Heating vestibules for motormen, convenient toilets for employes on each end of lines."

SWITCHMEN

One union reported with membership of 100, belong to national organization established at Kansas City, 1894. Death benefits paid ranging from $750 to $1,500, dues paid are $1.40, $2.00 and $3.25 a month according to amount of insurance carried. Members work ten hours a day and receive 37 cents the hour, average yearly time worked is ten months, business fluctuates; no strike or change in working conditions the last two years; 95 per cent. of members carry life insurance and 75 per cent. are members of fraternal societies. Occupation is extra hazardous, but no members reported hurt in last two years. Legislation demanded is shorter hours for railway men.

SUSPENDER MAKERS

New industry and union, first report, membership 25, located at Denver, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor as a Federal Labor Union. Women workers, receive from $4.50 to $7.50 a week, increase just granted to $5 to $8 a week. union been in existence one year only, work eight hours a day six days a week, dues per month 50 cents. Half of the members carry life insurance and belong to fraternal societies.

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS

Three unions in the state, no report received. Business decreased by consolidation of daily newspapers in Denver. Average wages paid $25.50 a week. Belong to an international organization. The stereotypers and electrotypers are considered a highly skilled trade and are very well organized, have working agreement with employers and have had no strike the last two years.

TAILORS—JOURNEYMEN

One union with membership of twenty reported. Belong to international union established in 1883, pays local dues of 90 cents a month and members receive a sick benefit of $1.00 a day after a year's membership. Members average $15 a week for ten and a half hours' work a day, six days a week. No change in wage scale last two years and consequently "wages have decreased about ten per cent. because of the improved machinery now in use and the cheapening production of gold made so by latest scientific processes. Are employed about ten months in the year,

ten per cent. of members are out of work part of the time, the lack of employment being due to the fact that fewer people are able to purchase tailor made clothing, the improved machinery being able to out-compete the most skilled and efficient worker in the labor market." Fifty per cent. of members carry life insurance, and about twenty-five are members of fraternal societies. Reports that the occupation is extra hazardous from close confinement tending to produce tuberculosis. Legislation that could improve it would be "by shortening the work day, by working in sanitary shops having plenty of light and fresh air, abolishing gas heated stoves and gas lights, thoroughly cleaning the workshops at least once a week, abolishing sitting body over limbs in work benches, by having at least one day and a half for recreation each week and one month's vacation in the open air each year, the workday should not exceed eight hours, abolish piece work in all lines of trade as well as shops at home, in short let all those occupied in our trade produce goods for use instead of for profit and the general intellectual, physical and moral status of the workers will be improved in no time" (Signed) Special Committee on schedule report.

TEAMSTERS

Two unions with membership of 47 reported. Pay dues of 50 cents to 75 cents a month, receive wages one union reports $2.50 a day the other $5, this trade is not very well organized. Members carrying life insurance average about 50 per cent.

TILE LAYERS AND HELPERS

One union reported with membership of 17, affiliated with international union established at Memphis, 1897; pay $1.00 a month dues and receives $500 death benefit for members, this however is optional with the local unions, assessments being nearly $1.00 a month for benefit features. Wages paid journeymen is $5 a day for eight hours' work, full time is five and half days' work a week, average working time of members about ten months a year, about fifty per cent. of members have been out of work the last two years because of no building going on. Occupation is not considered hazardous "none ever die" says the report. All members are insured or belong to fraternal societies. More stringent sanitary inspection of toilets and any place where bugs or germs may accumulate is desired.

TRAINMEN—RAILROAD

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen comprising conductors, brakemen and switchmen, this organization is therefore in a measure, dual to the conductors' and switchmen's orders, it is the strongest numerically of all the railroad unions. Seven unions with membership of 642, reported. Their national organization was established at Oneonta, N. Y., in 1883. Monthly dues range

from 50 cents to $3.75, according to amount of insurance carried. Death insurance amounts paid are $550, $1,100, $1,500 and $2,000. Wages paid vary with the occupation of members, averages, conductors $5.00 for 100 mile run (freight train), brakemen, $3.41 and switchmen 37 cents an hour. Average time worked a day varies from nine to 14 hours, sometimes sixteen which is the maximum allowed by Federal law. Chances for employment have diminished because of long trains with insufficient number of men requiring one man to do two's work, this condition is caused by heavier rolling stock, engines with double the pulling capacity of those formerly used, the opinion advanced for this is "lack of labor laws, long hours, unwillingness of capital to employ labor unless it can rob labor of 80 per cent. of what it produces." About 95 per cent. of members carry life insurance and nearly all are members of fraternal societies. Occupation is classed extra hazardous, eighteen members are reported as being injured, one fatally, the last two years. Legislation for improvement: By law limiting the length of a train to thirty cars and providing an extra brakeman for each additional ten cars. Law prohibiting brakemen from riding on top of trains while in motion except in cases when necessary to see signals. Shortening the hours of service law to twelve from the present sixteen. A law requiring no platforms or obstructions to be other than a certain distance from track. A safe block system on every railroad, automatic and such as we have contended for for years. "A good clearance law well enforced." "There are numbers of laws in other states that give greater protection to railroad men than does Colorado. The four railroad organizations are now co-operating to ask for the passage of a full train crew law and if it is not granted by the next session of the legislature we hope to get a Federal law passed in the near future." The unanimous wish of these unions seems to be the enactment of a "Full Train Crew Law."

TYPOGRAPHICAL

The International Typographical Union was organized at Cincinnati, May 1852, it is one of the oldest and most efficient of all the trades unions. The charter of the first Denver Typographical Union No. 49, being the first charter issued to a labor organization in the State of Colorado, it was brought across the plains in an ox team and is now treasured among the exhibits of the State Historical Society. The Home founded and supported by this international union at Colorado Springs, for their aged or sick members is one of the show places of the state.

Nine unions reported with membership of 645. A monthly per capita tax of 45 cents the member is paid to the international union for which benefits are given consisting of entry to the Home in case of necessity, graded death benefit to $400 and an old age pension of $5 a week. Local dues run from one-half to one per cent. of amount of wages earned, some unions charge flat rate of

one dollar a month, this matter is optional with the local union. Wages earned run from $2.50 to $5.00 a day of eight hours' work, according to locality and branch of the trade followed, average wages are about $3.75 a day. Employment in the large towns has been unsteady the last two years, about 20 per cent. of membership out of work, but this in a measure has been provided for by action of the members in union meeting, voting to work only five days a week to enable those out of work to find employment a part of the time, acting as substitutes for the regularly employed men; suspension of a daily newspaper in Denver threw many men out of employment. One union only, reports an increase in business the last two years because of "shops handling more varied line of work." One strike on one newspaper in a small town which is still on, is the only strike recorded in the state. Most of troubles are arbitrated, contracts between employers and employees provide for this method of settlement of any difficulties that may arise. About 50 per cent. of members belong to fraternal societies and carry insurance other than the union. Occupation is not reported as hazardous, one accident, not fatal, is reported. Under legislation desired and remarks the following is said: "Have state, county and municipal bodies required by state law to have Allied Printing Trades label on their printing." "Improvement of sanitary conditions in print shops." "The contracting of government envelope printing greatly diminishes the demand for printers, we believe the printing concerns in the localities where the envelopes are used should have this work." "No special recommendations for our craft, but collective bargaining and arbitration should be emphasized along educational lines and laws leading to the accomplishment of these principles would aid all organized labor as well as other labor."

WAITERS AND WAITRESSES

One union with membership of 225 reported; pay dues of 75 cents a month, for which sick benefit of $5 a week is paid by local union and $50 death benefit paid by the international union are given. International union first established at New York in 1890. Wages paid men $12 a week, waitresses $8.50, men work ten hours a day six days a week, waitresses eight hours a day, six days a week. Employment steady, but have about ten per cent. of members out of work in winter months, these are partly taken care of by system of what is termed "relief" work. The union being the first in the nation to inaugurate the six day work week for their craftsmen and women. This leaves one day the week that members are off duty and substitutes are required to work for them. In 1913, a demand was made that the waitresses work but six days a week for the same salary as they were receiving for seven days of eight hours a day, three union restaurants resisted this demand and a strike on those places was called, strike lasted five days and was successful; twenty members were affected by this trouble and $115 in wages were lost, for which strike benefit of $25 was paid. No record is given of members carrying life insurance or membership in fraternal societies. Not considered hazardous occupation and no members were injured at work. Legislation wanted, universal eight hour work day, and one day rest in seven law to assist the non-union people.

WINDOW AND HOUSE CLEANERS' UNION

One union organized in 1914, in the state, reports a membership of 23, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor direct as a federal labor union. Monthly dues paid are 75 cents; wages earned about $2.25 a day, this is an increase in wages to that received before the organization of the union of about $1.25 a week. The cause of the increase in wages is given "The nature of the work requires steady, dependable men and the high cost of living made good wages necessary to retain such men." Work nine hours a day all the year round. About 25 per cent. of membership carry life insurance or belong to fraternal societies. Occupation given as hazardous.

WAGES PAID OUR WOMEN WORKERS

With the object of assisting the State Minimum Wage Board, the deputy factory inspectors were instructed to collect data from woman wage earners in the three large cities of the State, from the large number of cases reported by the inspectors the following, as being representative of the whole number is herewith submitted. The Mountain States Telephone Company gave a very complete report of the wages paid their employes and it is here presented as submitted:

TELEPHONE OPERATORS AND EMPLOYES

Referring to the attached wage schedules—Denver has the highest wage per month, on account of the fact that the operating is a little more complicated because of the trunking feature which is necessary in the handling of calls between two exchanges.

The wage schedule at Cripple Creek closely approaches that of Denver, in average, this due to the fact that living expenses at Cripple Creek are higher than in the Valley towns.

The operating schedules at Trinidad and Pueblo are comparable—a slight advantage being given to Pueblo on account of the fact that it is a larger city and more expenditure is necessary due to the car-fare spent in getting to and from work.

The schedules at Trinidad and Cripple Creek are based on monthly rates, irrespective of the number of days in the month—that is, $25.00 per month is paid for February, for April or for July, regardless of the number of days in each month.

At the Denver and Pueblo offices, the operators make one day's additional pay on 31-day months, over and above the figures shown.

OPERATING WAGE SCHEDULE—DENVER, COLORADO.

Students	$27.00 per month
Apprentice operators	29.70 per month for 3 months, then
	31.05 per month for 3 months
Operators	32.40 per month for 3 months
	33.75 per month for 3 months
	36.00 per month for 12 months
	37.80 per month for 12 months
	40.50 per month for 12 months
	41.85 per month for 12 months
	43.20 per month for 12 months
	44.55 maximum
Information operators	44.55 maximum
Supervisors	44.55 per month for 6 months
	47.25 per month for 6 months
	49.95 per month for 6 months
	52.65 per month for 6 months
	55.35 per month for 6 months
	58.05 per month for 6 months

The above figures are based on a 30-day month, 26 days worked; these including two Sundays at time and one-half. All employes mentioned above are paid weekly. They work 8 hours per day, usually, with the exception that about 60 employes work but 6 hours, viz., from 4:00 p. m. to 10:00 p. m., or from 4:30 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Employes working until 7:00 p. m., or after, who are assigned double tour shifts, such as 9:00 a. m. to 1:00 p. m., and 4:00 p. m. to 8:00 p. m. are paid 9 hours for 8 hours' work, to cover extra car-fare expenditure. Those employes who work but 6 hours, receive 8 hours' pay on account of their working late. All-night operators work from 10:00 p. m. to 7:00 a. m. with a luncheon period of one hour—this amounting to two shifts of 4 hours each.

440 employes are on a wage basis, and absent time is deducted. Sundays and recognized Holidays (July 4th, Thanksgiving and Christmas) pay time and one-half. Any extra time over the regularly assigned shift nets and employe time and one-half. Employes are promoted to positions of Information Operators, Supervisors, Chief Operators or Clerks according to length of service and capability.

The following is an analysis of the number of girls working in the Denver Telephone Exchanges and their respective pay checks for one month. Wages are increased at the intervals mentioned above—that is, either at 3-month, 6-month or 12-month intervals:

24 Students	@ $ 6.00 per week, or	$27.00 per month
47 Apprentice operators	@ 6.60 per week, or	29.70 per month
16 Apprentice operators	@ 6.90 per week, or	31.05 per month
23 Operators	@ 7.20 per week, or	32.40 per month
30 Operators	@ 7.50 per week, or	33.75 per month
104 Operators	@ 8.00 per week, or	36.00 per month
5 Operators	@ 8.40 per week, or	37.80 per month
5 Operators	@ 8.60 per week, or	38.25 per month
35 Operators	@ 8.70 per week, or	39.15 per month
41 Operators	@ 9.00 per week, or	40.50 per month
45 Operators	@ 9.60 per week, or	43.20 per month
9 Operators	@ 9.90 per week, or	44.55 per month
19 Operators	@ 10.20 per week, or	45.90 per month
5 Operators	@ 10.50 per week, or	47.25 per month
5 Operators	@ 10.80 per week, or	48.60 per month
1 Operator	@ 11.10 per week, or	49.95 per month
3 Operators	@ 11.70 per week, or	52.65 per month
19 Operators	@ 12.30 per week, or	55.35 per month
4 Operators	@ 12.90 per week, or	56.70 per month
440		

In addition to the above, we have the following salary employes who are paid on a flat basis, and whose absent time is not deducted, except after a period of seven days. At the end of this period, all employes (both salary and wage) who have been in the service for two years, are automatically taken care of by the Sickness, Disability and Benefit Plan.

1 employe	@ $ 9.30 per week, or	$40.30 per month
1 employe	@ 9.90 per week, or	42.90 per month
4 employes	@ 10.50 per week, or	45.50 per month
2 employes	@ 11.10 per week, or	48.10 per month
3 employes	@ 11.70 per week, or	50.70 per month
1 employe	@ 12.30 per week, or	53.30 per month
4 employes	@ 12.90 per week, or	55.90 per month
1 employe	@ 13.50 per week, or	58.50 per month
1 employe	@ 14.10 per week, or	61.10 per month
3 employes	@ 16.20 per week, or	70.20 per month
1 employe	@ 17.40 per week, or	75.40 per month
22		

From the above figures, the average wage is $8.41 per week or $37.83 per month; the average salary is $12.67 per week or $54.92 per month; the average for both wage and salary employes in the Operating Department is $8.63 per week and $38.71 per month.

All-night operators who have been in the service for one year receive 60c per week over and above the regular schedule, and those who have been in the service for two years receive $1.20 per week over and above the day schedule.

WAGE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AT PUEBLO, COLO.

Students	$24.30 per month
Apprentice operators	5 months @ 27.00 per month
Operators	6 months @ 31.05 per month
Operators	12 months @ 36.45 per month
Operators	12 months @ 39.15 per month
	Thereafter 41.85 per month
Information operators	@ 41.85 per month
Supervisors	@ 45.90 per month
Chief operator	@ 60.00 per month
Assistant chief operator	@ 50.00 per month

Six evening operators work from 4:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M., or 4:30 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. All-night operators report for duty at 10:00 P. M. and work until 7:00 A. M., with one hour for lunch. Employes work every other Sunday, and whatever hours can be arranged for on Holidays.

The above schedule is figured on the basis of a 30-day month, 26 days worked. Sundays worked and recognized Holidays (July 4th, Thanksgiving, Christmas) pay time and one-half.

The Chief Operator and Assistant Chief Operator are on a flat rate basis and absent time is not deducted up to 7 days. After 7 days, these two employes, as well as all other employes who have been in the service for over two years, are automatically taken care of by the Sickness, Disability and Benefit Plan.

The Pueblo office contains the following employes:

2 Students	@ $ 5.40 per week,	or $24.30 per month
10 Apprentice operators	@ 6.00 per week,	or 27.00 per month
8 Operators	@ 6.90 per week,	or 31.05 per month
13 Operators	@ 8.10 per week,	or 36.45 per month
4 Operators	@ 8.70 per week,	or 39.15 per month
10 Operators	@ 9.30 per week,	or 41.85 per month
1 Information operator	@ 9.30 per week,	or 41.85 per month
3 Supervisors	@ 10.20 per week,	or 45.90 per month
Chief operator	flat rate @	60.00 per month
Assistant chief operator	flat rate @	50.00 per month
Average wage		$35.68 per month

The operating schedule at Pueblo is on the same plan as that of Denver, with the exception that the rates are slightly less, on account of simpler operating methods and lower telephone rates.

WAGE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AT CRIPPLE CREEK, COLO.

Students	$20.00 per month
Apprentice operators	3 months @ $25.00
Apprentice operators	2 months @ 30.00
Operators	2 months @ 30.00
Operators	4 months @ 32.50
Operators	5 months @ 35.00
Operators	5 months @ 37.50
	Thereafter 40.00
Assistant chief operator	@ 45.00
Chief operator	@ 60.00

Operators work eight hours per day. All-night operators report for duty at 10:00 P. M., and work until 7:00 A. M., with one hour for lunch. Employes work every other Sunday and whatever hours can be arranged for on Holidays. Sundays off and Holiday hours are not deducted. All other absent time is deducted, up to seven days, after which all employes in the service over two years are automatically taken care of by the Sickness, Disability and Pension Plan.

The Cripple Creek office contains the following employes:

1 Employe	@	$25.00 per month
2 Employes	@	30.00 per month
1 Employe	@	32.50 per month
1 Employe	@	35.00 per month
1 Employe	@	37.50 per month
3 Employes	@	40.00 per month
1 Employe	@	45.00 per month
1 Employe	@	60.00 per month
Average		$37.50 per month

WAGE SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AT TRINIDAD, COLO.

Students	$20.00 per month
Apprentice operators	3 months @ $25.00
Apprentice operators	3 months @ 27.50
Operators	5 months @ 30.00
Operators	6 months @ 35.00
	Thereafter 40.00
Chief operator	@ 60.00
Assistant chief operator	@ 45.00

The Trinidad office contains the following employes:

1 Employe	@	$25.00 per month
4 Employes	@	27.50 per month
4 Employes	@	30.00 per month
6 Employes	@	35.00 per month
1 Employe	@	37.50 per month
3 Employes	@	40.00 per month
1 Employe	@	42.50 per month
1 Employe	@	50.00 per month
1 Employe	@	60.00 per month
Average		$35.23 per month

The same provisions for absent time, Sunday time and Holiday time apply to Trinidad as to Cripple Creek.

DENVER

Clerk in general store. Single, Lives with parents, gives one half her wages at home, Car-fare 60c per week, Wages $5 per week, Clothing $100 per year.

Head Waitress in restaurant, Widow, keeps house has two children dependent, cost of living $50.00 per month, wages $10.00 per week.

Waitress in restaurant, Widow, Boards at restaurant, room rent $2.50 per week, Wages $5.00 per week, parents help buy clothing.

Clerk in store, Single, Rooms and boards with girl friend costs $7.50 per week for the two.

Chambermaid in hotel, one gets $4.00 and one gets $5.00, both have to pay room and board out of that.

Mattress Factory, employs 17 girls, 2 in office, one gets $75.00 per month and one gets $7.00 a week, time workers get $8.00 and $9.00 per week. Piece workers make 12, 14 and 15 cents per hour until they are able to make fair wages and then wages run from $6.26 to $13.00.

Works in laundry, earns $12.00 per week and supports herself, pays $5.00 per week for room and board, 60 cents per week for car fare, uses the remainder for living expenses, has nothing saved for sickness and belongs to no Fraternal organization or union.

Worker in alteration room of Department store, single woman and supports herself, receives $7.00 per week when working full time, pays $4.00 per week for board and room, 60 cents per week for car fare, works an average of fifty weeks per year, less holidays that are deducted from her pay, money left after paying expenses goes for clothes.

Female worker in biscuit factory, employed in the packing department, works piece work, earns an average of $8.00 per week, pays $5.00 for room and board and 60 cents for car fare, loses about two days a month, says that she spends $130 a year for clothing.

Female worker in biscuit factory, employed in icing, day work. Wages $7.50 per week, pays $5.00 for room and board, 60 cents for car fare and 40 cents for laundry, loses two days a month and all holidays.

Clerk in department store, receives $8.00 per week wages, pays $4.00 per week for board and room, 60 cents for car fare, works full time and is paid for all holidays, supports herself and belongs to no lodge or Fraternal Society.

Female employe in Creamery, wrapping butter, piece work, averages $6.00 per week, pays for board and room $4.00 a week and 60 cents for car fare, lives with parents. Works 48 hours a week in summer and loses much time in winter.

Widow, employed in millinery store, wages $10.00 a week, pays $3.00 a week for room, $4.00 for board and 60 cents car fare, she can work 312 days a year less holidays for which she is not paid, and is allowed to take one or two weeks vacation without pay.

This condition applies to competent workers, which are the only ones employed when the establishment was visited by the deputy from this department. During the busy season cheaper help is used to assist and $7.00 a week is the usual pay for them.

Chocolate Dipper in Candy Factory, piece worker, averages $11.00 a week pay, pays from $4.50 to $6.00 for room and board, 60 cents for car fare and spends $160.00 a year for clothing. Works full time with exception of some seasons of the year when business is slack and a few hours a day is lost, other employes of factory, such as packers receive from $3.50 to $5.00 per week.

Stenographer in Attorney's office, receives $8.00 a week, started at $6.00 a week, average pay for women doing this work will run from $10.00 to $11.50 a week, works eight hours a day. Lives with parents.

Attendants' reception rooms in Photographer's gallery, receives $18.00 a week, retoucher gets $15.00 a week, works from 8:30 to 6 o'clock with one hour off for lunch. Girls employed in remounting photographs receive from $3.00 to $10.00 a week.

Department store employs three hundred girls. 35 bundle wrappers at $4.50 per week, 20 bundle wrappers at $5.00 and $6.00 per week; 6 Cash girls at $3.00 per week; 20 Cash girls at $4.00 and $5.00 per week; 6 Suit Saleswomen at $18.00 and $25.00, 12 Suit Saleswomen at $9.00 and $15.00, 50 General Saleswomen at $6.00 per week, 50 General Saleswomen at $7.00 per week, 50 General Saleswomen at $8.00 per week, 50 General Saleswomen at $9.00 per week.

Girls are given 1% commission on all sales and as much as 10% on some special garments and they run from 75 cents to $25.00 per week extra. All purchases made by the girls are given to them at cost price. The majority of the girls live at home.

COLORADO SPRINGS

DRY GOODS, SUITS AND MILLINERY

Clerk and bookkeeper. Single. Lives at home. Pays nothing for board and room. No dependents. Car-fare 60c per week. Cost of clothing $100 per year. Wages $8 per week.

Milliner. Married. Owns her own home. Husband helpless invalid—dependent. Cost of living $6 per week—noon luncheon extra 25c per day. Car-fare 60c per week. Does her own laundry work. Is required to do trimming, selling and keep her department clean and dusted. Gives $5 per year to church. Wages $8 per week. Two employed—eight hours.

RESTAURANT

Waitress. Single. Board and room furnished with wages. No dependents. No car-fare. Clothing $50 per year. Wages $7 per week.

Waitress. Widow. One child dependent. Takes meals at restaurant. Room $12 per month. No car-fare. Clothing about $40 per year. Wages $6 per week. Two employed—eight hours.

SUIT HOUSE

Suit department. Sales lady. Widow. Keeps house. Two boys dependent. Cost of living $14.25 per week. No car-fare. Clothing for boys and self $100 per year. Wages $15 per week. Thirty-seven employed—eight hours.

FANCY GOODS AND ART STORE

Single. Lives at home. No dependents. Car-fare 60c a week. Cost of living $3 per week. Clothing $150 per year. Wages $10 per week. Four employed.

LAUNDRY

Marker and sorter. Single. Lives at home. Has mother to support. Pays $8 per week at home. Car-fare $1.20 per week. Clothing $50 per year. Wages $14 per week. Work full time—eight hours.

Body ironer. Single. Lives at home. Pays one-half wages for board. Car-fare 60c per week. Clothing $40 per year. Wages 16c per hour. Works 40 hours per week.

Mangle girl. Single. Lives at home, pays all wages at home. No car-fare. Clothes very small amount. Wages 13c per hour. Works on average, 38 hours per week.

Mangle girl. Single. Lives alone. Room and board $2.50 per week. Washing 75c per week, clothes all left-overs. Wages 13c per hour, average 38 hours per week. Sixty employed.

JEWELRY COMPANY

Saleslady. Single. Boards and rooms. Cost of living $4.50 per week. No dependents. Car-fare 30c per week. Clothes $60 per year. Wages $5 per week.

BOOK STORE

Clerk. Widow. One child to support. No car fare. Keeps house. Living costs $6.00 per week. Clothing costs $75.00 per year. Wages $10.00 per week.

Clerk. Single. Lives at home. Car fare 60 cents a week. No dependents. Living costs $3.00 per week. Clothing $100.00 per year. Wages $9.00 per week.

DEPARTMENT STORE

Clerk. Single. Rooms and boards with girl friend. Cost $7.50 per week for the two. No car-fare. No dependents. Clothing $2.50 per week. Wages $5 per week. Works full time, eight hours.

Single—divorced. Supports herself and has one child. Pays $3 per week room and board. Clothing $75 per year. Works full time. No car-fare. Wages $12 per week. Eight employed. Eight hours.

DEPARTMENT STORE

Clerk. Single. Does light house-keeping with girl friend. Living this way costs her $2.50 per week. No car-fare. No dependents. Clothing $150 per year. Wages $6 per week.

Clerk. Single. Owns her home. Living costs her $5 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. No dependents. Clothing $75 per year. Wages $15 per week.

Clerk. Married. No one dependent. Board and room $5.50 per week. No car-fare. Clothing $150 per year. Wages $8 per week. Fifty employed. Eight hours.

DEPARTMENT STORE

Clerk. Married. Two daughters and mother dependent. Cost of room and board $10. Keeps house. Wages $9 per week. No car-fare. Clothing per year $30. One daughter works part of the time and helps.

Clerk. Single. Lives at home. Pays nothing for board or room. Car-fare 60c per week. No dependents. Wages $8 per week. Clothing $3 per week.

Clerk. Single. Board and room $4.50 per week. No dependents. No car-fare. Clothing per year $35. Does light housekeeping with girl friend. Wages $7 per week. Forty employed. Eight hours.

DATA IN REGARD TO THE WOMEN WORKERS OF PUEBLO

MILLINERY STORES

Single. Lives at home and pays $5.00 per week for board. Wages $12.00 per week. Carfare none. Insurance none. Clothes $200.00 per year.

Single. Rooms and Board $7.50 per week. Wages $17.50 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $150.00 per year.

Single. Lives at home and pays $4.00 per week for board. Wages $6.00 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Insurance none. Clothes $72.00 per year.

Single. Lives at home and pays $4.00 per week for board. Wages $7.00 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Insurance none. Clothes $90.00 per year.

Tray girl. Single. Lives at home and gives about $2.50 per week to mother. Wages $4.50 per week. Car-fare 50c per week. Insurance none. Clothes she pays the balance of her wages.

Packer. Single. Lives at home and pays $4.00 per week for board. Wages $6.00 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Insurance none. Clothes $100.00 per year.

Packer. Single. Lives at home and pays $3.00 per week. Wages $6.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $125 per year.

Dipper. Single. Lives at home and no board to pay. Wages $7.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $100 per year.

Single. Lives at home and pays all of her wages for board except car-fare. Wages $4.50 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Clothes she don't know.

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS

Widow, has mother and two children to support. Wages $12 per week. Average cost of living $10 per week. Insurance $1.65 per month. Car-fare 60c per week. Clothes the balance of wages.

Single. Rooms and board $35.00 per month. Wages $20.00 per week. Insurance $1.35 per month. Car-fare 60c per week. Clothes $200 per year.

Single. Rooms and board $5.25 per week. Wages $9.00 per week. Insurance none. Car-fare none. Clothes cost balance of wages.

Single. Lives at home and gives most of wages to support mother and sister. Wages $10 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Insurance $5.65 every 3 months. Clothes $60 per year.

Single and lives at home, but gives all of wages to mother. Wages $5.00 per week. Car-fare 60c per week. Clothes are furnished by mother.

LAUNDRIES

Mangle girls. Shake table. Single. Lives at home and pays $3.00 per week. Wages $5.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $90 per year.

Mangle girls feed end. Single. Lives at home and pays $3.50 per week for board. Wages $6.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $100 per year.

Mangle girl take off end. Single. Board and room $4.00 per week. Wages $6.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $95.00 per year.

Body ironer. Widow with one child. Rooms. Wages $7.00 per week. Car-fare none. Insurance none. Clothes $48.

Shirt Mach. Single. Lives at home and supports a mother. Wages $9 per week, and uses all to live.

Mechanical Department. Single. Rooms and boards, pays $3.00 per week. Wages $5.00 per week. Carfare none. Insurance none. Clothes $60.00 per year.

Widow with two to support. Costs her about $6.50 per week. Wages $8.00 per week. Carfare 60c per week. Insurance none. Clothes. She spends the balance of her wages.

Total number of employes eight.

Single. Lives at home and has no board to pay. Wages $5.00 per week. Carfare 60c per week. Insurance none. Clothes $150.00 per year.

Single. Lives at home and pays $3.00 per week for board. Wages $5.00 per week. Car-fare 50c per week. Insurance none. Clothes $100.00 per year.

Widow with two children. Keeps house, cost $9.00 per week. Wages $14.00 per week. Carfare none. Insurance, $3.25 per month. Clothes. She uses the balance of her wages.

Total number employes 15.

Chambermaids.

Widow. Wages $20.00 per month with room and board. Insurance none. Clothes $160.00 per year.

Single. Wages $20.00 per month with room and board. Insurance none. Clothes $100.00 per year.

Waitress. Widow with one child. Wages $27.00 per month room and board for self. She pays $15.00 per month for child. Insurance $1.35 per month. Clothes $100.00 per year.

Single. Wages $25.00 per month with room and board. Insurance none. Clothes $225.00 per year.

Total number of employes five.

Chambermaid. Widow with one child. Wages $30.00 per month. Rooms and board cost about $25.00 per month. Carfare none. Insurance none. Clothes $50.00 per year.

Waitress. Single. Wages $25.00 per month with room and board. Insurance none. Clothes $200.00 per year.

CHAPTER IV

INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES

THE COLORADO COAL STRIKE

The strike of the coal miners in the Southern Colorado Coal Fields, comprising the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano is the bloodiest in the strike history of this state. This strike is not confined to these two counties exclusively but was also participated in by the coal miners all over the state, the counties of Fremont, Routt, Gunnison and Garfield together with the continued strike in Boulder and Weld counties made the trouble general in Colorado. The number of lives lost is not known and will never be known because of the particular circumstances connected with the slaughter of men, women and children. It is known that nineteen women and children were murdered and cremated at the miners' tent colony at Ludlow on April 20th, 1914, the number of miners, militiamen and mine guards killed in the fighting following this event has been covered up by both sides for reasons that are obvious, it may safely be estimated that at least one hundred men were killed and that a like number wounded.

The direct cause of the strike was the continuance of those conditions that are reported in my Biennial reports of 1909-1910 and 1911-1912. The miners complained of unjust and intolerable conditions, that they were denied rights guaranteed them by the state laws and that a condition of peonage existed in the camps operated by the Colorado Fuel and Iron and the Victor-American Fuel Companies. The men being dissatisfied the work of the union organizer was made easy and a strenuous campaign of organization was for some time indulged in by the organizers of the United Mine Workers of America. The time having, in the opinion of the union men, arrived for action, a convention of delegates from the various camps was called to meet at Trinidad and this convention after several days' deliberations, on September 16, 1913, formulated the following list of demands embodied as the report of the "Scale Committee":

"We, the representatives of the Mine Workers of District 15, after repeated efforts to secure a conference with the operators for the purpose of establishing joint relations and a fair wage agreement, and having been denied such a conference, the operators ignoring our invitation entirely, and believing as we do that we have grievances of great moment that demand immediate adjudication, we submit the following as a basis of settlement:

"FIRST: We demand recognition of the union.

"SECOND: We demand a ten per cent. advance in wages on the tonnage rates and the following day wage scale, which is practically in accordance with the Wyoming wage scale:

(Inside)

"Miners working by the day, $3.45; timbermen $3.45; tracklayers $3.45; shot firers and shot inspectors $4.00; machine runners $3.90; machine runners' helpers $3.45; McGinty repairer and rope slicers $3.45; drillers $3.75; drivers $3.45; inside engineer $3.45; rope riders $3.45; greasers (boys) $2.05; switch boys and boys coupling at partings $2.05; trappers (boys) $1.60; stablemen and barnmen (inside) $3.15; inside laborers not classified $3.30; pumpmen $3.30; motormen $3.45; motor brakemen and tail end riders $3.30; gas watchmen $4.00.

"(Outside day wage scale)

"Engineers $112.50 per month based on eight hour workday; firemen per day $3.15; head blacksmith in charge of one or more blacksmiths $3.90; other blacksmiths $3.50; blacksmiths' helpers $2.80; carpenters $3.50; machinists $3.50; machinists' helpers $2.90; teamsters $2.80; box car shovelers $3.05; electricians $3.50; boilermakers $4.00; masons and bricklayers in and around the mine $3.50; slate pickers (boys) $2.05; pipemen $3.45; miners taken from face $3.45; box car loader runner $3.30; night watchmen, if performing work for which scale is made $2.80; outside labor not classified $2.65 greasers (boys) $2.05; tipplemen $2.80.

"We also demand a ten percent. advance on the wages paid coke oven workers, and on all other classes of labor not specified herein.

"THIRD: We demand an eight-hour workday for all classes of labor in or around the coal mines and at coke ovens.

"FOURTH: We demand pay for all narrow work and dead work, which included brushing, timbering, removing falls, handling impurities, etc., etc.

"FIFTH: We demand check weighmen at all mines to be elected by the miners without any interference by company officials in said election.

"SIXTH: We demand the right to trade in any store we please, and the right to choose our own boarding place and our own doctor.

"SEVENTH: We demand the enforcement of the Colorado Mining Laws and the abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps of Colorado for many years."

The Convention after formulating this list of demands voted to call a strike on Tuesday, September 23rd, unless they were accepted by the operators or negotiations were opened.

I at once offered the good offices of the State to both sides in my endeavor to settle the differences amicably realizing the great injury and loss to the people of Colorado this strike would cause and sent a copy of the following letter to the officers of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, The Victor-American Fuel Company and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

"September 16, 1913.

"Dear Sir:

For the past few months there has been constant rumors and newspaper articles of a pending strike in the Southern fields, largely operated by your company.

I have made quite extensive investigations to see what could be done to avoid a general strike in the coal fields of this State. I find, in my interviews with representatives of your company, that what the employes ask, and what your company is willing to concede, that there is no differences but what could be settled if the proper spirit was manifested by both sides to the controversy, and in pursuance of my duty, as Deputy Labor Commissioner of the State of Colorado, I shall ask you as the Chief Executive Officer of your company, to consent in writing, to submit your differences to a Board of Arbitration, as provided for in Section 9, page 302, Session Laws of Colorado, 1909.

I feel that by so doing we can avoid a strike or lockout and save the state from a period of business disaster, incidental to a strike of the magnitude that is likely to occur upon your failure to submit your differences as above stated. I want to assure you that in offering this means of settlement I am only doing my duty as an official, and an earnest desire to bring about a harmonious relation between employer and employee in the State of Colorado.

Very truly yours,
EDWIN V. BRAKE,
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

I received the following replies:

Executive Offices
The Rocky Mountain Fuel Company

Denver, Colo., Sept. 17, 1913.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake, Deputy Labor Commissioner,
State Capitol, Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sir: Your letter of September 16th has been received, requesting us to consent to an arbitration of differences alleged to exist between us and our employes.

"We know of no differences between our Company and its employes, and hence there is nothing to arbitrate.

"Should any differences arise in the future, we will be pleased to give the matter our prompt attention and we feel sure that we will be able to promptly adjust the same.

"Yours very truly,
THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FUEL COMPANY,
D. M. BROWN, Vice-President."

The Victor-American Fuel Company, Denver, Colorado
Mining Department
W. J. Murray, Vice-President and General Manager

Denver, Sept. 17th, 1913.

Mr. Edwin V. Brake,
Deputy State Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colorado.

"Dear Sir: I have your letter of the 16th inst. The section of the statute to which you call attention seems to me to have no proper application to the conditions now existing in the Southern coal fields. So far as I know, no differences exist between any of the coal operators in that district and their employes. Certainly none exists between this company and its men.

"Under the circumstances, you will at once recognize the impossibility of us agreeing to arbitrate.

"I am in hearty accord with your expressed regret that the business welfare of Colorado must seemingly be subjected to wholly unnecessary disaster, and if such must be, it will come against the will and through the protests of every coal operator in the Southern field.

Yours truly,
W. J. MURRAY."

Similar replies were received from other companies.

My letter to the United Mine Workers officials requesting them to submit their troubles to arbitration brought the following response:

Denver, Colo., Sept. 18, 1913.

United Mine Workers of America
District 15.

Edwin V. Brake,
Deputy State Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: We are in receipt of your letter, relative to an Arbitration Board to decide all points at issue between the Miners and Operators in Colorado, and wish to say in reply that our first demand, which is recognition of the Union, is a demand

based upon the statutes of Colorado. The law of Colorado recognizes our right to sell our labor collectively, and to act on all matter affecting our interests as an organized body, and in view of the fact that this right is guaranteed us by law, we do not consider it a proper subject for arbitration.

Our demand for a check weighman at all mines, to be elected by the miners without any interference by company officials in said election is also a statutory right and in strict accord with the law of Colorado, and is, therefore, not a subject for arbitration.

Our demand for the right to trade in any store we please and the right to choose our own boarding place and physician is also a legal right guaranteed us by the laws of Colorado, and is therefore not an arbitration subject.

Our demand for the enforcement of the Colorado Mining Laws and the abolition of the notorious and criminal guard system which has prevailed in the Colorado mining camps for many years, is also a demand based upon the laws of Colorado, and cannot be arbitrated. If we arbitrated the above demands we would be arbitrating the laws of the State, and I know that you will agree with us that this cannot be done.

Realizing the seriousness of the situation, and what it means to the public, we wish to say that we will agree to the calling of a joint Arbitration Board to consider the other demands in our scale which were adopted by the Colorado miners in special convention assembled at Trinidad, on September 15th, 1913, that do not come under the jurisdiction of the laws of Colorado.

We wish to say in connection with your kind offer, that we have twice invited the operators of Colorado to meet with us in joint conference for the purpose of settling our disputes in an enlightened manner without resort to a strike. The operators have refused to even answer our invitations, and have at all times refused to meet with us to settle the present controversy, which action on their part we very much regret. We trust they yet will meet with us and settle peacefully all questions at issue.

Thanking you for your kind offer of mediation, and trusting this makes our position clear, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) FRANK J. HAYES,
JOHN R. LAWSON,
JOHN McLENNAN,
E. L. DOYLE,
Policy Committee Representing
Colorado Mine Workers.

REASON OF OPERATORS REFUSING TO ARBITRATE.

Mr. Osgood, of the Victor-American Fuel Company, stated before a meeting of State Editors, November 13th, the following as reasons why the Operators would not meet the Miners in conference:

"Among the specific reasons which actuate us in our refusing to confer with these men may be mentioned the following:

1. Because the only essential to the normal operation or our coal mines and the return of normal prices for coal is the strict maintenance of law and order and the protection of our employes and property from acts of violence. A conference with them is neither necessary nor can it be effective to bring about these conditions, but it can be brought about by the energetic action of the civil authorities and enlightened public sentiment.

2. Because the only public demands of these men are: "A living wage and enforcement of the state law." They already have a living wage, as proven by our published pay rolls and the fact that our wage scale is 20 per cent higher than in unionized states, such as Kansas and Oklahoma, with which our coal competes. We are fully complying with the laws of the state, but if not, it is the duty of the civil authorities to enforce them.

3. Because a conference with them would only be used by them to prolong the strike by telling their followers that favorable negotiations were pending, thus influencing them from returning to work, which many of them are ready to do, and causing our employes who have been loyal and are now working, including many of our superintendents and their assistants, to quit work, as they have all been notified by the union organizers that when the strike is settled they will be driven from the mines and from the state.

4. Because their sole purpose and only demand before the strike was called, as well as now, was that we should enter into a contract with them, practically giving them control of our business and forcing our employes who are not members of their organization to join it or leave our employ, and that our mines, which have been operated for more than thirty years on the open shop principle should be closed to all except members of their organization. Nothing can be gained by discussing this proposition. We intend to operate our mines upon the open shop plan or not at all.

5. Because the United Mine Workers of America is an unincorporated, irresponsible and purely voluntary association without any standing in the financial world, neither we nor any other body of business men can be expected even to consider making with it any contract of any character, much less one of the importance of that now presented for our signatures. The officers of this organization concede that their contract does not bind their individual members and it is a notorious fact that contracts heretofore made in this and other states are broken at will by the

union, leaving the operators without any legal or other relief. Mr. Kountz signed such a contract and after five years preferred to sacrifice his coal business rather than continue to operate under a union contract.

6. Because more than 50 per cent of the mine workers in our employ at the time the strike was called, September 23, are still at work and these men in no way represent our employes who are now working.

7. Because of the men they claim to represent, a large number have been guilty of violence and other unlawful acts and therefore will not be employed by us, and of the remainder a large number would return to work at once if they were not intimidated by threats and acts of violence instigated by the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers of America.

8. Because the officers of the United Mine Workers have instigated a reign of terror in the coal fields of the state for the purpose of intimidating our men who are working and preventing others from returning to work. They have purchased and distributed arms to the men on strike and by anarchistic and incendiary speeches and advice, have caused the killing and wounding of many of our employes. They have irreparably damaged us in our business and have caused the people of the state loss and suffering through the scarcity and increased cost of coal."

STATE EDITORS' ATTEMPT TO SETTLE THE STRIKE FAILS

(STATEMENT OF UNION)

The following statement was given out:

"Gentlemen:

"A copy of the resolution passed by eleven of the 419 editors of the state, 14 of whom were present at your meeting held in the Brown Palace Hotel, Denver, Colo., November 13, 1913, was handed to us today, at 5:23 P. M. by Mr. H. E. Bowden, one of the gentlemen who has signed his name as a member of the committee appointed to draw up this resolution.

"Your entire recommendation consists of advising the miners to accept the same conditions that have existed in the Coal mines of Colorado for the last ten years, and against which they were compelled to strike.

"Since you have been charitable enough to admit that our strike is justifiable, insofar as four of the seven demands are concerned, namely: The right to have the mining laws enforced, the right to trade at any store, the right to choose our own doctor, and board where we see fit. The right to have a checkweighman and the right to belong to the union of our choice. Inasmuch as these are state laws that have been violated by the operators for years, we feel grateful to you for your generosity.

"In speaking of the demand for an increase in wages you say, 'The amount of money a miner can earn depends on the amount of work he can or is willing to perform'. The inference that miners are not willing to work we consider an insult to their intelligence and is an indication that it came from a prejudiced mind. You state the average wage of a coal miner is approximately $4 a day. If this be true why are we compelled to strike for a day wage of $3.45?

"You also maintain that the wages paid to coal miners in Colorado are larger than in most other states. With very little effort you could have learned that the Wyoming day wage scale is from $3.30 per day minimum to $4.00 per day, and the cost of living in the two states is practically the same. You should at least make an attempt to be fair.

"Upon the question of recognition of the union, it seems to us that you are entirely ignorant of the absolute necessity of the Miners' Union being recognized if the laws of the state are to be enforced, to say nothing of the settling of grievances arising in or around the mines. This, we think, was made clear to you by the miners who made their statement before your meeting, and whose testimony was evidently disregarded, for, had it not been, surely you would have attempted to offer some excuse for not considering it.

"Let the public look at the names of the editors appointed by the chairman to draft the resolution, and it can be readily seen why it fails to recognize the miners' rights. Frank S. Hoag of the Pueblo Star, H. E. Bowden of the Trinidad Advertiser, L. C. Paddock of the Boulder Camera, Fred Marvin of the Pueblo Chieftain, are editors of papers that have bitterly opposed the miners' union ever since the strike was called. Therefore on behalf of the Colorado Coal Miners, we positively refuse to consider your proposition.

F. J. HAYES,
JOHN R. LAWSON,
JOHN McLENNAN,
E. L. DOYLE,
Policy Committee representing District 15, Mine Workers.

LETTER FROM OPERATORS

The following letter was sent by the operators yesterday to the committees of editors who attended the conference at the Brown Palace on Thursday last:

Denver, Nov. 15th, 1913.

Messrs John C. Shaffer, Frank S. Hoag, H. E. Bowden, L. C. Paddock, Fred Marvin, Denver, Colo.

Gentlemen: The undersigned, coal mine operators, are in receipt of a copy of the proceedings of the conference of editors held in Denver Thursday, November 13. In this statement you specify the conditions suggested by the editors under which the coal miners' strike in Colorado should be terminated. We agree to comply fully and in good faith with the conditions suggested by you in said statement.

When the operators receive the protection from the civil authorities for the men who desire to work and for their properties to which they are entitled, are not interfered with in employing men to take the places of those who are now on strike or who left before the strike was called, and are enabled to operate their mines under normal conditions to normal capacity, on the open shop principle, which has prevailed in Colorado for more than thirty years, we will put into effect the scale of prices for coal heretofore prevailing.

Sincerely,

J. F. WELBORN,
President Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

D. W. BROWN,
Vice-President Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

J. C. OSGOOD,
Chairman Board of Directors, the Victor-American Fuel Company.

W. B. LEWIS,
President Oakdale Coal Company, South Canon Coal Company.

F. A. PERRY,
Leyden Coal Company, Moffat Coal Company.

Representing operators mining 95 per cent. of the coal produced in Colorado.

STATEMENT OF PRESIDENT JOHN McLENNAN.

President John McLennan of District 15, U. M. W. of A. made this statement before a meeting called to consider the strike by the State Editors on November 13th:

"The Miners' side of the controversy has been before the public for a considerable length of time. Now, as an official of the Union, I do not take the position that all union miners are perfect, because I know a lot of them. Neither do I take the position that all the Operators are oppressors, but I do know that the coal operators of Colorado, and especially in Las Animas and Huerfano counties, practice what the union men consider a short sighted policy in opposing the organization of their miners.

"I believe that it is a very short-sighted policy, because I think this is the day of organization. Everything is organized. The state is organized for the purpose of government; the professions are all organized, and without organization the workers have absolutely no protection whatever.

CONTRADICTS STATEMENTS

"Now I believe the statement has been made by some of the coal operators that they do not object to a man belonging to a union. I have lived in Colorado for a number of years and I have been in southern Colorado for a few years, and I know somewhat of the methods that were used there to prevent men from joining the union.

"I know that a year prior to the strike, during the year 1912, there were hundreds of men discharged because they were suspected of belonging to the union. And the guard system which they established there is one of the grievances of the miners. The guards were particular in their abuse of union men.

"Now I don't hold that the officers of the coal company gave these men orders to beat up union men; they simply told them that they were to take no union men at their mines, and they were allowed to use their own judgment as to what they did.

"In January, 1912, I think the United Mine Workers of America Started to organize, or reorganize southern Colorado. And I want to state, first, that reference has been made to the strike of 1903 and that it was called off at that time by John Mitchell.

"I want to say so far as this strike is concerned, that the organization has thoroughly decided that it shall never be called off until it is settled honorably.

UNION WAITED TEN YEARS

"The United Mine Workers of America have waited for ten years, you might say, until they were in a position to give all their support to the miners of Colorado. The reason it was called off the last time was because the organization thought at that time the best thing to do in that case was to call off the strike.

"The conditions are entirely given to the United States today. There is not a coal-producing state in the Union that has enough miners. And I know that, so far as Colorado is concerned, there were several hundred miners short before this strike was called, and since the strike has been in progress there have been probably 3,000 or 4,000 men who have left that will not come back until there is some measure of industrial liberty established in the mining region.

"As to the causes that led up to the strike, I want to say that, so far as the Miners' Union is concerned, there never has been any personal abuse on the part of the officers of the Miners' Union. There never has been a word of abuse that I know of come from any official in the organization in regard to the officers of the coal companies.

BOTH SIDES HAVE RIGHTS

"The law gives them the right to use all legal means to prevent men from asking for higher wages. The law also gives the men the right to organize and ask for higher wages and get them if they can. We believe that there is a whole lot more than miners who believe that for a number of years there has been absolutely no semblance of law in Las Animas and Huerfano counties.

"I have not got the statement with me but Senator Patterson made a statement in a speech in Trinidad before the last election, which was the most vicious arraignment of county government I ever heard, and that speech is on record.

"It is not only known to the people of Las Animas county, but all over the United States of America, that the law has not been enforced equally, as between the worker and the employer in these two counties, as it has been in other counties in this state.

"Before this strike was called, the miners organized and a committee representing the miners sent a letter to all the coal operators of Colorado, I want to say that we have just sent another letter to the coal operators in Wyoming and we have got several replies to the letter, but this one we sent to Colorado we have received no replies from.

LETTER TO OPERATORS

"I will read the letter:

"Dear Sir: For many years the coal miners of Colorado have been desirous of working under union conditions, and, as you no doubt know, have made this desire known on innumerable occasions, a large number of them being discharged because of their wishes in this respect.

"While we know your past policy has been one of keen opposition to our union, we are hopeful at this time that you will look at this matter in a different way and will meet with us in joint conference for the purpose of amicably adjusting all points at issue in the present controversy. We are no more desirous of a strike than you are, and it seems to us that we owe it to our respective interests, as well as to the general public, to make every honest endeavor to adjust our differences, in an enlightened manner. It ought to be evidence to yourself and associates, that Colorado cannot stand alone in opposition to our movement.

OTHERS RECOGNIZE UNION

"The operators of Wyoming, Montana, Washington, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and Iowa embracing all the important coal-producing states west of the Mississippi river, have been working under contracts, with our union for years, and it goes without saying that the operators in above mentioned states once held the same opinion concerning our union that you now seem to hold, are at this time well satisfied with our organization, and are much pleased over the security and stability given to the industry through the medium of the trade agreement.

"Why oppose us here, spending millions of dollars in an industrial conflict for no good purpose? Why is it not possible and practical for you to do in this state what the operators in all neighboring states have already done? We feel sure that you will appreciate the gravity of this situation and will do your part to meet it at this time, when no sting will be left behind, which is always the result of a strike settlement.

"Let us meet now as friends and proceed to settle this entire controversy with honor to ourselves, with credit to our people and with faith in each other.

"Hoping you will favor us with a prompt reply, we beg to remain, very truly yours,

"'FRANK J. HAYES,
"'International Vice President.
"'JOHN R. LAWSON,
"'International Board Member.
"'JOHN McLENNAN,
"'President District No. 15.
"'E. L. DOYLE,
"'Secy-Treas. District No. 15.
"'Policy Committee Representing Colorado Mines.'

BIG OPERATORS SILENT

"The operators did not give any reply with the exception of a couple of small operators who have since signed our scale. They appear to have the idea that any reply would be a recognition of the Miners' Union.

"We have at all times stated that we wanted to get in conference with the operators. The miners and representatives, not necessarily the officials of the organization, but the representatives and the miners.

"The miners always have a scale committee. A scale committee has been formed from the miners and from a committee of operators. We also hold that if there were no grievances, as the operators have stated, that it would be to their advantage to have a conference with the miners.

"When we got no reply from the operators we called a convention. We called a joint convention, and we sent a commit-

tee of representatives to the operators to ask them to meet us and settle our differences in convention, and the operators refused, and they did not participate in the convention.

"The miners in that case, were compelled to proceed to draw up their scale, which they did, and they decided that in case of no answer being received from the operators the strike call was to be ordered.

STRIKE WAS CALLED

"There was no answer from the operators to the Trinidad fixed scale and the strike went into effect, and I presume that you know what the demands of the miners were by this time.

"I want to say, in the first place, that during a period of eighteen months previous to the strike, when the miners were organizing, there were a number of concessions granted in southern Colorado by other coal operators.

"A semi-monthly pay day was established. The law had been in effect for a number of years prior to that, but never had been put into force, nor was any attention paid to it until the miners were getting pretty well organized.

"Scrip was abolished. That is another law I believe that was passed in 1908, but never paid any attention to until 1912, and a number of other concessions were given.

"The operators appeared to be making an attempt at that time to make conditions better for the miners, but the miners know very well and knew very well that no matter what concessions were given at that time that, without any organization, whenever the operators felt like it these things could be taken away from them.

NO GUARANTY OF CONTINUANCE

"That has been the history of this movement and of every other organization that, without the union to back them up, whatever concessions have been made the operators could do just as they pleased with not only miners but other people in their employ.

"We know the operator has the right to get all the money out of his mine that he can and organized labor is for the purpose of getting all the price that they can for the labor of their employes.

"The first demand of the union was the recognition of the union and the right to organize and bargain collectively for the sale of their labor. We claim that is a state law. The reason we do that is that the state law recognizes the right of the workers to organize and if the law of the state recognizes it why should not the coal operators?

"Next, a 10 per cent advance in wages. That is not a very large advance. They were paying 55 cents. It would amount to 60 cents and you know that since this strike went into effect the coal operators or dealers, I don't know which, have raised the price of coal—yes, $1.50 a ton and $2.00 a ton.

DIFFERENCE IN METHODS

"They have not asked the public to go into conference with them as to whether they would put up the price a dollar or not. The miners asked a raise of 5 cents and they ask the operators to go into conference with them to see if they would agree to give them that raise or not. Of course, the advance asked for by the coal miners would amount to more than 5 cents a ton because we asked for an advance in day's wages, but at that I don't believe it would amount to more than 25 cents a ton.

"The eight-hour law for all classes of labor in and around a coal mine—

"I want to say that the coal operators put that law into effect as soon as it was passed by the legislature with the exception that they claimed that it does not apply to the men working on the top. I believe I have had as much to do with that law as anybody in the state and myself and the men associated with me have always held that it meant all men working around a coal mine.

"There is a little joker in there, the wrong word got in and the operators, of course, want to take advantage of that. We asked pay for all narrow work and dead work including brushing, timbering, removing falls and handling impurities etc.

SOUTHERN COLORADO ALONE

"Southern Colorado, I believe, is the only coal mine region in America where they don't pay for these things and in some parts of southern Colorado they pay for them, but they don't pay for what we call dear work and in some cases a man will have a fall in his room, it may take a half day or a whole day to clean it up and he would not get paid for it. He simply gets paid for the amount of coal he gets out.

"We ask to trade in any store that we please and to use any boarding house we please and to have our own doctor. This might appear to be a very ridiculous demand to an outsider, but I think it is no more than right that a man ought to select his doctor as long as he pays for it. The miner pays for him and the company reserves the right to choose him.

"These are strange things in a civilized country. We should not have to ask or demand a thing of that kind. We know that where the company has a boarding house a man has to board in that house or he cannot work in the mine.

"There was an instance come to our attention a few days ago at Leyden, where a boy was working out there and his parents lived in Denver. Instead of staying at the company's boarding house he rode in on the trolley car every evening and out in the morning and at the end of the month he had his full board deducted from his pay and they told him that if he didn't want to board there he couldn't work there.

"We ask for the enforcement of the Colorado mining laws, abolishing the notorious and criminal guard system, which has prevailed in the camps of Colorado for many years. The operators have claimed that they do not use the guard system.

"The records of Las Animas county show that the Baldwin-Felts guards were employed by the Victor-American Fuel Company. I think in January of this year, by both the Victor-American and the Rocky Mountain Fuel Companies.

"The leader of these guards, named Bill, is indicted for murder in Colorado, and is under indictment for muder in West Virginia, and a great many more of them have criminal records. Their business has been to stir up trouble, and they have succeeded in doing a lot of it in Colorado, as well as wherever else they have been.

"We have asked for the semi-monthly pay, which is the state law, which has been in effect for a great many years, and has never been paid any attention to until recently by the operators.

"I want to say, in conclusion, that the miners have at all times been willing to go into conference with representatives of the Operators or with the operators themselves, to discuss each and every individual proposition of their program, and I am satisfied, and I have been satisfied right along, that if ever they started to do that, the operators will find that the miners are not unreasonable, as they are presumed to be.

"All over the United States of America the coal operators are doing business with our organization,—the United Mine Workers of America.

"Some of the states have not had a strike in fifteen years since they were organized. Wyoming has never had a strike since her organization and before that state was organized, they met with the same opposition that they have in southern Colorado. The same thing applies to nearly every coal producing state in the union.

"This fight was started nearly twenty years ago. We are taking up a fight after twenty years—the fight in Illinois and Indiana—and it seems to me that the operators are assuming an unreasonable position in stating that they will not allow their men to join the organization.

"The United Mine Workers of America, a few years ago, for the whole United States, accepted a reduction of 5½ per cent. when the operators convinced them that the industrial conditions warranted their accepting the reduction.

"That is something that has never been done before by any other organization in America.

"I do not think that the history of the organization shows that we are in any way unreasonable. There will always be some little difficulty, of course, when the miners are organized, but they are always settled amicably. They very seldom shut down the mines, althought in some cases, it has been known to shut down a mine under contract.

"The labor men are organized; every man that shuts down a mine under contract—in violation of his contract—is fined from $1 to $10, and they have to pay. I think that is about all that I will say at this time."

COAL MINE INSPECTOR JAMES DALRYMPLE'S REPORT ON MINERS' WAGES FOR 1913

The report of James Dalrymple, coal mine inspector, for 1913, being the first annual report under the new coal mining law, is illuminating and instructing when so many conflicting reports were issued by both operators and miners as to the wages paid miners. This report is both official and accurate as it is compiled from acutal figures on production and price paid for mining coal by the operators.

This report shows that the average annual earning of coal miners in the state of Colorado during 1913 was $669.67 a year, or less than $1.84 a day. An average miner, when he was allowed to work, produced 6.26 tons of coal a day, at an average price of 55 2/3 cents a ton. There were many days, however, when miners were not given work, so that the average annual production of each miner was only 1,203 tons.

COAL MINERS' WAGES, 1912, COMPILED BY THIS BUREAU

The following table was prepared from official figures furnished by the operators to the coal mine inspector's office, compiled by this Bureau, and is therefore accurate. Mines in different counties of the State were taken, care that these mines should be among those considered good and representative of the mines of the state was exercised so that absolute fairness and accuracy should prevail. The table is compiled from official figures reported for 1912, prior to the strike in the Southern field.

MINES	Average No. of Days Worked in 1912	Average No. of Miners Employed During Year	Price Per Ton	Total Tonnage	Average Gross Wages Per Miner Per Year	Average Gross Wages Per Day	Fixed Charges: Powder, Smithing, Hospital	Average Net Wage Per Year	Average Net Wage Per 10-Hour Day	Average Net Wage Per 8-Hour Day
Berwind Mine, Las Animas County, owned by C. F. & I.	301	298	55c	362,939	$669.82	$2.24	$54.50	$615.32	$1.97	$1.58
Maitland Mine, owned by Victor-American Fuel Co., Huerfano County	263	56	75c	64,416	862.71	3.28	52.51	810.20	2.60	2.08
Piedmont Mine, Las Animas County, owned by Rocky Mountain Fuel Co.	280	130	48c	188,837	697.24	2.50	61.57	650.93	2.04	1.63
Golden Ash Mine, in Weld County	246	100	39½c	106,455	420.50	1.71	49.94	370.56	1.49	1.19
Coal Creek Mine, Fremont County, owned by C. F. & I.	203	131	90c	116,629	801.20	3.94	44.71	756.49	2.42	1.94

MINES	Average No. of Days Worked in 1912	Total No. of Miners	Average Price Per Ton	Total Tonnage	Average Gross Wages Per Miner Per Year	Average Gross Wages Per Day	Fixed Charges: Powder, Smithing, Hospital	Average Net Wage Per Year	Average Net Wage Per 10-Hour Day	Average Net Wage Per 8-Hour Day
Berwind Mine, Las Animas County, owned by C. F. & I.	259	715	61½c	339,267	$690.29	$2.73	.....	$640.70	$2.10	$1.68

EDWIN V. BRAKE'S INVESTIGATION AND REPORT TO GOVERNOR AMMONS

August 15, 1913, Secretary Fairchild (to Governor Ammons) came to my office in my absence, and left word that Governor Ammons wanted me to go to Las Animas and Huerfano Counties and make an investigation and report, as his representative, as to the conditions and likelihood of stopping the strike. I did not want to go without seeing the Governor and I found that he had gone to his ranch in Grand County, I therefore called him up on the telephone that evening and he verified the statement made by his secretary and said: "I want you to make a thorough investigation as to the probabilities of doing something to stop the strike." I left the next day at 12:15 P. M. and arrived at Trinidad at 7:45. Upon going to the Toltec Hotel and registering there was a shooting started just outside of the hotel, within a hundred feet, and upon going out I found that two deputy sheriffs had shot and killed Gerald Lippiatt, a striking miner from the Northern field. It was Saturday evening, the streets were filled with people and the shooting created quite a furor. The State Federation of Labor was to open its Annual Convention in Trinidad on Monday morning and there were quite a number of prominent union labor people from all parts of the State then in Trinidad to attend as delegates, this convention.

On Sunday morning the officers of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, sent their secretary, Mr. Fryer, to know if I would meet them at a special meeting Sunday at ten o'clock, I replied that I would be glad to and that they could call on me for any assistance that I could possibly give them. I went to the meeting and the directors and other members informed me of the terrible unrest that existed in the city and county, they also stated that they were very much dissatisfied themselves with the industrial condition; that they did not exactly blame the miners, but they wanted to avoid a strike if it was possible to do so, and urged me to use my influence with the delegates to the State Convention of Labor to get them from taking any drastic action, I willingly agreed to.

I made quite an investigation of the conditions by talking with business men and miners of which there were a large number then in town, I stayed there a week.

Upon my return to Denver I reported verbally to Governor Ammons in the presence of Secretary of State Pearce, the labor commissioner ex-officio; I informed him that the feeling was most intense, that the town of Trinidad was filled with armed men, guards and detectives; that the killing of Lippiatt had created a bad feeling among the miners and that I believed that if something was not done and done quickly, that there would be an outbreak there that would be disastrous. I recommended that the governor send for the sheriffs of the two counties and have them come to Denver, and then to peremptorily demand of them

that they disarm every guard and every man in the two counties and that if they needed any deputy sheriffs for them to discharge some that they then had and put in reputable citizens of the two counties who would be recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of Trinidad or Walsenburg, that if the sheriffs would not agree to this for the governor to remove the sheriffs and declare martial law at that time and so stop conditions from getting any worse.

The governor did not accept any of my suggestions, in fact did nothing to allay the trouble, other advisers were stronger evidently with him than myself.

VISIT OF MESSRS. J. B. PEARCE, ETHELBERT STEWART AND BRAKE TO THE STRIKE FIELD

September 22nd, I went to Trinidad, the strike was to be called on the 23rd, and was followed later by Secretary of State Pearce and Ethelbert Stewart, who is statistician in the United States Labor Department at Washington, Mr. Stewart was representing the Federal Government. We took an automobile and visited Sporis, Segundo, Primero and Ludlow where the tent colony was then being established, strikers were just coming out of the canons—Hastings and Delagua. The road to Primero was closed and we had great difficulty in getting into the camp. Complaints had been made to me that people were being unlawfully detained in Primero and that the coal mine officials would not let them remove their household goods. A gate was placed across the road into the camp and our company had to parley with an armed guard before he would allow us to go through, we then went through accompanied by the captain of the guards. We found at house No. 126 a family that wanted to get out and was being unlawfully detained. After returning to town I got an order from the sheriff to the superintendent of the mine allowing this family to leave. The superintendent had told me that these people did not want to leave but I found the head of this family at Segundo and he informed me that he did want to do so but could not get his family or effects out. I found practically these conditions of detaining people by force and generally running things to suit themselves, prevailing in all the strike districts dominated by the coal operators.

On January 1, 1914, the militia being then in the field, I again visited the coal camps, from the information and actions then seen it was evident to me that the militia had a mistaken notion of their duties, instead of acting as state police to keep order they thought it was their duty to assist the mine operators in breaking the strike.

Many complaints had been made to my office, often in forms of affidavits, that men were being detained in the various coal camps by the operators and militia and that they desired to leave,

that these people had been shipped in under misrepresentation and false pretenses, so I sent two of my deputies with an interpreter to investigate the complaints made.

DEPUTIES GROSS AND HOWE ORDERED FROM CAMPS

In a report made by General Chase to the governor on the military occupation of the strike zone there appears on page 51. under the title of "Labor Commissioners" a statement that is absolutely false and that in justice to my department demands an emphatic denial.

My deputies were sent to make an investigation to find out whether anybody was being unlawfully detained or peoned. Under the statutes it is made the duty of the deputy labor commissioner to cause to be enforced all laws made for the protection of the laboring people. Complaints had been made that such detentions were being made in the camps of Delagua, Hastings, Berwind, Tobasco, Forbes and Gray Creek. It was stated that men had been shipped into Colorado and conditions misrepresented, and that they were being held by force of arms, by mine guards and state militia. I sent Messrs. Eli M. Gross, George R. Howe and Frank Mancini, all regular employes of the department, to make an investigation of these reports; my instructions were that they should assemble the men of each mine and make a statement to them to the effect that if they were satisfied with their conditions and desired to stay and work that they were perfectly at liberty to do so, but if misrepresentations as to employment had been made to them or if they were dissatisfied that they had perfect liberty to leave and that my deputies should see that they were allowed to leave in peace. Mr. Gross was placed in charge and visited Delagua, Hastings, Berwind, and Tobasco, and was denied the right or privilege of interviewing the men at all.

At Forbes the superintendent of the mine, Mr. Nichols, granted permission to interview the men to ascertain conditions, but before Mr. Gross or Howe had the opportunity of meeting the men, they were arrested on the orders of Lieut. Olinger, and ordered to report at headquarters where they were informed that they would have to leave the camp. Lieut. Olinger also informed Mr. Gross that no man could leave Forbes camp without a military permit, and that he could not get a military permit unless he had an O. K. from the superintendent of the mine, that no man was allowed to leave camp who were indebted to the coal company, thus admitting that a state of peonage existed there.

General Chase in his explanation of the reasons that all deputies of this department was not permitted to interview these men stated that Major Hamrock had told him that Frank Mancini, had said that his instructions were to take people out of the mines either by argument, cajolery or intimidation; this statement of Major Hamrock's is absolutely false and further, he knows full well that he lied when he made it. Mancini never

received instruction of me of this nature neither did he tell Hamrock anything of this nature, and further, neither did any of my deputies act in any way as stated by this fellow Hamrock.

My department had knowledge that in place of using the military forces of the state to protect life and property, that Chase used them to break the strike, that he personally used his soldiers and his influence in placing strike breakers in the various mines; that by promiscuous arrests of striking miners and their incarceration in the county jails incommunicado was done for the sole purpose of intimidating the strikers. Of all the arrests that he made and all the men who were jailed there are no reports of any gun guards, thugs of the coal companies or murders committed by these men reported. His attempt to vindicate his force for the murder of innocent women and children, by his going through the state, at the state's expense, making speeches has no precedent and was done to mislead the public and cover up his unlawful actions during his service in the field.

The officers of the military forces by their partisan actions are the responsible parties for the outrageous condition of affairs that has prevailed to the great detriment of our state, and the blame should be placed where it belongs. No amount of subterfuge can overcome the fact that had our militia been properly used for the purposes that it is intended—to maintain order—but that it could and would accomplish this desirable end and that without unnecessary friction. The cry of "ignorant foreigners" and "lawless element" is far-fetched when coming from General Chase. This so-called "lawless element" were peaceful enough until the company hirelings, masquerading as militia, commenced to shoot down the tent colony at Ludlow. That the thugs under Hamrock and Linderfelt started this trouble there has been ample evidence given to establish in the testimony of disinterested eye witnesses before the Industrial Relations Commission. Our National Guardsmen have been made to bear the stigma of disgrace through the actions of General Chase and those officers who became willing tools of the mine operators, and it is an imposition and stigma that honest, patriotic and law abiding and law loving members of the guard should not have to bear, but General Chase with his shameless sophistry instead of protecting the fair name of these guardsmen has placed their honor before the people to cover the work of those blacklegs and murderers that—acting as guardsmen—are responsible for the massacre of the women and children at Ludlow. The truth is what is wanted and that is what this department is endeavoring to present to the people regardless of whom it censure. The Legislature has made wise and good laws that if obeyed in good faith by the operators would have made a strike unnecessary, the right of the men to organize themselves into unions is guaranteed by the statutes and when the operators by intimidation and coercion prevent the men from doing so they brand themselves as law breakers.

The rule of the coal operators in the counties of Las Animas and Huerfano is a rule of lawless anarchy. Intimidation, murder and robbery has characterized this rule as the testimony before the Congressional Committee and the Industrial Relations Commission amply establish, and when the military arm of the State, tolerated by the governor and some of our state officials, connive and support this lawless anarchy then they are to be doubly censured. Their cry of "Law and Order" is as preposterous as is their desire for genuine law and order. If they have any ideas of what law and order consists of it is that human rights and laws made to safeguard them, must be wholly ignored when they conflict the desires of the employers of labor, that Property is King.

REPORT OF DEPUTIES GROSS AND HOWE

Denver, Colo., Feb. 7, 1914.

Hon. Edwin V. Brake,
State Labor Commissioner,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir: In accordance with your instructions of January 26th, I proceeded to Trinidad to investigate the report and complaint that had come into our office relative to men being held in various coal camps against their wish, and defiance of their reported desire to leave the camp.

Upon my arrival at Trinidad I met Deputies Howe and Mancini with whom I was to co-operate in this work. We also met Mr. Joseph Myers, United States Immigration Officer, whom I understood was in the field on somewhat similar mission. At Trinidad we found other men who had escaped from the camp guards and who claimed that many of their co-workers were desirous of leaving the camps but were prevented from doing so by the strict guard kept by the Militia and camp officials. These complaints came from Forbes, Berwind, Delagua and Primero.

It seemed to me that the only proper method of ascertaining the truth or falsity of these complaints was to visit the camps and accordingly on the 30th inst. Deputies Howe, Mancini and myself proceeded to Ludlow on the C. & S. R. R. which station lies at the mouth of the two canons known as Delagua and Berwind Canons. At Ludlow I interviewed Major Kennedy of the National Guard who was in charge of that Military District and upon explaining our mission secured from him a military pass into and out of the Canons. We went to Hastings first and found that the Superintendent Mr. Cameron was inside a mine and could not be seen. His chief clerk said that he would prefer that we discuss the matter with Mr. Cameron before we proceeded with any investigations. I considered his position proper and went on to Delagua thinking to make Hastings on the way back. At Delagua we met Supt. Snodgrass and explained our errand

to him. He made no objections at once that is, he said nothing either way, but while we were at lunch Mr. Snodgrass left us for some time and upon his return he called me off to one side and said: "Mr. Gross, you will not be permitted to conduct the investigation you contemplate in this camp." I said, "You have changed your position since we first arrived at the camp." It was very obvious that the Supt. had obtained orders to this effect from someone higher in authority. I asked Mr. Snodgrass how he expected to stop us, he said, "I hope you won't force us to anything unpleasant, you must realize that we have sufficient men here to stop you." I conceded this point and after conference with the other deputies we decided to leave the camp. We returned to Hastings, met Mr. Cameron there and he very promptly and positively told us the same thing to the effect that we would not be permitted to speak to any workman in that camp or make any sort of an investigation.

We returned to Ludlow and consulted Major Kennedy upon this new phase. I made this request of the Military Commander: that as the Military, a branch of the state government, were in charge of the District, having superseded civil authorities that they either give us protection in carrying on the work we were sent there to do, or, that they pass us in their lines with arms to protect ourselves. Major Kennedy refused to do either one, advising me that the proper method would be to take it up with the Governor and get orders to him (Major Kennedy) through General Chase. These orders, as you know, we were unable to get.

As Hastings and Delagua were both Victor-American camps I felt that it was but fair to try other camps from which we had complaints belonging to other companies and accordingly we next went to Forbes. Upon arrival at Forbes we were admitted into the camp by the Military guard at the gate and conducted to the Military Headquarters, there we met Lieut. Olinger in command; we explained our mission to him as we had to the others; he permitted us to go up to the camp where we interviewed Mr. Nicholls, the Superintendent, who upon being told of our errand said that he presumed he could not stop us but that the men were all in the mine and we would not be able to see them until about four o'clock, this was about one-thirty. We walked about the workings and finally met a negro miner; we stopped him and questioned him about the method of leaving the camp. While we were talking to this man one of the soldiers rode up and said the Lieut. desired to see me at headquarters immediately; I returned to Military Headquarters and Lieut. Olinger ordered me and Deputy Howe (who was the only one accompanying me that day) to leave the camp at once, stating that he had orders to that effect from headquarters at Trinidad. Previously when talking to Lieut. Olinger he had very frankly given us their system of passing workmen from the confines of the camp. They maintained a guard at the lower gate and about the property and none might pass these guards without a pass from the commanding officer,

which pass was only obtainable after being O. K.'d by the superintendent. I asked Lieut. Olinger why the superintendent's O. K. was necessary to permit a man to leave the camp; he said it might be that the man would owe the company in which case the company would not desire him to leave, and unless he had the superintendent's O. K. he had no chance to leave. This property is owned by the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

The next day we went up to Tobasco-Berwind canon; we met Supt. O'Neil; he told us that we would not be permitted to speak to a single workman in that camp or to in any way conduct our investigation. Lacking protection from the Militia and being prevented by them from carrying weapons you will plainly see we were unable to carry out your orders in conducting investigations you desired.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELI M. GROSS,
GEORGE R. HOWE.

LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Denver, Colo., Dec. 30, 1914.

Mr. Frank P. Walsh, Chairman,
U. S. Commission on Industrial Relations,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: In response to your request at the time I appeared before your Commission, I herewith mail you supplementary evidence embracing some of the features of the coal strike in Colorado.

I desire to give your Commission an example of the system employed by the Coal Companies in recruiting gun men at the beginning and during the strike in Southern Colorado. Sometime during the early part of the year, Judge Northcut, who was an attorney for the Coal Companies, sent a communication to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in New Mexico, requesting that the Chief Justice secure for him some gun fighters for use in the Colorado Coal Strike. This communication was accompanied by a check or draft to pay for the transportation of these men. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court sent for Fred Farnoff, who was at that time the Captain of the Constabulary or State Rangers of New Mexico, and acquainted him with the contents of the letter and asked Farnoff to secure these men. Farnoff sent for Lopez Gomez who at one time was City Marshall of Santa Fe, New Mexico, a notorious character, and asked him to enlist these men. He enlisted fifteen besides himself and was furnished transportation to Trinidad, Colorado. They arrived over the Santa Fe railroad in the morning and was met at the depot of Trinidad by a Representative of Judge Northcut and were taken to the of-

fice of the Chronicle News, a daily newspaper owned and controlled by Judge Northcut. There, they were met by Judge Northcut and Sheriff Gresham, who enrolled the sixteen men as deputy sheriffs and gave them commissions, a 30-30 rifle and revolver each. They then started for the depot to be shipped to some camp, the exact destination unknown to me, but in the strike district, when they were met by the picket of the Union and taken up to the Union headquarters. When Gresham found that they were in the Union headquarters he went up to demand the return of their revolvers and commissions as well as the deputies all of which were surrendered to him, but the men refused to further participate in the strike as deputy sheriffs and went to the depot and returned to Santa Fe, New Mexico. This information I obtained through my deputies and from Fred Farnoff personally. My reason for telling this story was to inform the Commission of the methods employed by the Coal Companies in recruiting their gun fighters. Now in the first place Judge Northcut, technically, is an officer of the Court as an attorney; he conspired with the Chief Justice of a neighboring State to import into Colorado a lot of undesirable citizens in strict violation of the laws of Colorado. We have a statutory provision in this State that requires the qualifications of a Deputy Sheriff to be the same as that of his principal, and a Sheriff is not eligible to the office until he has been a year's resident in the County from which he is elected. We have another statutory provision that requires that every deputy sheriff shall be a citizen of the State, and one cannot become a citizen under a year's residence, and a further provision that a citizen of the State must have resided sixty days in the State immediately preceding his being sworn in as deputy sheriff. The above narrative shows that all of the laws were violated by men sworn to support the laws of the State of Colorado. This is but one illustration of many showing the methods employed in recruiting the deputy sheriffs who were commissioned by Gresham in Las Animas and Jeff Farr in Huerfano County.

From newspaper reports I learned that you sought to ascertain from various witnesses what if any, political actions were taken by the Coal Companies in those two counties. Here is one of the best illustrations that I could give you. At the beginning of the strike in September 1913, every county official in both Las Animas and Huerfano County were subserviant tools to the Coal Companies, so that when a number of independent mines in Huerfano County signed up with the Union Mine Workers and continued operating their mines—the political forces which are controlled by the coal operators became alarmed fearing that the men working in these independent mines and being out from under the influence of the county officials and coal companies, might vote as they pleased. Several hundred of these union miners, who were employed by the independent companies and showing quite an interest in politics, feeling that if they could elect some fair men as county officials it would be largely to their interest,

became naturalized and all registered. To offset this, in July 1915, the County Officials in Huerfano County by Resolution, changed the precinct and polling places. At the Tioga and Big Four Mines, which had become unionized, and where there had always been a voting place, by the July Resolution they were removed to nine miles from the mines out to a farm house so that the men who were registered and citizens would have to make a trip of eighteen miles in order to exercise the right of franchise, making it as hard as possible for these people to vote. On the other hand in the closed camps such as at the Walsen Mine they made the boundaries of the precinct within the barb-wire enclosures, making it as easy as possible for the non-union miners to vote and giving the political gang controlled by the coal companies, absolute control of the precincts. I will hereto attach a letter signed by E. L. Neelley, with a copy of the resolution passed by the Board of County Commissioners.

To further illustrate the absolute control by the companies of the officials of these counties, I wish to state that had the county commissioners desired to be fair they would have established a voting precinct at Ludlow, Las Animas County, but they required the voters at Ludlow where the Tent Colony is located to go to Hastings to cast their vote. There is hardly a chance for a fair election at Hastings and a great many of striking miners would not go to Hastings for fear of bodily injury. It might be well for me to inform you that Hastings is an incorporated town, the superintendent of the mine is the mayor of the town and the streets and alleys were never dedicated to public use, so that whenever any one not desired by the coal companies appeared on the streets of that town they are subject to arrest as trespassers, so that every known political scheme is employed by these people to perpetuate themselves in office under the control of the coal companies.

In my evidence before the Commission I touched briefly on the fact that employes of this department had been denied the right to make investigations in the closed camps in Las Animas County. I herewith submit copy of an affidavit signed by Robert Brocket and Mildred Brocket on the 10th day of January, 1914. The original affidavit I turned over to Governor Ammons upon his assurance that he would make an investigation through his office but I never received any report as to what he did in the matter. In fact that was the reception I received at his hands with any information I gave him touching upon the coal strike. I attach hereto a report of Eli M. Gross, one of the employes of this Department whom I sent to make an investigation as to the peonage in those two counties. As an illustration of the relations existing between the coal companies and General Chase I will say that in the week of January 1914, I was in Trinidad during the entire week; there was absolutely no evidence of disorder, the streets of Trinidad were as quiet as any law-abiding streets in the country, but I noticed that the militia

seemed to be bent on fomenting trouble rather than assuming an attitude of peace. On several occasions I have seen Wm. Murray, Vice-President and Gen. Mngr., of the Victor American Fuel Company, and General Chase in conversation on the side walk before the Columbia Hotel and within ten or fifteen minutes after they separated a troup of cavalry would come charging up the streets on the dead run and in several instances ride their horses on the sidewalks driving the people into the stores or off the sidewalks into the streets without any justification or excuse. After the cavalry would leave then a patrol would be put on the sidewalks four infantry with fixed bayonets, walking four abreast up the walks pushing people into the streets or into the stores. This occurred so often and with no other object in my judgment than to force the striking miners to resent their actions. Several times during the week that I was in Trinidad, troops were taken to the depot surrounding it and keeping every person back, waiting for the train to come in with strike breakers. No one was allowed to talk to these men, they were locked in their cars and switched on to their trains and dropped off to their camps. And this was all done in strict violation of the statute in this State.

As a further evidence to prove that the militia were wholly imbued with the idea that it was their duty to assist the coal companies in the strike, without reference to any law or man or God, was on the 20th of April, 1914, and that took place at Ludlow; the tent colony was shot up first and then burned at 12:15; on the 21st I left Denver for Trinidad. It was my intention to stop off at Ludlow and on the way down I found a militiaman in full uniform on the train, who knew me but I did not know him, but I found that he was an employe of the Burlew Detective Agency and a member of the State Militia. He informed me that General Chase had sent him to Ludlow with 7,500 rounds of ammunition for the coal companies not for the militia. The ammunition was unloaded at Ludlow and when I attempted to get off the train I was ordered back and not permitted to get off at all. I opened a window as many other passengers had done. The train was patrolled by 25 militiamen in full uniform and their entire conversation was boasting of having killed so many people, boasted of killing Louis Tikas, and regretted their inability to kill the Winberg boys and John Lawson. They stated in my hearing parties unknown to me but in uniform, that they had killed the "Dam red necks and had sixteen of them in one pile." Their whole conversation and attitude was one of hatred toward the striking miners, boastful of the number they had killed and desiring to kill more. Not being permitted to get off the train I went to Trinidad and I found the City in great excitement; there were no militia there but no effort was made by the thousands of men who had come to Trinidad after the burning of Ludlow to commit any violation of the law. Occasionally you would find some radical who wanted to do something to avenge the colony but through the efforts of John

Lawson, assisted by the other officials of the United Mine Workers, everything was peaceful and quiet. At this time, it being the 22nd of the month, a great many of the women and children had not been located, having been scattered over the country running away from the burning colony and taking refuge with the farmers. But a great deal of the country being under the fire of the machine guns the work of collecting these people was very hard. On the morning of the 23rd information was brought to Trinidad that there was a pit full of women and children and asking that the undertaker wagons be sent out to get the bodies. When the undertaker attempted to go to Ludlow they were fired upon and driven back by the militia notwithstanding they were driving undertaker wagons. Several railroad employes passing through Ludlow had filed a protest against dead bodies being lain in plain view of the trains so that permission was granted by Major Hamrock for the undertaking wagons to come and get the bodies and the Red Cross people would be permitted to accompany them.

John McLennan, President of District 15, United Mine Workers also secured permission of Major Hamrock to accompany the party, so two automobile loads of people, McLennan, the Red Cross, two Ministers from Trinidad went ahead. I accompanied the two drivers who took the two undertaker wagons starting for Ludlow at the same time. Our conveyances being drawn by horses we did not arrive until about an hour after the autos did. An incident occurred just before I reached Ludlow that would give you some idea of the vicious manner in which the militia conducted conditions. While east of Ludlow, a man who lived along side of the road, told me that if I attempted to go any further he was satisfied that I would be shot; that the machine guns were shooting at everything along the road, and while we were talking to this man, an auto appeared along the top of the hill and started toward Trinidad, immediately the machine guns were turned on this machine and I presume there were many hundred shots fired on it. When the machine came up to where I was the wind shield was shot off and many holes were in the top and body of the machine. The machine was owned by a man by the name of Seevers, a merchant who resides in Roswell, New Mexico. He was accompanied by his son and daughter and his daughter-in-law. After I assured him there was no further danger he started on his way to Trinidad and stopped over night at the Toltec Hotel.

I then started to go to Ludlow and no attempt was made to shoot at us. We were carrying a Red Cross Flag, and the only conveyance we had were the two undertaker wagons. When I got to the tent colony or where it had been located I went over to the pit or cellar that had been found and assisted in taking out of that hole 11 children and two women. It is my firm opinion that these women and children at least not all of them were suffocated in this place. Being under ground there was no chance

for them to be burned and some of them were burned so badly that you could not distinguish whether they were black or white unless you looked under their clothing. I feel satisfied that some of them were burned in other tents and afterwards put in this hole by the militia.

Another instance that I would like to relate; this is only my opinion, but the circumstances surrounding the case justified me in my judgment in saying that I feel there was a conspiracy to murder John McLennan, President of District 15, he having received permission to go to Ludlow from Major Hamrock, and upon his arrival he was promptly arrested and taken before Major Hamrock by a corporal or a sergeant, but Hamrock ordered his release. McLennan then went down on the site of the colony waiting for the arrival of the undertaker wagons but they were removing the bodies and he was arrested the second time and was told to stand in the middle of the road in front of the colony site, and when I arrived on the scene was standing there by himself without even a guard. It was some five minutes after I got up to the hole where the bodies were before I learned of McLennan's arrest and the whole situation was so suspicious to me that I asked one of the nurses and a couple of the women to go down and stand by McLennan in the road. It is my opinion that he was placed there for no other purpose than to have him shot from the cars on the tracks a short distance away and the report would be made that he attempted to escape after being arrested. That was what they did to Tikas and Feiler on the 20th.

The whole attitude and conversation of the militia on this occasion was one of hatred, and full of malice and profanity and everyone who in any way at all sympathized with the striking miners were characterized immediately as "Red necks" and undesirable and should be driven from the country. When I protested to some soldiers about firing on the autos I was informed that it was none of my business that had they known who was on the undertaker wagon they would have shot it up. I give these illustrations out of many many hundreds that I might enumerate had I the time and space. I trust that this Commission will be able to give to the United States the widest possible publicity of the information gained in this State and evolve some plan by which it shall not occur again. Constitutional Government does not exist in certain portions of Colorado and this condition has been brought about by the greed of the few non-resident mine officials.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN V. BRAKE,
Deputy State Labor Commissioner.

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR CALLS A SPECIAL CONVENTION

December 16, 1913, the Colorado State Federation of Labor called a Special Mass Convention of all labor unions in the State to protest against the conduct of the State Militia and certain State officers in strike matters and also to devise means of assisting the strikers Some 500 delegates representing the unions of the state responded and resolutions were adopted calling for the recall of Governor Ammons, allegations were made that the militia and others were using their influence and power to assist the operators rather than to maintain order in the state.

The Convention in a body waited upon the Governor to register their protest, Governor Ammons consenting to receive it in the House Chamber at the Capitol Building.

Charges were here made against the militia to the Govenor and he consented to the appointment of a committee to visit the strike zone and investigate This committee was given a letter of introduction to General Chase and under the governor's signature, power to visit the various camps in the strike zone. Stenographers were taken with the committee to take the evidence from witnesses verbatim, some 600 pages of manuscript were taken on the testimony of the many witnesses examined, and the committee from this testimony prepared the following report to Governor Ammons.

There is no evidence however, that the report had any effect on the conduct of the militia or state officials:

"Denver, Colorado, January 20, 1914.

"Honorable Elias M. Ammons,
Governor of the State of Colorado,
Denver, Colorado.

"Sir: Pursuant to your suggestion, President McLennan, of the State Federation of Labor, appointed a committee to investigate the charges made December 17th, 1913, by the convention of the State Federation of Labor, against the militia in the Southern Colorado coal fields. Having been appointed as that committee, the undersigned conferred with you on December 22nd, 1913, received from you a letter of introduction and instruction addressed to General Chase, and at once proceeded to Trinidad. We began taking testimony on December 23rd, and on the 24th met General Chase. We annex to this summary report 760 pages of typewritten statements of 163 witnesses examined by us. Their statements were taken stenographically. Besides this, many written statements and affidavits were consulted by us, made by those whom we did not have time to see. In this summary report we refer, in parentheses, to the pages of the testimony taken stenographically.

"It would seem from the evidence that came to us from day to day that we could have spent many weeks in taking testimony,

but we concluded that it would be well to stop for the present, as we had accumulated such an amount as to substantially sustain the charges made in the preamble to the resolutions adopted by the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

"Of the 163 witnesses examined, about one-third are not connected with the strike, nor are they members of the union. Many persons with knowledge of facts pertinent to the subject of our inquiries "preferred not" to appear and disclose these facts to the Committee, for facts derogatory to the militia were regarded by them as injurious to that great body—the "Company"—which practically controls, socially, financially and politically, the destinies of men in that part of our State. It is surprising, in the circumstances, that any persons not directly and personally interested in the strike had the moral courage to make statements before us such as were made by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Stromberg, Mr. Creste, Mr. Bolton, Mrs. Hollearin (postmistress at Ludlow), Mr. Ralston, Mr. Hendrick, Jr., Rev. Mr. Cook and the Rev. Mr. McDonald, and others. There are probably some others courageous enough to have testified had there been time and opportunity for them to meet us, and some of those who "preferred not" to go on record will doubtless appear before a committee having some authority in law and will testify with more or less reluctance.

"We understood from your letter of December 22nd, 1913 addressed to General Chase, and from our conversation with you on that day, that you expected us to interview any member of the organized militia whom we saw fit to interview, and it was our intention to get from those having direct first-hand knowledge, as participants in matters complained of, their view of the facts and their explanations or excuses; but at our first interview with General Chase he most emphatically asserted that we could not pursue this course, and that we must in all cases get the militia point of view from him. We tried to make him see that in many instances he would have no report and no knowledge of matters which reflected seriously on the militia, but this made no difference in his attitude. We spoke then to him of the Colnar case (whose story of being made to dig his own grave we had heard in Denver) as an illustration of the kind of a case into which we wished to go as deeply as possible by actually interviewing the militiamen engaged in that affair. He angrily refused to assist us in any way in seeing these men, despite your letter, and stated that we could get no information from them, but must get it from his official records. He further stated that Colnar was digging a privy vault, and he confidently asserted that this disposed of the whole matter. This incident illustrates his obtuseness. No one ever supposed that Colnar was in reality digging his own grave, but few who hear Colnar's story from his own lips can for an instant doubt that he actually believed he was digging his grave, into which he was to drop as the militiamen shot him, and that these men fully realized that they had tortured him into this belief. Of course, when the story came out they denied it to General Chase, and he in turn believes their denial because Colnar thanked them for letting him go. Colnar forgot the involuntary servitude (to which General Chase admits he was subjected), and forgot his mental anguish when he was told he was free to go to his family, and he did then actually thank his tormentors.

(See pp. 584-596.)

"That General Chase is laboring under a grave misapprehension as to his true functions in the strike district was disclosed to us during this meeting with him. He spoke of the existence of a "state of war" as justifying his total disregard of the Constitution; he referred grandly to the duties and honor of "the soldier" and to "the soldier's" patient endurance of criticism without a murmur. Some of the officers and men in other camps, having a more correct conception of their duties, are not ashamed to say that they all are simply policemen, but this assumption of General Chase and some of his immediate advisers that they are soldiers engaged in war accounts for most of the errors of the militia—errors which range all the way from pitiful, puerile blunders to the grossest atrocities. One who has never seen actual military service, and who has not otherwise informed himself of the traits of a true soldier, may easily mistake himself and his position unless he is endowed with sound judgment and common sense—when he is surrounded by martial trappings and is saluted as one whose will is paramount.

"There has been neither war, invasion nor insurrection. Much, however, has been done and is daily being done by the militia to incite striking miners to fight. Some such things are done merely from a lack of ordinary common sense, but other things are being done seemingly for no other purpose than to cause trouble. There has been as yet no such condition of affairs as would warrant the substitution of one man's will for the Constitution and laws of the State—even could such a condition ever exist. Nevertheless, "The Military District of Colorado" has been established without legal authority, which "district" has the same territorial limits as the State of Colorado, and within this "district" General Chase is dictator. So far as he is concerned, the State's Constitution and statutes are in obeyance.

"One would expect that, accompanying military magnificence so great and soldier's honor so noble, there would be found a reasonable degree of discipline and a deportment conforming somewhat to that of modern armies of civilized nations, but we had hardly reached Trinidad before we heard on all sides of the scandalous behavior of the militiamen in saloons, cafes, on the streets, and in houses of ill-repute, since their arrival nearly two months before. Three days after we began taking testimony, a belated military order was issued that "no saloon, bar, restaurant or other resort in the Trinidad district will be permitted to sell

or offer to a soldier of the National Guard of Colorado intoxicating beverages of any sort." (See General Orders No. 12, December 26, 1913.)

"The character of some of this unsoldierlike conduct is illustrated by the testimony of Rev. James McDonald (pp. 461-462) as to the "loose" women throwing their arms about militiamen on the streets of Aguilar, in broad day-light; by militiamen "rushing the can" in the town hall of Aguilar (p. 491) by drunkenness while on sentry duty (p. 611), and by their actions in saloons at many places (see, for example, pp. 81, 86, 387, 533, 362, 574, 576, 603). Drunken militiamen have frightened children; have threatened to shoot a boy of twelve; have stopped persons going about their business on the street; have insulted waitresses (see pp. 636, 742, 650, 690). Our chief concern with this sort of thing is that it shows the kind of men who form part of the organized militia, and emphasizes the lack of discipline which characterizes a large portion of the body now in the field. The conduct of many of the men can be explained only by the fact that some companies have been recruited from the very scum of humanity, and have received as members former mine guards and private detectives, who have their own special grudges against the miners. As it is unlawful for one not a member of the National Guard to wear any part of the uniform of the National Guard, the presumption is that mine guards dressed as militiamen are such; doubtless those in authority can point to a great many we have not found (see, however, for these we found, pp. 7, 210, 211, 412, 651, 698, 705).

"When citizens have protested to General Chase concerning the immoral conduct of the militia, his answer has been to call such accusations lies (see Rev. Mr. Cook, p. 112), and loftily to refer to such stories as "besmirching the soldier's uniform". Robberies and hold-ups by militiamen he disposes of in the same way; but the instances of this sort of valorous conduct are far too numerous, too varied in circumstances and scatered over too wide a territory to be so simply gotten rid of. They range from a forced loan of twenty-five cents (p. 441); or whiskey "for the Captain" (p. 239); or a compulsory gift of three dollars (296); or whiskey, gin, cigars and champagne (pp. 199, 555, 600); or a ton of coal (pp. 477, 490), to the downright robbery of $300 (p. 204), and other considerable sums of money, with watches and other small pieces of property.

(See pp. 191, 196, 201, 207, 217. 231, 293, 303, 551, 560, 569, 600).

"Whether a robber is drunk with liquor or drunk with power, the effect on the person robbed of his liberty or his property is the same. Lawlessness begets lawlessness, and when subordinates of all ranks witness the violation, by their superior officers, of great underlying laws of civil society, they will naturally gratify their own low desires and get for themselves what they can of the spoils of war.

"As one witness states in regard to the militia (p. 562); "They say 'To hell with the law'; they are the law—military law."

"Some of the testimony accompanying this report, and relating to the manner and more cruel forms of oppression, would be almost incredible were it not corroborated both directly and by circumstances and by the appearance and conduct of the witnesses; and were it not, moreover, confirmed by the commanding officer's assertion of his privilege to infringe the most fundamental and sacred rights secured to men under Anglo-American law. The arrest, for example, of Zeni, and his detention, without a charge against him, for over forty days, was sanctioned by General Chase, and there is no difference in principle between this arrest and detention and the cruel, cowardly, inquisitorial, badgering by Boughton, and the severe physical and mental tortures to which the prisoner was subjected while in prison. This case alone is enough to condemn, as utterly unfit for membership in the National Gaurd, any and all persons who had any part in it. We ask your careful reading of all of Zeni's statement (pp. 500-521). He made this statement to us on the very day of his release (Jan. 2, 1914) and you will notice that in essential matters as to his cruel treatment in jail his story is corroborated by those of King, Uhlich, Jim the Greek and Titsworth, with whom he had no opportunity of conspiring to prepare a series of lies. Besides being kept awake by third-degree methods, military prisoners were given but two miserable meals a day (pp. 57, 58, 96, 103, 246, 404, 504). At least one death, of a man leaving a widow and two small children, is directly attributable to an unwarranted arrest on no charge except that of carrying a gun, and to undue exposure to cold for twenty-five days, during which time the prisoner's bed was the cement floor of the prison (see pp. 565, 567).

"Striking miners are not alone the victim of false arrest and imprisonment. A merchant, of twenty-five years' standing, was arrested in his own doorway, because he would not "get off the street" when ordered to do so by a trooper who was driving before his horse women and children on the sidewalk of the principal street of Trinidad, on a crowded Saturday evening (see Stromberg, p. 692, also p. 418). A railroad man was arrested while performing his duty, and jailed over night (pp. 316, 317); other railroad men—a train crew—were arrested Christmas morning (pp. 169-174, 666). The railroad companies' rules and the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission are alike of no importance to the militia. They will "tear up the tracks" or "take an engine" by force if it suits them to do so (see pp. 723, 745). These cases well illustrate the puerilities of these untrained officers of the militia; but, as one of the militiamen is reported to have said, "We have to do something to scare the people" (see p. 611). One man was arrested because he would not trust a militiaman for a pint of whiskey (pp. 555, 556); another apparently because he gave some very superior whiskey to a

militiaman (pp. 239, 240) for which he was taken from Segundo to Trinidad and kept two days in jail. Another peaceable American citizen was arrested on the pretense that he was a burglar (pp. 581, 582). General Chase himself threatened the arrest of the deputy district attorneys (see 91, 93); hence it is not surprising that minor military officers have interfered with the duties of other civil officers (p. 497), and have disarmed a deputy sheriff (pp. 293-296) and a constable (p. 301), *who were not mine guards.*

Among other forms of outrages to which non-unionists have also been subjected, we direct your attention to violations of law by the militia in the matter of searches. One of the most flagrant instances of this character was the surrounding by sixteen militiamen of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Hall at Trinidad, in mid-afternoon, on December 12, and their entry into and searching of the house. Mrs. Hall, another lady and two small children were in the house at the time, and one of the children was greatly frightened. The Halls were newcomers to the neighborhood, and as all the neighbors witnessed the event, the scandal was serious. Callers at the house were turned away by the militia. A rifle that Mr. Hall had had for ten years was the fruit of this search. Mr. Hall's place of busines had been searched the week before. The only explanation for these outrages is that the commanding general had received a suggestion for this search from a business rival of Mr. Hall's who is connected with one of the coal companies, or that the general wished to show his disapproval of Mr. Hall's having as undertaker attended to the burial of two striking miners, who had had large funerals (see Mr. and Mrs. Hall's statements, (pp. 390, 413). Another instance of this sort of outrage is the searching of Mr. Warren's house (p. 323).

"The pretense that the leaders of the militia have been impartial is absurd. A villainous mine guard may walk the streets, with his hand ready on his half-concealed gun in his coat pocket, and assault a union boy at noonday—as one guard did on Sunday, January 4th, at Walsenburg, while this Committee was there—without interference from the militia, whereas a union man will be arrested and compelled by militiamen to work on a coal company ditch two days for being drunk (see pp. 453, 455), when, as a fact, drunkenness among the militia is more common than it is among the strikers. Other union men and boys have been arrested without being guilty of even drunkenness, and have been compelled by the militia to work at hauling coal or clearing snow for as long as five days (pp. 716, 718, 721, 725, 736). The thirteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution is as unknown to the militia as are other laws.

"The militia have tried to persuade strikers to go back to work, in some instances threatening and abusing them at the same time (see pp. 137, 141, 249, 250, 258, 307, 446, 447); a major offers to release an arrested union man if he will work in the mine (p. 735); mine guards have given orders to militiamen as to the arrest and release of strikers (see 242, 268, 276, 714), just as the coal company's attorney appears to have advised Chase and Boughton (p. 106) and a mine superintendent to have given orders to militiamen as to who should travel a public road (p. 749), or whether a military pass should be cancelled (p. 605); militiamen were present when a Polish ex-soldier, arriving as a strike breaker, was offered by a mine superintendent a deputy's star, a six-shooter and a rifle—"an easy job and good pay"—provided he could shoot (see pp. 225, 227).

"On December 30th one negro shot another at the Ludlow tent colony of strikers during a quarrel. Similar events occur in Denver several times a month; but here was proof that there were arms at Ludlow, so the next day the camp was surrounded by cavalry, the coal operators' rapid-fire machine gun was trained on the women and children, and the tents were searched. In the 275 tents there were found, counting old and useless guns and pistols, about fifty pieces of arms Before condemning as murderers the possessors of these arms, let the impartial General Chase explain why he has allowed shipments of arms in large quantities to be made to the mines. Why may mine superintendents equip with firearms mine guards and ex-soldiers of foreign armies and instruct them to shoot to kill? Is the constitutional right of everyone "to keep and bear arms in defense of his home, person or property" intended solely for the protection of the operators' property? Are the track, the tipple and the tank more precious than the lives and liberties of men? If so, let us no longer pretend that this is a country for free men; let us openly announce that the dictator's will is our law, and let us blow the Constitution to shreds at the mouth of the mine owners' machine gun.

"The military authorities, while professing intense fairness, have allowed the coal operators to import strike breakers, in direct violation of the state law passed in 1911 forbidding the importation of laborers into this State by means of false representation or false advertisement. It is a proven fact that the majority of workmen enticed into the mines since the inauguration of this strike have been deceived as to the existence of a strike, or rate of pay, or both. In spite of this open and flagrant violation of the plain letter and spirit of the statute, the militia have not the trains bearing these deceived workmen, barring from the vicinity of the depots all persons who might inform these poor dupes of their rights under the law, and have escorted them to the coal camps, co-operating with the coal company guards in keeping them there whether they wished to leave or not (see pp. 67, 75, 149, 219, 224, 225, 422, 522, 529, 532, 536, 758, and the affidavit of Brockett).

"Was it mine guard or militiaman who shot through the heart an unknown strike breaker, whom four militiamen carried out the day before Christmas from the Delagua mine? Was he

trying to escape with the forty-eight other deceived imported strike breakers who came out from the mine? (See pp. 659, 665 and affidavit of Mr. and Mrs. Brockett).

"The principal occupation of the militia at Trinidad has been to meet, with conspicuous display and ostentation and apparent satisfaction, trains bringing in small squads of these strike breakers, and the reason the unpleasant term "scab herder" hurts them so is because the shoe pinches. One man for saying "Howdy do, John D. Feller" was clubbed and nearly killed. "Q. What did you mean by 'John D. Feller"? What was the intention? A. Just like they say—. Q. You mean John D. Rockefeller's men? A. We mean they was high-toned, something like that; that is what I mean; I couldn't tell." (See pp. 464, 467).

"Those who have observed how in large cities in times of excitement the police will, without perceptible anger, take jibes and even insults from the crowd, might well wish that our military guardians of the peace were possessed of more real dignity and less petty pride. It may be true. and probably is so to some extent, that the militiamen's own shame at their false position arouses their anger, or makes them very sensitive. "Tinhorns," "Willies" and such expressions would not be used toward real soldiers, and of course are irritating, but the amusing thing is that privates on the streets of Trinidad referred to the militia in similar terms, while speaking to one of the members of this Committee before it was known what we were there for.

"Khaki or even gold lace and epaulets cannot make a soldier. Think of a man really fit to be Adjutant General of a state's national guard angrily shaking his fist in the face of a gray-haired widow, whose offense is—for which she was arrested—the singing of the union song while she is washing dishes of a Sunday evening in her home. which she has owned for over twenty-five years (see Mrs. Burns' statement, pp. 696, 706). Now can such a man be expected to maintain discipline? Some poor privates may be fined part pay for breaches of the peace, or jailed as common drunks and disorderlies; but have grave offenders of higher rank, like Townsend and E. K. Linderfelt, been punished? If not, is their escape due to fear, or is it due to tacit approval of their acts?

"On December 31st we called your attention, in the following telegram from Trinidad, to a specific instance of Linderfelt's cruelty which had come under our immediate notice:

"We did not expect to report to you until we had completed the taking of testimony at all camps, but in our judgment the following serious matters should be reported to you at once: Lieutenant E. K. Linderfelt, of the cavalry stationed at Berwind, last night at Ludlow brutally assaulted an inoffensive boy in the public railroad station, using the vilest language at the same time. He also assaulted and tried to provoke to violence Louie Tikas, head man of Ludlow strikers' colony, and arrested him unjustifiably. Today in the presence of one of our number he grossly abused a young man in no way connected with the strike, saying. among other things, 'I am Jesus Christ, and my men on horses are Jesus Christ, and we must be obeyed'; also making threats against the strikers in foulest language. He rages violently upon little or no provocation, and is wholly an unfit man to bear arms and command men, as he has no control over himself. We have reason to believe that it is his deliberate purpose to provoke the strikers to bloodshed. In the interest of peace and justice, we ask immediate action in his case." Signed by all the committee.

"The testimony of ten different persons (seven of whom have no connection with the miners' union) sustaining these charges may be found on the accompanying pages 333-367, inclusive. Part of Linderfelt's unreasoning rage was due to his assumption, without investigation, that a cavalryman's fall had been caused by a wire purposely stretched across the road, whereas the simple fact was that the man had driven off the road and too near a post from which dangled a wire that tripped his horse. Linderfelt was quite like some of his superiors in brutally punishing first and investigating afterwards. Has Linderfelt been dishonorably discharged?

"Every decent member of the militia who knows Louie Tikas—practically the head man of the Ludlow colony of strikers—will testify that he is an admirable man for the place he fills; that he is fair, and that he will assist the militia in every proper way in policing the neighborhood, yet it is this man whom Linderfelt tries to provoke in order that the other members of the colony will be aroused out of sympathy, and it is this man whom Linderfelt is reported to have threatened to kill on the slightest provocation (pp. 2, 153). Linderfelt's extreme anti-union zeal and his brutal conduct justify belief in the common rumor that he is a "Baldwin" detective (see further pp. 116, 122). Tikas was one of those arrested without warrant, held in prison for weeks, and discharged without any legal accusation. Others unreasonably arrested, held and discharged in the same manner are: Gonzales, 53 days (p. 682) Kind, 19 days (p. 46); Zeni, 44 days (p. 500) Thires, 22 days (p. 539); Titsworth, 12 days (p. 401); Philippi, 18 days (p. 242); Zaginis, 14 days (p. 550); Markas, 25 days (p. 567); Barrego, 5 days (p. 733), and others, like the railroad men, and the boys and men who were made to work for the militia, to whom we have before referred.

"To the foregoing instances of the militiamen's cruelties to men (which are a part only of what the testimony shows), must be added their insults and indignities to women—a few only of which have been mentioned. A young Slavic widow of nineteen, soon to become a mother, is dragged through an alley at night—a militiaman's hand over her mouth to smother her screams—till at length she faints and falls unconscious (see pp. 328, 427, 431, 433, 438). Eight or ten men seized her and a woman with her as they were getting coal in the alley, and they were thus seized

and dragged because these militiamen heard a shot in the neighborhood. Since it is a pastime of the militia to shoot their guns as playthings and discharge them indiscriminately (see, for example, pp. 147, 182, 187, 747), this incident would be ludicrous were it not so pathetically tragic. Unprotected women have been roused from sleep by militiamen attempting to enter their homes at night (pp. 708 and 739). Young girls have been grossly insulted by militiamen on the public street, and their protesting father laughed at (p. 484). A modest young wife has her baby taken from her while she is threatened with grossest abuse by the militiamen (pp. 370, 375, 310, 312). Restaurant waitresses are so insulted by militiamen that they will not wait upon them (p. 650). The arrest of Mrs. Germer by Major Townsend personally furnishes a striking illustration of the despicable methods employed to humiliate and intimidate respectable women (see p. 616). (See for other instances pp. 4, 12, 16, 19, 21, 23, 26, 113, 134, 145, 151).

On Sunday, January 4, 1914, we witnessed the deportation of "Mother" Jones as she passed through Walsenburg under military guard. A large body of union men peacefully marched to the station, led by our national flag, and sang there under the car window the Colorado union song. as a token of respect for one who has striven through a long life to better the miners' condition. We asked ourselves: "Has it come to this, that men so fear the truth that they must unlawfully imprison and silence this woman of eighty-two years?" We have heard "Mother" Jones speak; we have talked with her and know her views; she speaks emphatically against tyranny and oppression, but we have not heard from her a single word in advocacy of lawlessness. Is there need for reasons to speak against tyranny and oppression? Let the evil condition of affairs that exists—and has for years existed—in Las Animas and Huerfano Counties answer this question. Those who have not heard "Mother" Jones, who do not know her and have never talked with her, have no right to judge her by false reports circulated by the enemies of truth and justice. We ask, sir, your, solemn consideration of this question: "How much longer will workingmen continue to follow the Stars and Stripes when they repeatedly see the principles for which the Stars and Stripes have stood contemptuously disregarded by those in whose hands for a time lies might without right?

"The usurpation of authority by the military is a matter of grave moment to everyone. The force that today is directed against those whom some in their ignorance and short-sightedness regard as inferior beings may tomorrow be turned against these same superior persons and their friends.

"We all know many reputable members of the National Guard of Colorado, they can corroborate the facts we lay before you, and can tell you more. No mistaken idea of their duty should prevent their telling you the truth. They should join with all other good citizens in emphatic protests against abuses

which have disgraced not only the organized militia of the state, but the entire citizenship of the state. We believe they will do so.

"We should say in conclusion that our investigations satisfy us that there was no real need of ordering the militia into the Southern Colorado strike district, and that there is no need of retaining them there. The cruel, brutal, professional mine guards created and now maintain an appearance of need for the militia which has deceived those not actually on the ground.

For recommendations, we submit the following:

"FIRST: That the resignation of John Chase as Adjutant General of the Colorado National Guard be requested by you as Commander-in-Chief, and that if this resignation be not tendered, he be removed. Neither by temperament nor training is he fitted for this position, and the accompanying record discloses affirmative cause for his removal.

"SECOND: That Boughton, Townsend and E. K. Linderfelt be suspended immediately from duty, and that they be discharged from the organized militia as soon as possible. There are doubtless others who should be subjected to the same treatment. We have not as yet fully investigated their records.

"THIRD: That all mine guards and private detectives of the mining companies be discharged at once from the organized militia, and that only men of good character who are citizens of Colorado, or who are residents thereof and have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, be permitted to continue as members of the organized militia.

"FOURTH: That all militiamen be specially instructed to prevent workmen being taken to the mines who have been brought into the state, or who have been brought from one place in the state to another, in violation of the laws of 1911, entitled "An Act Prohibiting the Use of Deception," etc., (L. 1911, p. 486), and that they be directed to perform their duty in taking from the mines those who may have been hitherto employed and are now held in violation of the said law.

"FIFTH: That steps be taken at the earliest practicable moment to altar the law and practice regarding the election of company officers, so that they shall not be elected by members of their companies, for the present practice is subversive of proper discipline; and also that the power of enlisting recruits be taken from the commanding officers of companies and be given to a recruiting board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) JOHN R. LAWSON,
" ELI M. GROSS,
" JAMES H. BREWSTER,
" FRANK T. MINER,
" JAMES KIRWAN,
Committee."

MINER'S STATEMENT ON LUDLOW.

"Denver, Colorado, April 21, 1914.—The Ludlow Tent Colony, which was used by 1,200 Colorado striking coal miners, was burned to the ground after four men, three women and seven children were murdered.

"One hundred and fifty gunmen, in militiamen's uniform and with state equipment, have, with six machine guns, kept up a constant attack on men, women and children since daybreak Monday morning. The indications are that the mine guards intend to murder all strikers who refuse to go to work at the companies' terms.

"One boy, aged 11, was murdered by the gunmen when he ran to get a drink for his mother, who had lain in a cellar ill. Four other children, from 7 to 11 years of age were driven back by the bullets of the uniformed gunmen into the blazing tents and were burned to death.

"Gunmen guard all roads. Passengers on trains arriving here say the bodies of from fifteen to twenty men and women are lying on the prairie and in the ruins of the tent colony.

"Society women offered their services to nurse the injured men, women and children, but the proffer was refused. In all probability a score or more of women and children have been smothered or murdered in the most terrible massacre in American industrial history.

"The water supply of the tent colony was shut off early Monday morning. Women and babes were forced to lie in ditches and cellars twenty-four hours without food or water.

"The murderous guards are keeping up the attack on the striking miners, and all may be slaughtered.

"Will you, for God sake and in the name of humanity, call upon all your citizenship to demand of the President of the United States and both houses of Congress to leave Mexico alone and come into Colorado to relieve these miners, their wives and children, who are being slaughtered by the dozen by murderous mine guards.

"E. L. DOYLE
"Secretary-Treasurer, District 15, U. M. W. of A."

This appeal was telegraphed broadcast to all national and international labor union headquarters throughout the country.

OPERATORS' STATEMENT ON LUDLOW.

"Plans were carefully laid by the leaders at the tent colony to attack the detachment of less than twenty militiamen encamped about 200 yards from the colony and a small detachment encamped on Cedar Hill. The avowed purpose was to kill these soldiers preliminary to carrying out a campaign for the capture and destruction of the mines of that district. The time set was early last Monday.

"The detachment of guards was there to police the Ludlow strikers' camp and not to guard any mines. They were not in the employ of the mine owners, nor were they in any way under the control of the mine owners.

"The strikers opened fire on them without warning, and it is estimated that the number of strikers that attacked the soldiers was between 200 and 300. The testimony is conflicting as to whether the soldiers held their ground or retreated. They were reinforced by a detachment of about thirty-five militiamen who went to their aid on a signal of distress. Strikers also hastened to the aid of their men.

"The battle raged all day on the prairie and in the adjacent hills. The troops had dismantled the only machine gun retained by them and this gun was not available until late in the afternoon. With its aid the strikers were finally beaten back at dusk.

"The strikers continued firing as they retreated. The soldiers did not purposely fire into the tents. After the firing ceased they noticed that one of the tents was blazing, and soon after tents began to blaze. The soldiers ran into the colony of burning tents. It was not known to them that there was any women or children in any of the tents, and they did not believe that the strikers had exposed their women and children to danger which they had invited upon themselves.

"While the soldiers were attempting to save what property they could they heard the screams of a woman and children and saved them. It was not known until the following day that women and children were in the caves beneath the tents. The strikers made no effort to save their imprisoned families, and that they did not do so is a question for them to answer.

"The full strength of the state troops in the field after the main body was recalled consisted of 207 men, and less than sixty of them were employed at the mines. Since the attack of the miners on the soldiers last Monday the strikers to the number of 1,500, heavily armed, have marched over the hill and fired every mine they could reach, and have murdered without cause. In every instance the strikers have been the attacking party, and only they can be blamed for the loss of life that has resulted from their outbreaks.

"The owners of the coal mines have agreed months ago to every demand of the miners, excepting the demand that they practically turn the control of the mines over to the unions."

MILITARY COMMITTEE REPORTS ON LUDLOW.

The full report of this committee would cover many pages of this report, boiled down by the leading newspaper in the state, is this synopsis of it:

"The court-martial of every officer and enlisted man of the state militia who participated in the coal strikers' tent colony at Ludlow in which two women and eleven children were killed, is recommended by Major Edward J. Boughton, judge-advocate; Captain W. C. Danks and Captain Philip S. Van Cise of the Colorado national guard, comprising the military committee which conducted an investigation. In a report of its findings submitted last night (May 2, 1914), the committee lays responsibility for renewal of hostilities to the Greek strikers of the colony, but finds that after the first tent caught fire that soldiers and mine guards deliberately spread the conflagration by pouring oil upon the flames and other tents, and then looting the tents.

"The report attributes the burning of the first tent to concentrated firing upon it. It recites that Major Patrick Hamrock, when hostilities commenced, trained a machine gun on the tent colony to "test his range" and fired a volley directly into it.

"The committee holds Lieu. E. K. Linderfelt largely responsible for the antagonism which led to the tent colony burning, thru "wholly tactless treatment of mine guards and strikers".

"It found that Louis Tikas, leader of the colony, had sought to prevent a clash between the colonists and the militiamen; that Major Hamrock had brought reinforcements before the battle, and that the Greeks had precipitated the fight by firing first.

"Tikas, who later was taken prisoner after having joined the Greek fighting ranks in the battle, the committee found, had been struck so violently over the head by a rifle in the hands of Lieu. Linderfelt that the stock of the weapon had been broken. The committee found that Tikas and two other prisoners were shot.

"The committee reports that what was designated as Troop "A" was recruited from mine guards, who "come and go with strikes," are ineligible to enlistment as national guardsmen and mine employes.

"The coal operators are blamed by the committee for a large part of the riotous acts in the strike zone to their employment of "ignorant, lawless and savage south European peasants," who "have no respect for law and to whom liberty means license."

"In conclusion the committee recommends in addition to a general court-martial the establishment of a state constabulary and a further investigation by state and federal governments. Major Boughton, who wrote the report, also adds a minority recommendation in which he urges against the re-establishment of the tent colony at Ludlow."

AFFIDAVITS OF STRIKERS IN THE LUDLOW MASSACRE

AFFIDAVIT

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

Tom Romero, being first duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is Tom Romero, that on Monday, April 20th, about nine o'clock a. m., he was playing ball back of the Snodgrass store at Ludlow, with one Frank Didano, that he heard some explosions and saw some men and women running from the depot, at Ludlow, toward the tent colony; that he saw some soldiers and guards near the steel bridge and some more over near the soldier's camp, working with a machine gun; that he and Frank Didano ran for the tent colony, that right away machine gun opened fire on the tent colony and the people hid in the cellars of the tents to keep from getting killed and some ran for the arroya; that affiant ran for the arroya and took with him some women and children whom he persuaded to run the risk of the machine guns; that some people got killed running from the tents to the arroya, and other places; that the firing got so hot that no one dared to try to get back to the tents; several men had tried it and got killed; they got more machine guns and put them on a hill so they could shoot down into the arroya, and affiant then ran away, and came to Trinidad; that affiant had no gun; that there was not over fifty guns in the tent colony that affiant knows of, including shot guns; that no shooting was done by anyone from the tent colony; that the soldiers tried to kill every living thing with their machine guns.

TOM ROMERO.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April A. D. 1914.

ANGUS E. McGLASHAN,
Notary Public.

AFFIDAVIT OF VICTOR ALARID

State of Colorado, Las Animas County, ss.

Victor Alarid being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says, that on April 20th, 1914, between the hours of four and five o'clock p. m., he, with J. Ryan and Hall, a chauffeur, were returning to Trinidad from Tobasco, where they had been to get a young daughter of Ryan and bring her to Trinidad to a place of safety; that nearly in front of the Ramey Mine tipple the automobile was stopped by Lieut. E. K. Linderfelt and a number of gunmen; that Linderfelt and E. J. Welch asked Ryan where the shooting was at that time; that Linderfelt ordered all but Ryan out of the automobile and mounted in it a machine gun with ammunition, and took the gun about a half mile north, where it could command the Ludlow tent colony; that he, Alarid, helped

lift the machine gun ammunition into the automobile from a steel coal car, that while this was being done he heard Lieut. Linderfelt say to "fire at everything you see, and as soon as you get to the tents set fire to them"; that he recognized among the gunmen George Titsworth, Sr., and George Titsworth, Jr.; and that the elder Titsworth asked Linderfelt, "do you want us to set fire to the tents?" and that Linderfelt replied, "yes whenever you get to them"; that the automobile party was allowed to take its car and come to Trinidad, and that the affiant told at least one man in Trinidad that the tent colony was to be burned that night before news of the fire was brought to town.

Further affiant sayeth not.

(Signed) VICTOR ALARID.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of April, A. D. 1914.

LEON W. GRISWOLD,
Notary Public.

My commission expires September 10, 1917.

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

John Boga, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is John Boga, that he is a striking miner, that on Monday, April 20th, he was in the tent colony, that the tent colony had many American flags on flag staffs, over the tents, as well as other flags, that about nine o'clock he heard an explosion, that sounded like a cannon or dynamite, over near the soldier's tent, and affiant ran out of his tent, and immediately the soldiers and guards started shooting into the tent colony, that affiant had no gun, and ran for his life into the arroya, and stayed there until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when he saw an automobile on the road being shot at by machine gun, and affiant ran out and found it was John Lawson, trying to get to the tent colony, and rode back with him to Hoehne, and then came to Trinidad, that there was no shooting done by anyone from the tent colony ground, the few men who had guns, went away to other places, and there was no excuse to shoot into the tents.

JOHN BOGA.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April, A. D., 1914.

My commission expires on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1915.

ANGUS E. M'GLASHAN, Notary Public.

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

John Oleke of lawful age, being duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is John Oleke, that he is a resident of the Ludlow tent colony, that he is of Slavish nationality, that he went to the store, at Ludlow, which is about 200 yards from the tent colony, on Monday morning, April 20th, A. D., 1914, to buy some things from the store, that about nine o'clock he came back to his tent which is No. 120, and in a moment or two he heard a big shot over near the soldiers' camp, he came out of his tent, and heard another big shot, pretty soon shooting from soldiers' camp and from all over that way started by men shooting toward the tent colony; affiant got scared and tried to get some Slavish women and children to leave the tents and hide in the arroya, or run away, that affiant had one gun, and there were few guns in the tents, that he did succeed in getting three women and several children down in the creek, but was all the time shot at by rifles and machine guns, that the soldiers and guards shot thousands and thousands of shots through the tents, that men who tried to get women out of tent, got killed, that they holler for women to come down in the creek, but they were afraid and affiant thinks that they would all have been killed had they tried to cross the open space from the tents to the arroya, if the tents had not been burned, the women and children who hid in the holes under the tents, might have been all right, unless the explosive bullets hit near them; affiant could not do anything, so he ran away to a ranch, and came to Trinidad, where he has been since.

JOHN OLEKE.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April, A. D., 1914.

My commission expires on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1915.

ANGUS E. M'GLASHAN, Notary Public.

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

Frank Didano, being first duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is Frank Didano, that on Monday, April 20th, he was playing baseball on the grounds back of the Snodgrass store with one Tom Romero, that he heard some explosions, about nine a. m., and saw five or six men and some women running from the depot at Ludlow, to the tent colony; that he looked over and saw some soldiers near the steel bridge, and some more near the soldiers' tents, dragging out a machine gun, and heard some more explosions and started to run with his companion, to the tent colony; that the machine guns opened fire on the tent colony at once, and affiant ran for his life to the arroya; that one Frank Rubino, ran with affiant and was struck by an explosive bullet, and killed; that affiant hid in the arroya until about four-thirty, and then ran away; affiant saw the train from Trinidad bring

more machine guns, and guards; that the firing of the machine guns was awful, they fired thousands and thousands of shots; that affiant had no gun, there were a few guns in the tent colony; affiant does not think there were more than fifty, including shot guns and all; that affiant's tent No. 18, had a big American Flag on it, and an Italian flag underneath the American flag; that at least 40 or 50 tents in the tent colony had American flags, and flags of all nations on them, in all cases the American flag on the poles above the other flags, many women and children were in the tents, but were afraid to crawl out of the shallow pits under the tents, and several men were killed trying to get to them; that they put a machine gun on top of a hill and commenced shooting down into the arroya, where affiant was hid, together with some other people, women and children, and affiant ran away and came to Trinidad, the soldiers and mine guards tried to kill everybody, anything they saw move, even a dog they shot at.

FRANK DIDANO.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, A. D., 1914.

My commission expires on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1915.

ANGUS E. M'GLASHAN, Notary Public.

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

Joe F. Dominiski, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is Joe F. Dominiski, that he is 31 years of age, and on the 19th and 20th of April, A. D., 1914, he resided at the Ludlow tent colony; that about nine o'clock Monday morning, April 20th, affiant heard several heavy explosions about three minutes apart, over near the military camp, which sounded like cannon shots or signals of some kind; that immediately thereafter two machine guns started firing into the tent colony; that no warning whatever was given, that at that time about four hundred men, about two hundred women, and three or four hundred children, were in the tent colony, that there were several American flags on the tents besides a number of Italian and other flags; that the doctor's tent had the Red Cross on it; that no warning whatever was given to get the women and children out of the tent colony, that a number of women tried to get themselves and their children out of the tents to a place of safety, but were shot at by a rifle and machine gun fire, and driven back into the tents, and hid in the shallow pits beneath the tents, a number of them tried to run to the pump house, but were shot at, and driven back; that affiant was in the office tent telephoning to Trinidad for help and the firing got so hot that affiant lay down on the ground and dug a hole, and laid in with the desk phone, while the bullets whistled through the tent, and all around him, that

the tent was shot so full of holes, that affiant does not believe there was an inch of space anywhere in it, that did not have a bullet hole, every living thing that moved or showed up, was shot at, there was absolutely no chance for anyone to leave the tents without being shot, or to come to the tents without being shot; that a Mrs. Jolly had a red cross on her arm, and was trying to aid the wounded, and was shot at by a machine gunfire, and had to lay down in a pit near affiant to keep from getting killed; that not a shot was fired by anyone from the tent colony, or near the tents, what few guns the men had, had been taken away by the men who had them, and they were out on the prairie, and other places, away from the tent colony; that the machine gunfire sounded like fifteen or twenty big bunches of fire crackers going off at once; that about six-thirty p. m., a C. & S. E. train of steel cars backed down near the military camp and more machine guns under cover of the train, were brought up and opened fire on the tent colony, at least five machine guns were in operation; about seven p. m. affiant smelled cloth burning, and saw four or five tents near the blacksmith shop on fire; that a bunch of men who were hid in the arroya started to put the fire out and they turned the machine gun fire on them, and drove them back, killing and wounding some of them; they operated the machine gun like a hose, swinging them back and forth, in a wide swath, then raising them and struck the tents and the ground; that they shot at affiant's wife as she ran to a hole in the ground; that Louis Tikas went and gave himself up to the militia and asked the militia to quit shooting, and let them put out the fire, and save the women and children; he never came back; that the tents were far enough apart that they would not have all burned unless fire was deliberately set to some of them.

JOE F. DOMINISKI.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23d day of April, A. D., 1914.

My commission expires on the 18th day of July A. D., 1915.

ANGUS E. M'GLASHAN, Notary Public.

State of Colorado, County of Las Animas, ss.

Dave W. Stewart, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, upon oath doth depose and say:

That his name is Dave W. Stewart, that he resides on a homestead, with his brother, near Forbes, that on Sunday, April 19th, affiant went to Ludlow to play ball with the striking miners, at the tent colony, and stayed over night; that the next morning about nine o'clock he was in the Snodgrass store, about 200 yards from the tent colony, when affiant heard some heavy explosions, and rifle firing started from the direction of the militia tents, and other places in that direction, that there were ten other men, in the store and the bullets were striking the building and they

stayed inside all day; they did not dare to go out, both steel jacket bullets and explosive bullets were used, which blew up when they struck anything with a sharp report, a lot of the bullets struck the rock building next door and exploded, the first thing the guards and militia did was to turn the machine guns on the tent colony, and work them back and forth in a wide swath, including the store building; that affiant saw 25 or 30 mine guards, part of them in uniform, and part of them in civilian clothing, shooting at the tent colony, and every living thing in sight, from behind railroad cars on the C. & S. tracks near the depot at Ludlow, that about six-thirty p. m., affiant saw five or six tents burning near the road crossing, and then the machine gun fire increased, and so many bullets came through the building, that the men went down cellar in the store, and hid, and stayed there until the next morning; that the firing continued until about three o'clock in the morning, as near as affiant could judge; that by that time the militia and the mine guards had driven the strikers miles back from the burning tent colony, and affiant heard several heavy explosions over at the burned tent colony, like dynamite, that about this time affiant heard the mine guards and militia breaking into the store and they hid themselves securely in the cellar; that affiant was unarmed, and not a shot was fired from the store building, there was only one rifle in the store; that the mine guards and militia broke into the store, smashed everything, broke open the cash register and took everything they wanted; next morning about six-fifteen a. m. affiant came out of the cellar and with several others, was immediately seized by the militia, and threatened with death, that the depot agent at Ludlow told Major Hamrock that affiant did not live in the tent colony, and to let him go; that Major Hamrock ordered affiant's release and Linderfelt told affiant to get out of the country, and never come back, or he would get killed; and that they would kill him; that the women and children had no chance to get out of the tent colony before the shooting began.

DAVE W. STEWART,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April, A. D., 1914.

My commission expires on the 18th day of July, A. D., 1915.

ANGUS E. McGLASHAN,
Notary Public.

LUDLOW WOMEN'S PEACE COMMITTEE REPORT

May 7, 1914.

Hon. Elias M. Ammons, Governor:

Sir: The Undersigned Committee, appointed by the Woman's Peace Association and duly commissioned by you, has returned from Ludlow and submits the following report:

Our investigations comprised interviews with militia officers and men, strike leaders and strikers and with the district attorney and various citizens of Las Animas county, and we beg to supplement this report with affidavits herewith attached.

WHATEVER FEELING WE MAY HAVE HAD THAT ACCOUNTS OF THE MINE WAR HAD BEEN EXAGGERATED WERE SOON DISPELLED. WE DECLARE TO YOU THAT THE HALF HAS NOT BEEN TOLD, AND INSIST THAT ANY FULL AND TRUE RELATION OF ACTUAL EVENTS MUST EXPECT TO SUFFER BY REASON OF THEIR VERY INCREDIBILITY.

THERE IS LITTLE USE IN RECOUNTING THE DETAILS OF THE LUDLOW MASSACRE. SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT WE PLACE THE ENTIRE BLAME FOR THIS HORROR ON THE IMPORTED ASSASSINS WHO MASQUERADED AS SONS OF COLORADO IN THE UNIFORM OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

ATTACK DELIBERATELY PLANNED

There is no question in our minds but that the attack on the tent colony was planned with care and executed in cold blood. No sooner was the main body of the militia withdrawn from the strike district than a new company was hastily formed out of the mine guards, mine employes, itinerant gunmen and slum sweepings. Known as Troop A, this officerless, un-uniformed detachment, together with the desperadoes under the command of Linderfelt in company B. formed attacking force.

The three machine guns were planted in position prior to Monday morning. We were unable to discover that a single gun was fired prior to the explosion of the three bombs that Major Hamrock admitted to be his own signal for the battle to begin. The utter unpreparedness of the strikers for fighting is demonstrated by the fact that many of the women and children were still in bed and were compelled to flee for their lives, half dressed.

RANGE OF GUNS TESTED

We also found that Major Hamrock tested the range of his machine guns by firing into the first line of tents, and that later in the engagement soldiers soaked paper in oil and used these torches to spread the conflagration.

Wholesale looting followed the massacre, and one of the pictures painted for us by homeless women was that of the soldiers carrying trunks to the station, dancing with stolen blankets about their heads to the music of a stolen accordion and grabbing here and there in the tents for valuables. In support of these assertions we direct your attention specifically to the affidavits of Mrs. Pedregon, Mrs. Bertoloti and Mrs. Chavez, whose savings and household goods were taken, and to that of Mrs. Ed Toner, which tells how a soldier lighted a broom soaked in oil and set fire to the tent in which she huddled with her five children.

FIFTY OF THESE HUNTED WOMEN, WE BEG TO STATE, WERE ABOUT TO BECOME MOTHERS, AND ONE UNFORTUNATE ACTUALLY GAVE BIRTH TO HER BABY WHILE TRYING TO ESCAPE THE HAIL OF BULLETS FROM HAMROCK'S MACHINE GUNS. MANY RAN EIGHT OR TEN MILES IN THEIR MAD TERROR, AND OTHERS HUDDLED IN WELLS AND HOLES FOR EIGHTEEN HOURS WITHOUT FOOD.

DISAGREE WITH COMMITTEE

In many instances we are compelled to disagree absolutely with your military committee. Their report states that the Greeks ruled the colony, while we assert that no nationality had a dominant voice the twenty-six races living and acting in a spirit of fraternity remarkable to behold. That Louis Tikas was the recognized leader of the colony was not due to the fact of his being a Greek, but to his ability and the love and confidence he inspired. At this point we cannot too strongly condemn the circumstances of his death.

No doubt remains in our minds that Tikas and Fyler, the two leaders were murdered while in the custody of soldiers, and that the Greek was deliberately clubbed by Lieutenant Linderfelt while standing helpless and unarmed. Not in the annals of civilized warfare is there record of anything more inhuman than the coldblooded killing of these two prisoners.

We must also disagree with the military committee in the matter of the death of Frankie Snyder. According to the report, the father of the boy told them that Frankie was killed while facing the arroya, meaning that the strikers had shot him; also that the elder Snyder told them that the Greeks planned the battle in advance, and that they were to blame for the entire trouble.

SHOT CARING FOR CHILD

Talking face to face with us, and signing an affidavit, Snyder declared that Frankie had been shot down by the soldiers while cradling his little sister in his arms.

He also charged the militia with firing the first shot, insisting that the attack was unexpected, and his bitterness was extreme in telling how the militia dashed into the tent where the dead boy lay and called the weeping mother unprintable names.

(Refer you to William Snyder's testimony).

We cannot believe that Snyder ever told the military committee any such tales as they print, and if he did so, it must have been under the same compulsion that induced one striker to dig what he thought to be his own grave.

We disagree also with the brutal and contemptuous language in which Messrs. Boughton, Danks and Van Cise dismiss the strikers as "ignorant, lawless and savage south European peasants." This is the judgment of men who have never known what it is to work, whose activities are entirely, standard of comparison than the rich and the idle.

DECENT COMMUNITY

We declare to you that the Ludlow tent colony, from what we learned, was a community of decent people, passionately proud of their little tents, domestic to the last degree, generous and loving in their dealings with one another, and, altogether, evincing in every relation of life a brotherhood that shames many a Christian American.

There is no question in our minds that Colorado has in them the making of a virile, intelligent citizenship, and it is in this connection that we want to point out to you how absolutely the state has failed in its duty to these foreigners who have been brought into our midst for assimilation.

There is no question that the coal companies have violated every law on the statute books for the protection of their employes. From the commencement of their residence in this land of the free, these people from other lands have been made the victims of unbearable oppressions.

HERDED LIKE CATTLE

Herded like cattle, cheated on the weight of coal they produced, the victims of extortion at every turn, and unprotected by proper safety appliances and improvements, they were given small conception of the justice that is the keystone in our national arch. Their sole contact with the spirit of citizenship was during elections when they were driven to the polls by superintendents and voted like sheep. Nor when the militia came into the district, at your command, was the situation bettered in the slightest degree. We talked with any number of women who told us that they welcomed the soldiery at first, feeling that they came to restore peace and promote justice. But when they saw among the troops the very mine guards, detectives and gunmen that had been persecuting them, and when these men commenced to beat, insult, abuse and arrest them, their welcome turned to hatred.

SPIRIT OF HATRED PREVAILS

Even the children are imbibing a spirit of hatred and bitterness that will be detrimental to their growth as desirable citizens. We insist that these foreigners learn to love the flag, yet when the union women of Trinidad took $300 of their saved pennies and bought the Stars and Stripes to fly over a parade, they were ridden down by the soldiery and the national colors trampled in the dust.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE GIVEN SABER SCARS THAT THEY WILL CARRY TO THE GRAVE. A 16-year-old GIRL WAS KICKED IN THE BREAST BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER, AND OTHERS WERE MAIMED BY HAVING GUN BUTTS DROPPED ON THEIR FEET.

We could wish to have pages to recite the tortures and injustices to which the men, women and children of the strikers were subjected. Many were arrested without warrant or apparent reason, thrown into jail and actually forgotten as far as any hearing was concerned. The following case may be cited as typical:

FOOD THROWN AT WOMAN

Mrs. May M. Thomas, a frail little Welsh woman, and the mother of two children, was arrested on the streets of Trinidad, subjected to abuse and insult, and confined for three weeks in a vermin ridden cell. Food was thrown to her as though she had been a beast. Her letters of appeal went unanswered and she was released at last without one word of explanation or apology.

It is hardly necessary to recount the experiences of Mother Jones. Regardless of what one may think of her opinions or her utterances, surely humanity must sicken at the imprisonment of this old women of 82 years in a rat-infested basement, held on no charge whatever and denied the right to see friends or counsel, and all this time guarded by four stalwart troopers.

NO CONCEPTION OF DUTY

Try as we could, we failed to find that the coal companies had the slightest conception of their duty to these aliens for whose presence in the state they are solely responsible. Out of their vicious insistence upon profits alone, they disregarded the fact that these people and their children constituted a problem in citizenship that must be solved if our social structure is to endure. They have taught hate and violence, prevented understanding and education, all to the result that the people of Colorado are now confronting a danger that can only be averted by our utmost justice and wisest statesmanship.

We are glad indeed to be able to report that the real sons of Colorado in the militia seem to have played small part in this reign of terror. The brutalities complained of were inflicted al-

most entirely by the mine guards and hired thugs rushed into the militia by the coal companies many of them still remaining on the company payrolls.

The attitude of these creatures was not the least repulsive features of our investigation. Many of those with whom we talked actually viewed the Ludlow massacre as "fun".

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

In view of all these things, we beg to make the following recommendations:

First: That you order an instant investigation of all happenings connected with the presence of the militia in the strike district, to the end that a distinction may be established between rightful exercise of individuals, turning latter cases over to the civil authorities for prompt prosecution. The eyes of the world are upon us, and the honor of Colorado demands that the state refuse to bear the odium of atrocities committed by imported Hessians.

Second: That the extra session make no provision for the payment of the indebtedness incurred by the militia until the military rolls have been purged of the Rockefeller gunmen and thugs and until an auditing committee has made a report that will permit the people to decide between just obligations and fraudulent claims.

It is the right of Colorado to have a distinction established between the bona fide, law-loving members of our national guard and the desperadoes sneaked into it by the companies.

Withdraw Constabulary Bill.

Third: That you withdraw your request for a state constabulary as such an organization could not help becoming a powerful adjunct to the labor-crushing despotism of the coal companies.

Fourth: That you exercise your police power and take over the mines for operation by the state, pending an agreement between the strikers and the operators. Had this been done in the first place, Colorado would not now be burdened with debt and unmerited shame.

Fifth: That you lend your aid to the movement in favor of a constitutional amendment allowing the state to develop its own natural resources, so that we may be freed from the menace of such absentee landlords as Rockefeller, whose only interest in our affairs is the money that his overseers may mint from the sweat of wage slaves.

TIME FOR EQUAL JUSTICE

It is our opinion, sir, that the time has come for some enunciation of the great truth that the rights of society are paramount and that no individual, group, corporation or class shall be per-

mitted to advance its own interests at the expense of the general welfare. Strikes and lockouts are alike antagonistic to public peace and prosperity.

The public must stretch out its hand, still all strife and adjust disputes in the spirit of equal justice that takes no account of race, circumstances or creed. The people—third party to every industrial disputes—must assert their incontrovertible claims to act as arbiter.

President Wilson expects you "to draw the attention of the legislature to the imperative necessity of immediate consideration of the whole situation, and secure as prompt action as is possible in the premises."

What will you do? Respectfully submitted.

ALMA V. LAFFERTY,
EVANGELINE HEARTZ,
Committee.

Mrs. Lafferty is an ex-member of the Colorado Legislature and Mrs. Heartz was re-elected at the November 1914 election.

DENVER MINISTERS' REPORT ON THE STRIKE

"To The Denver Ministerial Alliance:

"Your commission appointed Monday, April 27, (1914) to investigate the Colorado strike situation, was instructed by you to ascertain information, recommend action and represent you before this special session of the legislature, which will convene today. We submit herewith a report of our work to date:

"In view of the condition of hostility existing in the coal fields, and the intense and inevitable partisan feeling that has been aroused among the citizens of the state by the prolonged failure of the operators and miners to reach an agreement, and the disastrous violence accompanying that failure, we have thought it inexpedient to attempt at this time an investigation of the merits of the original issues between the operators and the miners.

"Hence your commission has not held sessions for the purpose of hearing testimony upon those issues, nor have we attempted to place the responsibility for the more recent acts of violence. We have felt that our first task was to lend assistance as we could in restoring peace and prevent the deplorable destruction of life and property.

"We accordingly sent a telegram to President Wilson, asking him to comply with the request of Governor Ammons for the Federal Troops to be sent to Colorado. That, as you know, has been done and the more flagrant violence has ceased.

"The legislature will convene in special session today to provide funds for the payment of the state militia, and to consider certain further legislation against the recurrence of further

disturbances. We are persuaded that this special session confronts most critical conditions, and that our efforts can be directed most wisely towards securing legislation that will provide permanent industrial peace.

"The Colorado situation is an incident in the general industrial adjustment. The elements entering into it are so many and of such a nature that we do not believe that they can be dispassionately and righteously legislated upon in the stress of the present tense feeling of our citizens without great caution, else such legislation will be partisan and unjust.

"We believe that legislation should be enacted placing the responsibility for the protection of life and property on the state and providing adequate constabulary for the same. It is a reflection on the state and a provocation to violence for corporations, individuals, or groups of individuals to assume the prerogatives of police.

"Likewise effective legislation should be provided against the incentive to riot and disturbance and provision made for the punishment of the same. It is the function of the state to protect property and to guarantee every individual and group of individuals their inherent and constitutional rights.

"If our statutes do not adequately provide for the placing of this responsibility upon the state with equipment for its enforcement the present legislature should make such provision.

"It should be made a crime against the state for any corporations, individuals or group of individuals, operators or miners, to assume by assembling arms that the state will not provide such protection. Any assumption of the powers of police by any but that legally constituted constabulary is of the nature of revolt against the constituted authority and is conducive to riot, hence provision should be made to prevent the same.

"We recommend for consideration, at least as a temporary expedient, by the operators and miners what is known as "the preferential shop system," which affords certain advantages to union labor, but which does not impose the closed shop policy. This would provide for the present emergency until the industrial commission can report and more comprehensive legislation can be enacted. Any differences arising during the interim pending such legislation could be referred for adjustment to the industrial commission.

"Resolved, That we record ourselves as absolutely opposed to all use of arms or other force in the settlement of industrial disputes; that we condemn all such use except for defense of person or property under actual attack; and condemn those who have misused their positions of leadership to incite violence; that we stand for the principles asserted by the federal council of Protestant churches of this country that labor should be given the entire freedom to organize, and that conciliation and arbitration be the means used in settlement of industrial disputes;

that we stand for the principle of collective bargaining and the right to organize and select officers or delegates to represent workers in making arrangements with employers.

"GEORGE B. VAN ARSDALL,
"C. G. WILLIAMS,
"DEAN H. MARTYN HART,
"C. P. ECKLAND,
"JOEL HARPER,
"O. W. FIFER."

TRUCE DECLARED AFTER MUCH FIGHTING ON APRIL 24, 1914.

E. L. Doyle, secretary District 15, United Mine Workers of America, sent the following telegram to all the labor leaders in the various coal camps in the state:

"I have called you to state that it is the advice of our counsel and myself that all hostilities now raging in this state, cease for the time being, and where no hostilities exist use all your influence to prevent further trouble starting.

"This is done with the understanding that Lieutenant Governor Fitzgarrald, now acting governor, has, as commander-in-chief of the state military forces, ordered General Chase and his army to remain stationed at Ludlow, Colo., and refrain from marching upon or attacking any one in the state.

"A meeting is to be held this evening upon the arrival of Governor Ammons from the East which will be attended at least by Lieutenant Governor Fitzgarrald, Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for the mine workers and Chief Justice Musser of the Supreme Court where an effort will be made to secure justice to the outraged people of Colorado and put an end to the conditions now existing.

"Do not surrender your arms that you need so badly for the protection of yourselves and families."

THE STRIKERS ORDERED TO LAY DOWN THEIR GUNS.

On April 29th, 1914, John R. Lawson, national board member of the United Mine Workers and leader of the Colorado strike, for all strikers in the field to respect the authority of the government troops and to lay down their arms as soon as the United States troops arrive in the strike district.

"There will be no resistance to the federal troops on the part of the miners," declared Lawson.

Lawson said that the miners would at once proceed to reestablish their tent colonies at Ludlow, Forbes and wherever they felt it was desirable. They have rented ground at these places for a year and they are the homes of the miners' families.

If the federal troops do not permit the colonies to be reestablished there will be an immediate protest to President Wilson. Lawson asserts that the families have the same right to live peaceably in these tent colonies just as other tent colonies are permitted throughout the state.

Lawson said that the men would demand that they be permitted free access to all of the towns and cities where coal camps are established, that they be permitted to talk to strikebreakers, if they see fit, and that they be permitted the same sort of freedom in their tent colonies as is given in other organized communities.

It was stated after a conference between Lawson and President McLennan that a demand would be made that the gunmen be taken away from the mines and disarmed and a protest will be made if Governor Ammons seeks to continue the state guard in any of the camps, no matter how remote.

The leaders of the miners do not feel that the wording of the president's proclamation in any wise prevents the colonies from being established just as they were before the Ludlow battle, and that the words "disperse and go to their homes" means that they are to quietly remain in their tents. This, they say, the men will do unless again harassed by mine guards.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION

Whereas, It is provided by the constitution of the United States that the United States shall protect every state in this Union, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence; and,

Whereas, The governor of the state of Colorado has represented that domestic violence exists in said state, which the authorities of said state are unable to suppress; and has represented that it is impossible to convene the legislature of the state in time to meet the present emergency; and.

Whereas, the laws of the United States require that in all cases of insurrection in any state, or of obstruction to the laws thereof, whenever in the judgment of the president it becomes necessary to use the military forces to suppress such insurrection to the laws, he shall forthwith by proclamation command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time,

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens of the United States and all persons within the territory and jurisdiction of the United State against aiding, countenancing, abetting or taking part in such unlawful proceedings; and I do hereby warn all persons en-

gaged or connected with said domestic violence and obstruction of the laws to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 30th day of April instant.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be fixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1914, and of the independence of the United States of America, the 138th.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the president: WILLIAM J. BRYAN, Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSAL FOR STRIKE SETTLEMENT

Under date of September 5th, 1914 President Wilson submitted to the Miners and Operators the following proposition as a strike settlement:

Following is the letter which was addressed to the International Officers:

"I feel justified in addressing you with regard to the present strike situation in Colorado because it has lasted so long, has gone through so many serious stages, and is fraught with so many possibilities that it has become of national importance.

"As you know Federal Troops have been in the state, for the purpose of maintaining order now for a long time. I have been hoping every day during that time that some light would come out of the perplexities of the situation, some indication that the mine operators and the miners who are now on strike were willing to consider proposals of accommodation and settlement, but no such indications reached me and I am now obliged to determine whether I am justified in using the army of the United States indefinitely for police purposes.

"Many things may come out of this situation if it is not handled with public spirit with a sincere desire to safeguard the public as well as all others concerned, perhaps the most serious of them all, the feeling which is being generated, and the impression of the public that no one is willing to act, no one is willing to yield anything, no one willing to even consider terms of accommodation.

"As you know, two representatives of the government of the United States have been actively engaged in investigating the whole situation and in trying to reach a dispassionate conclusion as to what it is possible to do in justice to both sides, not only, but also for the interests of the public.

"The result of their investigations and of their very thoughtful consideration in the matter, has been the drafting of the enclosed "tentative basis for the adjustment" of the strike. I recommend it to you for your most serious consideration. I hope

you will consider it as if you were acting for the whole country, and I beg that you will regard it as urged upon your acceptance by myself with very deep earnestness. This is a time, I am sure you will feel, when everything should be done that is possible for men to do, to see that all ontoward and threatening circumstances of every sort are taken out of the life of the people of the United States.

Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON."

Following is the proposition:

Whereas, Industrial conflict in the coal mining fields of Colorado has disrupted the peace of those sections of the state to the extent that a state of war has practically existed for some time and

Whereas, temporary peace is maintained by the presence of the Federal Troops,

Therefore, there should be established a three year truce, subject to:

1. The enforcement of the mining and labor laws of the state.

2. That all striking miners that have not been found guilty of violation of law, shall be given employment by the employer they formerly worked for, and where the place of the employe has been filled he shall be given employment as a miner at the same or other mines of the Company.

3. Intimidation of union or non-union men strictly prohibited.

4. Current scale of wages, rules and regulations for each mine to be printed and posted.

5. Each mine to have a grievance committee to be selected by majority ballot at a meeting called for the purpose in which all employes (except officials of the company) have a right to participate.

Members of said committee must be employed at least six months at the individual mine before being eligible.

Married men to be in the majority on each committee.

Grievances to be first taken up individually with the proper officer of the company. Failing adjustment they can refer to their local grievance committee for further consideration with the mine officials, still failing agreement, the matter shall be submitted to a committee composed of three men to be appointed by the President of the United States and which shall be representative of each side, with the third member to act as umpire, whenever necessary. This commission shall during the three years' truce, serve as adjuster or referees in all disputes (whether individual or collective), affecting wages, working and social conditions.

Said commission shall devote primarily all the necessary time to the consideration and adjustment of such disputes.

6. It is understood as a condition of the creation of this said commission that during the life of the truce—

(A) The claim for contractual relations is to be waived, but this shall not prevent the voluntary agreement between any employer and their employes during the life of this truce.

(B) No mine guard to be employed, but this does not preclude the employment of necessary watchmen.

(C) In the establishment of the truce the presence of the Federal or State troops should become unnecessary.

(D) There shall be no picketing, parading, colonizing or mass campaigning by representatives of any labor organization of miners that are parties to this truce, which will interfere with the working operations of any mine during the said period of three years.

(E) During said truce the decisions of the commission in cases submitted shall be final and binding on employers and employes.

(F) There shall be no suspension of work pending the investigation and reaching a decision of any dispute.

(G) The suspension of a mine over six consecutive days by the company may be authorized for a cause satisfactory to the commission, but not pending any dispute.

(H) Wilful violations of any of these conditions will be subject to such penalty as may be imposed by the commission.

On account of the mutual benefits derived from the truce, employers and employes shall each pay one-half of the expense of the commission.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMISSIONERS OF CONCILIATION.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED BY THE MINERS AND REJECTED BY THE OPERATORS

OPERATORS' REFUSAL

Under date of September 18, 1914, the coal operators by Mr. J. F. Welborn, President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, replied to President Wilson declining to accept his proposal, in a lengthy letter to the president he stated these among other reasons for his declination:

"FIRST—Before this agitation began our employes had not manifested dissatisfaction with their conditions, and had not asked us to change them.

"SECOND—The breach was instigated by an organization financed and controlled outside of this state, and of which but few of our employes were members. A careful inquiry at the most critical stage of the agitation a year ago disclosed almost unanimous opposition on the part of our men to the proposed cessation of work.

"THIRD—Only a fraction of our men responded to the call to lay down their tools, many of those then took them up almost immediately, and today our production of coal is over 70 per cent of the usual output, and fully 90 per cent of the demands of the trade.

Then follows a recital of the grievances of the operators similar to other communications of the operators to be found in this report and the statement that "The particular plan of a grievance commission which Messrs. Davies and Farley propose, while desirable in purpose, is not, as we see it, applicable in essential details to our condition. For example, the proposal that mines should not be closed down more than six consecutive days except by permission of the proposed commission would make us dependant upon the views of the commission rather than upon our knowledge of mercantile conditions."

"The proposal that the commission assess penalties for violation of any feature of the scheme is not equitable Penalties might be imposed on operators, but obviously no penalties could be enforced against the miners. They would be free, without practical recourse, to reject any decision of the commission," etc.

MINERS' ACCEPTANCE

The policy committee of the United Mine Workers, upon the receipt of President Wilson's proposal, called a convention to meet in Trinidad, September 15, 1914, to consider and make answer to it, at this convention it was voted to accept the proposition for settlement of the strike as proposed by the president of the United States, subject to a referendum vote of all the men on strike and members of the organization. The membership voted to accept the proposition and a Convention was called for December 7, 1914, to meet at Denver, this convention was attended by Mr. Hywel Davies and Mr. W. R. Farley, commissioners appointed by President Wilson to try and settle the strike, as representatives of the president of the United States.

A "Policy Committee" of seven was appointed at this convention to consider the proposition of calling off the strike, their report which was unanimously adopted by the 200 delegates present follows:

"To the Officers and Delegates to the Special Convention of District Fifteen, United Mine Workers of America, Greeting:

"We your committee on policy, approve and ratify the action of the international executive board in regard to the Colorado strike.

"We also recommend that if after investigation by the authorized representatives of the organization it is found that a striker has been blacklisted because of his activity in the strike, that he be rendered assistance by the organization.

"We also recommend that we extend the best legal aid to our striking brothers who have been or may be falsely accused of crime on account of their activity in the strike, and make every effort to secure their acquittal and release.

"We also recommend that the international and district representatives of the organization be empowered to carry out the understanding had with the independent operators in regard to the Trinidad wage scale. This understanding was to the effect that if we could not force the big companies to pay the advance we demanded that we would not expect the small companies that have recognized our union to pay the same.

"In conclusion we wish to express confidence in the international organization of the United Mine Workers of America for their very generous and loyal support of our strike, and we wish to commend the international officials and district officials who have worked so loyally and zealously for our cause.

"We further advise that Thursday, December 10th, (1914) the strike be officially terminated on the basis submitted in the resolution adopted by the international executive board and that all strikers apply for their former positions in the mines on that day.

"We also recommend that the effort to thoroughly organize the state of Colorado be continued and that every mine worker in the state be advised of his right to belong to the union as provided by the laws of the State of Colorado."

PRESIDENT WILSON APPOINTS PEACE COMMISSION

Hon. Seth Low, former mayor of New York City and now President of the National Civic Federation and head of Columbia University, chairman.

Patrick Gilday, of Clearfield, Pennsylvania, president Pennsylvania District No. 2, United Mine Workers.

Charles W. Mills, of Philadelphia, manufacturer and former resident of Denver.

President Wilson issued the following statement appointing the above Peace Commission:

"The strike of the miners in Colorado, which has now lasted for twelve months, has attracted the attention of the whole country and has been accompanied by many distressing and tragical circumstances. The mediation of the government of the United States was offered early in the struggle, but the operators of the mines were unwilling to avail themselves of it or to act upon the suggestions made in the interest of peace by representatives of the department of labor authorized by statute to serve in such cases. It became necessary to send federal troops to the district affected by the strike in order to preserve the peace, but their presence could of itself accomplish nothing affirmative.

"After long waiting, therefore, and the disappointment of many hopes of accommodation, I ventured after taking counsel with representatives of the government who had been on the field and made themselves thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case, to propose a plan of temporary settlement to be put into operation for a period of three years and to afford means of amicable consultation and adjustment between the mine operators and their employes, pending agreement on such terms and arrangements as might be made the basis for permanently satisfactory relations between them.

"The plan seemed to me obviously fair and sensible. The striking miners promptly accepted it; but the mine operators rejected it, saying in response to my earnest appeal that they objected to its essential features, namely, the proposed arrangements by which the miners might state their grievances through a committee and by which differences might be settled by reference to a commission appointed by the President of the United States. I think the country regretted their decision and was disappointed that they should have taken so uncompromising a position. I have waited and hoped for a change in their attitude, but now fear that there will be none. And yet I do not feel that I am at liberty to do nothing in the presence of circumstances so serious and distressing. Merely to withdraw the federal troops and leave the situation to clear and settle itself would have seemed to me to be doing something less than my duty after all that has occurred.

"I have, therefore, determined to appoint the commission contemplated in the plan of temporary settlement, notwithstanding the rejection of that plan by the mine operators, and thus at least to create the instrumentality by which like troubles and disputes may be amicably and honorably settled in the near future, in the hope, the very earnest and sincere hope, that both parties may see it to be not merely to their own best interest, but also a duty which they owe to the communities they serve and to the nation itself to make use of this instrumentality of peace and render strife of the kind which has threatened the order and prosperity of the great state of Colorado a thing of the past, impossible of repetition so long as everything is done in good temper and with the genuine purpose to do justice and observe every private as well as every private obligation.

"The Hon. Seth Low of New York, Mr. Charles W. Mills of Philadelphia and Mr. Patrick Gilday of Clearfield, Pa., have most generously and unselfishly consented, at my request, to serve as members of the commission. I owe to these gentlemen my own warm thanks not only, but also I believe the thanks of their fellow-citizens throughout the country. They will place themselves at the service alike of the miners and the operators of the mines of Colorado, in case controversy should in the future develop circumstances which would render mediation the obvious way of peace and just settlement."

LOSS OF LIFE IN COLORADO COAL MINES

Before and since the strike of the Colorado coal miners began, September 23, 1913, the mine owners refused to meet representatives of their men, always claiming that they had "nothing to arbitrate."

That there are two sides to every question, no sane man can deny.

There are two sides to the Colorado coal strike.

The mine owners have flooded the country with their literature attempting to prove that they "have nothing to arbitrate."

Many questions are involved in the present industrial struggle in Colorado which merit the attention of the country at large, and which we think prove that there is something to arbitrate.

There is nothing more sacred than life.

When, through criminal negligence, through disobeyance of the law, through improper management and inadequate ventilation, the mine owners of Colorado kill in their mines almost three times as many men, per thousand employed, as the average for the United States, and four times the average of states where operators recognize the United Mine Workers of America, we believe there is something to arbitrate.

None can deny that conservation of life is a vital issue in the future of these United States.

Statistics published by the Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior show the wanton disregard in which the Colorado operators hold the lives of their men.

In 1913 there were 13,000 men working in the mines of Colorado. Of this number, 108 were killed, or an average of 8.31 per 1,000 men.

Eight thousand and thirty-six men worked in the neighboring state of Wyoming, where the mine owners recognize the United Mine Workers. In this state, 26 men were killed, or an average of 3.24 men per thousand employed.

Missouri, another union state, had 10,143 miners at work. But 10 men lost their lives in the mines of that state, or an average of .99 men per thousand.

In the organized state of Iowa, 16,514 miners were employed in 1913. Twenty-six men were killed or an average of 1.57 per thousand.

Illinois, the best organized state in America, employed 79,490 miners. Of these, 164 lost their lives, or an average of 2.06 per thousand.

Oklahoma operators employed 8,544 men, practically all of them members of the United Mine Workers. In this state, 23 men were killed, or an average of 2.69 per thousand.

In Indiana, another organized state, 21,145 men worked in 1913. Sixty-six of them lost their lives in the mines, or an average of 3.08 per thousand.

Ohio operators employed 45,527 union miners. One hundred and sixty-five of them were killed, or an average of 3.52 men per thousand.

There were 728,355 coal miners in the United States in 1913. Two thousand, seven hundred and eight-five of these lost their lives, or an average of 3.82 men per thousand.

In Colorado, the percentage of lives lost was 8.31 men per thousand.

Let us consider the death list of Colorado miners in 1910.

In that year, 14,768 men were employed. Three hundred and nineteen were killed, or an average of 21.6 per thousand.

The average number of miners killed in the whole United States in that year was 3.92 for every thousand men employed, or one-seventh of the average number of fatalities in Colorado.

Those are the facts.

But the operators insist that they have nothing to arbitrate.

In 1911, ninety-one Colorado miners out of the 14,315 employed lost their lives, or an average of 6.35 for every thousand men employed.

In 1912 there were 13,000 men at work in Colorado. Of these, 95 lost their lives, or 7.31 for every 1,000 men employed. This was twice the average number of men killed in the United States.

The above figures show one of the many reasons for the present strike of Colorado coal miners.

CHAPTER V

STATISTICS OF THE RAILROADS OF COLORADO FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1914

ARGENTINE & GRAY'S PEAK RAILROAD CO.

	No. Employes
General officers	1
Other officers	1
General office clerks	1
Enginemen	2
Firemen	2
Conductors	1
Other trainmen	1
Other shopmen	1
Section foremen	2
Other trackmen	15
Total	27

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	3	849	$ 11,975.00	$14.10	..	..
Other officers	15	5,074	26,770.63	5.28	..	..
General office clerks	70	24,398	74,597.07	3.06	..	..
Station agents	39	13,447	33,462.98	2.49	..	..
Other station men	214	62,753	117,889.47	1.88	..	..
Enginemen	81	21,036	141,066.51	6.71	..	..
Firemen	91	21,007	89,714.79	4.27	..	..
Conductors	58	13,362	86,602.18	6.48	..	..
Other trainmen	155	42,371	156,725.66	3.70	..	..
Machinists	65	20,455	85,811.41	4.20	..	..
Carpenters	69	23,401	68,731.45	2.91	..	..
Other shopmen	387	131,646	335,704.10	2.55	..	..
Section foremen	60	22,007	47,513.57	2.16	..	..
Other trackmen	775	149,769	224,617.24	1.50	..	..
Switch and crossing men	5	2,040	3,108.80	1.52	..	..
Telegraph operators	44	15,871	49,688.99	3.13	..	..
All other laborers	409	155,466	348,314.90	2.24	..	..
Totals	2,537	724,103	$1,890,319.75	$ 2.61	..	..

BEAVER, PENROSE & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
Station agents	1	117	$ 450.00	$ 3.85	..	..
Enginemen	1	375	1,233.33	3.29	..	..
Firemen	1	11	17.74	1.61	..	..
Conductors	1	218	975.00	3.93	..	..
Other laborers	..	4	10.25	2.56	..	..
Totals	4	775	$ 2,686.32	$ 3.05	..	..

BOOK CLIFF RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	1	...	$ 1,500.00	...	..	..
General office clerks	1	...	.....	...	..	..
Enginemen	1	...	1,200.00	...	..	..
Firemen	1	...	775.00	...	..	..
Conductor	1	...	600.00	...	..	..
Totals	5	...	.....	...	..	..

CRYSTAL RIVER RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	8	...	$ 240.00	...	..	..
General office clerks	17	...	1,260.00	...	..	..
Station agents	1	...	495.00	...	..	..
Other station men	1	...	625.10	...	..	..
Enginemen	1	...	912.43	...	..	..
Firemen	1	...	603.64	...	..	..
Conductors	1	...	789.94	...	..	..
Other trainmen	1	...	618.52	...	..	..
Section foremen	2	...	1,800.00	...	..	..
Other trackmen	2	...	1,124.08	...	..	..
All others	1	...	469.43	...	..	..
Totals	36	...	$ 8,938.14	...	..	..

CRYSTAL RIVER AND SAN JUAN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	2	730	$ 4,500.00	$ 6.01	..	..
Station agents	1	365	1,080.00	2.96	..	..
Enginemen	1	365	1,500.00	4.10	..	..
Firemen	1	365	1,020.00	2.79	..	..
Conductors	1	365	1,320.00	3.64	..	..
Other trainmen	1	365	1,020.00	2.79	..	..
Section foremen	1	365	900.00	2.46	..	..
Other trackmen	4	1,460	2,701.00	1.85	..	..
Switchmen	1	365	840.00	2.30	..	..
Totals	13	4,745	$ 14,881.00	$ 2.37	..	..

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	11	4,015	$ 41,100.00	$10.24	..	..
Other officers	36	12,395	49,723.10	4.01	..	..
General office clerks	61	20,158	52,833.31	2.62	..	..
Station agents	25	8,490	25,185.00	2.97	..	..
Other station men	16	6,150	10,768.65	1.75	..	..
Enginemen	44	17,464	117,707.60	6.74	..	..
Firemen	44	17,355	76,884.40	4.43	..	..
Conductors	31	11,850	63,344.84	5.35	..	..
Other trainmen	59	22,861	77,001.66	3.36	..	..
Machinists	41	13,988	57,335.50	4.10	..	..
Carpenters	53	16,587	49,741.00	3.00	..	..
Other shopmen	237	70,967	197,262.26	2.78	..	..
Section foremen	50	17,310	37,028.46	2.14	..	..
Other trackmen	349	81,020	121,380.31	1.50	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	4	1,805	3,951.99	2.19	..	..
Telegraphers	29	11,125	34,988.89	3.15	..	..
All other employes	35	15,107	28,193.16	1.87	..	..
Totals	1,125	348,647	$1,044,450.13	$ 2.99	6	102

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	44	565	$ 10,414.09	$18.42	..	..
Other officers	129	2,822	27,209.81	9.64	..	..
General office clerks	1,562	20,594	49,914.41	2.42	..	..
Station agents	16	5,819	13,327.16	2.29	..	..
Other station men	11	4,227	5,307.38	1.26	..	..
Enginemen	28	13,633	66,970.91	4.91	..	..
Firemen	28	13,714	45,993.45	3.35	..	..
Conductors	21	10,021	42,495.27	4.24	..	..
Other trainmen	51	19,807	59,259.59	2.89	..	..
Machinists	3	1,455	5,559.63	3.82	..	..
Carpenters	13	4,453	11,450.54	2.57	..	..
Other shopmen	71	29,249	63,430.52	2.17	..	..
Section foremen	25	9,184	19,395.16	2.11	..	..
Other trackmen	96	31,476	47,182.95	1.50	..	..
Telegraphers	15	9,051	19,417.87	2.15	..	..
All other employes	540	22,897	50,746.28	2.22	..	..
Totals	2,653	198,967	$ 536,074.96	$ 2.69	..	..

COLORADO-KANSAS RAILROAD CO.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	4	...	.....	....	..	..
Other officers	1	313	$ 1,500.00	$ 4.80	..	..
General office clerks	1	313	600.00	1.92	..	..
Station agents	1	313	879.00	2.81	..	..
Other station men	1	101	180.00	1.73	..	..
Enginemen	1	313	1,500.00	4.80	..	..
Firemen	1	313	900.00	2.88	..	..
Conductors	1	313	1,030.00	3.30	..	..
Other trainmen	1	313	720.00	2.30	..	..
Other shopmen	1	313	720.00	2.30	..	..
Section foremen	1	313	900.00	2.88	..	..
Other trackmen	20	703	1,160.00	1.65	..	..
Totals	34	3,624	$ 10,089.00	$ 2.78	..	

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	3	1,095	$ 9,879.57	$ 9.02	..	..
General office clerks	22	6,573	22,297.84	3.39	..	..
Station agents	41	14,235	30,052.55	2.11	..	..
Other station men	113	33,804	78,980.23	2.34	..	..
Enginemen	68	23,725	121,350.10	5.11	..	..
Firemen	61	21,170	66,007.39	3.12	..	..
Conductors	54	18,615	73,699.78	3.96	..	..
Other trainmen	88	30,660	87,299.16	2.85	..	..
Machinists	33	9,703	29,602.13	3.05	..	..
Carpenters	115	34,430	97,438.88	2.83	..	..
Other shopmen	256	76,685	181,135.72	2.36	..	..
Section foremen	63	21,900	50,804.27	2.32	..	..
Other trackmen	473	141,476	216,003.20	1.53	..	..
Switchmen and watchmen	8	2,920	5,314.40	1.82	..	..
Telegraph operators	53	18,615	47,589.81	2.56	..	..
All other laborers	91	27,231	77,290.73	2.84	..	..
Totals	1,542	482,837	$1,194,745.76	$ 2.47	6	57

COLORADO & SOUTH-EASTERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	9	2,817	$ 9,960.00	$ 3.53	..	..
Other officers	1	313	2,700.00	8.62	..	..
General office clerks	3	939	3,160.00	3.36	..	..
Station agents	1	313	1,320.00	4.21	..	..
Other station men	2	595	1,172.83	2.96	..	..
Enginemen	2	456	2,645.07	5.80	..	..
Firemen	2	467	1,749.60	3.74	..	..
Conductors	1	465	2,664.29	5.72	..	..
Other trainmen	4	1,478	4,878.00	3.30	..	..
Machinists	1	317	1,426.60	4.50	..	..
Other shopmen	2	1,119	4,143.53	3.45	..	..
Section foremen	1	313	1,200.00	3.83	..	..
Other trackmen	4	2,368	3,711.13	1.56	..	..
Telegraph operators	1	330	313.30	.94	..	..
Totals	32	12,170	$ 41,044.95	$ 3.37	..	..

COLORADO EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	5	...	$ 1,500.00	....	..	..
Enginemen	1	313	1,032.90	$ 3.30	..	..
Firemen	1	279	613.80	2.20	..	..
Other trainmen	2	417	834.00	2.00	..	..
Other trackmen	5	...	1,484.80	1.75	..	..
Section foremen	1	139	278.00	2.00	..	..
Totals	15	...	$ 4,234.50	$ 2.31	..	..

COLORADO & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	9	2,190	$ 59,799.84	$27.10	..	..
Other officers	29	10,819	85,977.93	7.95	..	..
General office clerks	224	83,063	215,589.65	2.60	..	..
Station agents	68	25,503	62,525.84	2.45	..	..
Other station men	306	107,854	228,941.66	2.12	..	..
Enginemen	188	64,471	316,229.85	4.90	..	..
Firemen	260	64,273	204,313.52	3.18	..	..
Conductors	95	38,719	188,274.92	4.86	..	..
Other trainmen	389	118,078	414,404.96	3.51	..	..
Machinists	238	76,531	248,994.75	3.25	..	..
Carpenters	139	35,570	100,923.08	2.84	..	..
Other shopmen	421	152,154	412,207.33	2.71	..	..
Section foremen	184	71,554	150,618.92	2.10	..	..
Other trackmen	946	298,637	443,841.78	1.49	..	..
Switch and crossing men	63	25,862	48,878.64	1.89	..	..
All other laborers	495	182,908	412,532.19	2.26	..	..
Telegraph operators	230	65,663	153,474.05	2.34	..	..
Totals	4,275	1,421,659	$3,687,729.07	$ 2.59	15	360

COLORADO & WYOMING RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	8	2,501	$ 3,909.07	$ 1.56	..	..
Other officers	7	2,399	15,000.00	6.25	..	..
General office clerks	17	5,321	19,897.64	3.74	..	..
Station agents	6	2,190	5,664.00	2.59	..	..
Other station men	8	3,247	7,472.88	2.30	..	..
Enginemen	16	4,560	20,351.20	4.46	..	..
Firemen	14	4,509	12,495.80	2.77	..	..
Conductors	3	1,233	5,917.92	4.80	..	..
Other trainmen	47	11,883	44,470.02	3.74	..	..
Machinists	14	3,338	12,302.68	3.69	..	..
Carpenters	7	2,482	7,036.94	2.84	..	..
Other shopmen	77	23,528	58,756.33	2.50	..	..
Section foremen	10	3,723	8,977.88	2.41	..	..
Other trackmen	101	28,477	54,334.41	1.91	..	..
Telegraphers	2	730	2,880.00	3.95	..	..
All other employes	14	4,881	16,570.46	3.39	..	..
Totals	351	105,005	$ 296,073.23	$ 2.82	.	20

DENVER & SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	10	3,883	$ 44,902.26	$11.56	..	..
Other officers	12	3,997	17,080.05	4.27	..	..
General office clerks	27	8,957	27,041.40	3.02	..	..
Station agents	16	5,445	14,407.64	2.65	..	..
Other station men	19	5,613	14,750.34	2.63	..	..
Enginemen	40	11,193	62,462.18	5.58	..	..
Firemen	40	11,011	41,763.21	3.79	..	..
Conductors	25	6,448	33,979.29	5.27	..	..
Other trainmen	52	16,455	62,166.22	3.78	..	..
Machinists	29	8,048	29,377.71	3.65	..	..
Carpenters	28	4,934	15,494.75	3.14	..	..
Other shopmen	76	24,959	64,635.15	2.59	..	..
Section foremen	40	12,466	28,989.43	2.33	..	..
Other trackmen	407	66,151	112,644.72	1.70	..	..
Switchmen	1	367	540.00	1.47	..	..
Telegraphers	13	3,751	11,048.95	2.95	..	..
All others	76	18,670	44,805.68	2.40	..	..
Totals	911	212,348	$ 626,088.98	$ 2.95	3	34

DENVER UNION TERMINAL.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	1	91	$ 600.00	....	..	..
Other officers	1	91	750.00	....	..	..
General office clerks	2	182	530.00	....	..	..
Other station men	108	9,828	21,985.11	....	..	..
Other trainmen	4	346	1,082.42	....	..	..
Carpenters	1	91	225.00	....	..	..
Section foremen	1	91	240.00	....	..	..
Other trackmen	6	546	977.68	....	..	..
Switchmen	8	728	1,580.00	....	..	..
All others	9	819	1,227.38	....	..	..
Totals	141	12,831	$ 29,197.49	....	..	..

DENVER, BOULDER & WESTERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	4	1,460	$ 11,160.00	$ 7.60	..	..
Other officers	1	730	3,310.00	4.53	..	..
General office clerks	1	365	460.00	1.26	..	..
Station agents	2	743	1,479.91	2.00	..	..
Enginemen	3	686	2,878.07	4.20	..	..
Firemen	3	686	1,886.66	2.75	..	..
Conductors	3	627	2,254.48	3.60	..	..
Other trainmen	4	640	1,762.72	2.75	..	..
Machinists	1	221	932.88	4.23	..	..
Carpenters	1	256	665.21	2.60	..	..
Other shopmen	4	722	1,948.70	2.70	..	..
Section foremen	4	1,544	3,074.95	1.99	..	..
Other trackmen	20	3,100	5,180.99	1.67	..	..
Telegraphers	1	512	994.14	1.94	..	..
All other laborers	54	13,246	$ 39,663.72	$ 2.99	..	..
All other laborers	2	954	1,735.01	1.82	..	..
Totals	54	13,246	$ 39,663.72	$ 2.99	..	..

DENVER, LARAMIE & NORTHWESTERN.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	2	730	$ 6,150.00	$ 8.42	..	..
Other officers	3	1,095	6,200.00	5.66	..	..
General office clerks	11	4,267	11,108.97	2.60	..	..
Station agents	4	1,458	3,237.10	2.22	..	..
Other station men	1	367	722.90	1.97	..	..
Enginemen	3	1,242	5,275.04	4.25	..	..
Firemen	3	844	2,492.36	2.95	..	..
Conductors	2	799	3,533.98	4.42	..	..
Other trainmen	4	1,247	3,080.93	2.47	..	..
Machinists	5	1,486	5,071.71	3.41	..	..
Other shopmen	11	4,027	9,593.76	2.38	..	..
Section foremen	5	1,795	3,539.03	1.97	..	..
Other trackmen	10	3,637	6,146.32	1.69	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	5	1,813	2,964.78	1.64	..	..
Telegraphers	1	300	1,106.67	3.69	..	..
Totals	70	25,107	$ 70,223.55	$ 2.80	..	..

DENVER, RIO GRANDE & NEW MEXICO.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	20	7,300	$ 146,898.85	$20.12	..	..
Other officers	30	10,950	90,547.22	8.27	..	..
General office clerks	357	130,305	372,742.45	2.86	..	..
Station agents	111	40,575	115,544.15	2.85	..	..
Other station men	480	175,200	337,327.97	1.93	..	..
Enginemen	269	98,185	554,677.37	5.65	..	..
Firemen	273	99,645	371,734.31	3.73	..	..
Conductors	143	52,195	289,122.18	5.54	..	..
Other trainmen	444	162,060	633,399.90	3.91	..	..
Machinists	321	100,152	342,967.91	3.42	..	..
Carpenters	346	107,952	296,720.22	2.75	..	..
Other shopmen	1,359	424,008	1,137,802.32	2.68	..	..
Section foremen	251	91,615	187,057.91	2.04	..	..
Other trackmen	1,591	496,392	791,963.06	1.60	..	..
Crossing and switchmen	47	17,155	25,821.32	1.51	..	..
Telegraphers	112	40,880	129,806.08	3.18	..	..
All other employes	1,078	393,470	866,632.50	2.20	..	..
Totals	7,232	2,447,979	$6,690,765.72	$ 2.73	34	307

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	13	2,190	$ 10,599.84	$ 4.84	..	..
Other officers	3	1,095	5,580.00	5.10	..	..
General office clerks	5	1,829	4,382.55	2.40	..	..
Station agents	8	2,920	7,290.00	2.50	..	..
Other station men	7	2,810	6,011.21	2.14	..	..
Enginemen	14	8,680	41,149.01	4.74	..	..
Firemen	14	8,671	24,710.83	2.85	..	..
Conductors	7	3,576	20,995.26	5.87	..	..
Other trainmen	13	6,429	25,936.08	4.03	..	..
Machinists	5	2,024	8,705.35	4.30	..	..
Carpenters	1	462	1,737.17	3.76	..	..
Other shopmen	27	11,590	27,178.57	2.35	..	..
Section foremen	22	8,125	16,392.13	2.02	..	..
Other trackmen	87	33,838	52,216.02	1.54	..	..
Telegraph operators	2	730	3,180.00	4.36	..	..
All other employes	9	4,127	11,888.14	2.88	..	..
Totals	237	99,096	$ 267,952.16	$ 2.70	..	..

FLORENCE & CRIPPLE CREEK RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	10	3,439	$ 30,875.00	$ 8.98	..	..
Other officers	4	1,387	5,700.00	4.11	..	..
General office clerks	29	10,058	30,139.05	2.91	..	..
Station agents	4	1,659	4,883.55	2.94	..	..
Other station men	3	996	2,393.99	2.40	..	..
Enginemen	24	6,217	36,711.77	5.91	..	..
Firemen	25	6,369	24,398.93	3.83	..	..
Conductors	23	6,478	30,385.86	3.69	..	..
Other trainmen	37	11,142	43,523.18	3.91	..	..
Machinists	8	2,174	9,063.97	4.17	..	..
Carpenters	9	5,085	14,590.97	2.87	..	..
Other shopmen	35	7,875	24,703.52	3.14	..	..
Section foremen	17	6,072	13,266.31	2.18	..	..
Other trackmen	114	35,548	60,181.61	1.69	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	2	988	2,378.10	2.41	..	..
Telegraphers	10	4,075	13,307.65	3.27	..	..
All other employes	83	22,507	59,936.92	2.67	..	..
Totals	437	132,069	$ 406,440.38	$ 3.08	..	..

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	2	730	$ 10,813.18	$14.81	..	..
Other officers	3	1,095	6,600.00	6.03	..	..
General office clerks	2	966	2,319.75	2.40	..	..
Station agents	6	2,190	5,017.73	2.29	..	..
Other station men	1	988	918.07	.93	..	..
Enginemen	2	1,542	6,306.14	4.09	..	..
Firemen	2	1,471	3,859.96	2.62	..	..
Conductors	2	1,088	3,934.95	3.62	..	..
Other trainmen	8	3,076	7,868.24	2.56	..	..
Machinists	17	2,012	6,101.70	3.03	..	..
Carpenters	5	677	1,825.75	2.74	..	..
Other shopmen	2	1,325	2,927.96	2.21	..	..
Section foremen	6	2,181	4,680.00	2.15	..	..
Other trackmen	56	12,018	19,314.63	1.61	..	..
All other employes	3	183	375.33	2.05	..	..
Totals	114	31,532	$ 82,863.39	$ 2.63	..	..

MIDLAND TERMINAL RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	10	181	$ 1,625.00	$ 8.98	..	..
Other officers	4	73	300.00	4.11	..	..
General office clerks	29	529	1,586.27	3.00	..	..
Station agents	4	1,458	5,093.42	3.49	..	..
Other station men	4	1,280	3,425.35	2.68	..	..
Enginemen	9	490	3,223.39	6.58	..	..
Firemen	9	477	2,088.65	4.38	..	..
Conductors	8	340	1,837.67	5.40	..	..
Other trainmen	16	465	1,849.97	3.98	..	..
Machinists	9	486	1,578.04	4.09	..	..
Carpenters	10	413	1,260.32	3.05	..	..
Other shopmen	37	573	1,775.65	3.10	..	..
Section foremen	6	2,115	4,576.60	2.16	..	..
Other trackmen	27	6,502	11,230.80	1.73	..	..
Telegraphers	13	1,124	2,970.96	2.64	..	..
All other employes	13	2,562	5,608.07	2.19	..	..
Totals	208	18,968	$ 50,030.16	$ 2.64	..	..

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	83	1,143	$ 14,713.51	$12.87	..	..
Other officers	198	2,059	10,200.51	4.95	..	..
General office clerks	1,627	12,127	28,899.48	2.38	..	..
Station agents	16	4,463	10,725.70	2.40	..	..
Other station men	24	8,251	17,870.14	2.16	..	..
Enginemen	21	6,357	32,978.84	5.18	..	..
Firemen	26	6,482	22,432.45	3.46	..	..
Conductors	16	4,578	22,819.92	4.98	..	..
Other trainmen	47	12,130	39,955.09	3.29	..	..
Machinists	4	1,499	6,459.15	4.30	..	..
Carpenters	11	3,861	8,942.35	2.31	..	..
Other shopmen	23	21,376	53,143.65	2.48	..	..
Section foremen	19	6,815	13,113.10	1.92	..	..
Other trackmen	121	24,830	39,046.20	1.57	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	6	1,054	1,797.20	1.71	..	..
Telegraphers	37	4,055	9,462.30	2.33	..	..
All others	236	25,437	54,581.98	2.14	..	..
Totals	2,415	163,808	$ 387,141.57	$ 2.36	9	242

SAN LUIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	5	.....	$ 925.00	....	..	..
Other officers	1	.....	1,250.00	....	..	..
General clerks	1	.....	800.00	....	..	..
Station agents	1	.....	750.00	....	..	..
Enginemen	1	.....	1,110.00	....	..	..
Firemen	1	.....	894.00	....	..	..
Conductors	1	.....	903.19	....	..	..
Other trainmen	1	.....	470.56	....	..	..
Other shopmen	1	.....	645.60	....	..	..
Section foremen	1	.....	524.92	....	..	..
Other trackmen	2	.....	1,074.17	....	..	..
All others	..	.....	196.77	....	..	..
Totals	16	.....	$ 9,544.86	....	..	..

SAN LUIS & SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	2	.....	$ 1,773.30	....	..	..
General office clerks	3	.....	2,217.26	....	..	..
Station agents	3	.....	2,787.22	....	..	..
Enginemen	2	.....	3,092.33	....	..	..
Firemen	1	.....	1,204.87	....	..	..
Conductors	1	.....	2,281.57	....	..	..
Other shopmen	1	.....	1,243.13	....	..	..
Section foremen	1	.....	900.00	....	..	..
Other trackmen	2	.....	392.95	....	..	..
All other employes	2	.....	868.56	....	..	..
Totals	18	.....	$ 16,761.19	....	..	1

UINTAH RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	3	1,095	$ 9,082.44	$ 8.29	..	..
Other officers	2	730	5,400.00	7.40	..	..
General office clerks	3	1,095	3,480.00	3.18	..	..
Station agents	4	1,460	4,596.35	3.15	..	..
Other station men	16	5,346	11,085.23	2.07	..	..
Enginemen	4	1,309	6,543.50	5.00	..	..
Firemen	5	1,308	4,252.41	3.25	..	..
Conductors	5	1,211	5,171.03	4.27	..	..
Other trainmen	4	786	2,356.50	3.00	..	..
Machinists	2	874	3,846.48	4.40	..	..
Carpenters	4	1,652	5,952.55	3.60	..	..
Other shopmen	15	3,620	12,215.94	3.37	..	..
Section foremen	6	3,067	7,666.45	2.50	..	..
Other trackmen	24	7,369	12,895.20	1.75	..	..
Telegraphers	2	730	2,580.00	3.53	..	..
All other employes	51	19,460	48,252.52	2.48	..	..
Totals	150	51,112	$ 145,376.60	$ 2.84	..	..

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	15	5,840	$ 40,643.07	$ 6.96	..	..
General office clerks	49	18,442	46,554.86	2.52	..	..
Station agents	50	17,377	35,364.55	2.04	..	..
Other station men	124	48,992	97,071.53	1.98	..	..
Enginemen	118	.....	210,654.27	....	..	..
Firemen	126	.....	132,503.54	....	..	..
Conductors	78	.....	132,581.34	....	..	..
Other trainmen	211	.....	251,533.71	....	..	..
Machinists	64	.....	89,315.24	....	..	..
Carpenters	35	.....	38,749.69	....	..	..
Other shopmen	334	.....	311,966.16	....	..	..
Section foremen	81	31,807	68,563.72	2.16	..	..
Other trackmen	486	185,064	302,213.93	1.63	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	6	2,215	3,963.03	1.79	..	..
Telegraphers	78	27,782	75,546.73	2.72	..	..
All other employes	428	168,576	369,779.73	2.19	..	..
Totals	2,283	.....	$2,207,005.10	....	10	103

DENVER UNION DEPOT & RAILROAD CO.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	2	548	$ 2,325.00	$ 4.24	..	..
Other officers	2	548	2,700.00	4.93	..	..
General office clerks	2	548	1,663.10	3.03	..	..
Other station men	156	42,744	77,231.97	1.81	..	..
Other trainmen	5	1,370	3,734.79	2.73	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	9	2,466	5,068.87	2.06	..	..
Carpenters	1	274	675.00	2.46	..	..
Section foremen	1	274	720.00	2.62	..	..
All others	7	1,918	3,249.38	1.69	..	..
Totals	185	50,690	$ 97,368.11	$ 1.92	..	..

PUEBLO UNION DEPOT RAILROAD COMPANY.

	No. Employes	No. Days Worked	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Daily Compensation	Accidents Killed	Accidents Injured
General officers	5	365	$ 800.00	$ 2.16	..	..
Other officers	3	1,095	5,640.00	5.15	..	..
Other station men	41	13,585	28,599.97	2.10	..	..
Carpenters	1	365	1,080.00	2.95	..	..
Section men	1	365	725.00	1.98	..	..
Other trackmen	1	365	600.00	1.64	..	..
Crossing and watchmen	4	1,460	3,358.00	2.30	..	..
All other employes	28	9,971	12,562.20	1.36	..	..
Totals	84	27,571	$ 53,365.17	$ 1.93	..	..

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. Employes	Total No. Days Worked	Average Per Man	Total Yearly Compensation	Average Yearly Per Man	Average Daily Compensation Per Man	Total Accidents Killed	Total Accidents Injured
27,204	7,312,972	269	$19,911,054.96	$731.91	$2.67½	84	1,328

CHAPTER VI

ASSESSORS' SCHEDULES

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Agricultural		Grazing	
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
Adams	140,863	$9,045,455.00	408,263	$2,784,905.00
Arapahoe	38,541	3,835,845.00	320,742	1,581,470.00
Baca	.....	.....	401,060	1,253,312.00
Bent	46,234	3,007,075.00	137,772	938,760.00
Boulder	100,447	7,411,790.00	129,116	1,352,925.00
Chaffee	19,036	995,830.00	61,358	249,055.00
Cheyenne	657,699	1,268,900.00	736,406	4,418,436.00
Clear Creek	29,800	121,480.00	29,800	29,580.00
Conejos	97,656	36.22	91,054	5.00
Costilla	91,014	764,645.00	265,866	464,287.00
Crowley	37,131.69	3,362,557.00	68,801.25	591,817.00
Custer	16,999	464,700.00	100,163.5	383,405.00
Delta	113,509	7,816,975.00	72,072	105,045.00
Dolores	1,080	19,440.00	7,119	27,123.00
Douglas	29,227	131,840.00	340,233	597,255.00
Eagle	19,552.5	1,423,359.00	62,539.5	209,841.00
Elbert	163	4,052.00	800,560	4,474,486.00
El Paso	206,830	3,737,130.00	547,043	3,536,890.00
Fremont	38,705	2,999,095.00	135,742	135,742.00
Garfield	44,285	815,260.00	126,649	214,105.00
Grand	23,261	348,915.00	100,121	163,507.00
Gunnison	32,497	1,641,910.00	82,436	274,440.00
Gilpin	.....	.....	61,754	50,262.00
Hinsdale	.....	.....	9,642	19,210.00
Huerfano	17,892	175,981.00	263,720	331,163.00
Jackson	59,710	895,650.00	122,151	246,770.00
Jefferson	40,200	6,042,950.00	224,048	1,344,300.00

COLORADO AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LANDS—Concluded.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Agricultural		Grazing	
	Acres	Value	Acres	Value
Kiowa	6,501	28,604.00	600,613	2,627,896.00
Kit Carson	60,000	240,000.00	998,347	3,468,176.00
Lake	.....	.....	26,704	105,740.00
La Plata	50,369	2,111,375.00	173,453	783,475.00
Larimer	113,289	8,335,100.00	468,678	1,722,988.00
Las Animas	106,036	2,090,990.00	634,737	3,128,200.00
Lincoln	.....	.....	993,743	4,984,215.00
Logan	63,344	2,891,910.00	329,042	1,467,530.00
Mesa	70,945	6,006,510.00	168,062	892,560.00
Mineral	2,699	39,920.00	20,447	71,191.00
Moffat	17,876	581,910.00	92,001	554,080.00
Montezuma	64,885	1,931,295.00	63,587	295,815.00
Montrose	82,421	4,235,775.00	126,389	527,105.00
Morgan	120,550	4,605,415.00	180,006	671,670.00
Otero	71,754.1	7,311,865.00	126,795	601,185.00
Ouray	9,633	406,259.00	64,031	238,360.00
Park	24,048	812,310.00	166,621	543,720.00
Phillips	375,763	3,182,248.00	.....	.....
Pitkin	14,647	970,385.00	36,254	93,775.00
Prowers	105,789	6,097,945.00	280,695	439,795.00
Pueblo	40,340	3,957,623.00	560,000	1,881,050.00
Rio Blanco	28,648	1,613,794.00	99,872	99,872.00
Rio Grande	69,586	685,445.00	91,737	175,460.00
Routt	57,504	1,923,780.00	172,236	871,795.00
San Miguel	11,100	316,535.00	68,954	305,095.00
San Juan	.....	.....	200	1,280.00
Sedgwick	21,251	1,010,941.00	183,487	1,520,290.00
Summit	4,970	123,900.00	16,921.38	63,742.00
Teller	6,951	96,410.00	87,777	176,760.00
Washington	587,472	4,989,534.00	500,000	1,500,000.00
Weld	287,109	5,631,700.00	950,551	2,192,160.00
Yuma	3,036	67,500.00	50,464	114,580.00

OIL AND PUBLIC LANDS, AND LAND VALUES.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Acres of Oil Land	Value
Adams	.....	$ 34,870.00
Clear Creek	.....	63,960.00
Custer	.....	18,380.00
Dolores	.....	21,292.00
Eagle	.....	24,907.00
Fremont	11,825	227,300.00
Gunnison	.....	19,735.00
Gilpin	.....	1.25 per acre
La Plata	.....	34,255.00
Moffat	10,084	21,960.00
Montezuma	.....	112,000.00
Morgan	.....	3, 5, & 10 per acre
Pueblo	55,656	127,145.00
Rio Blanco	640	2,000.00
Elbert	184	20,997.00

MINERAL LANDS

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Coal		Metalliferous:		Improvements on Mining Claims:	Gross Output:	Other Mineral Lands	
	Acres	Value	Value		Value	Value	Acres	Value
Boulder	5,083	$ 175,485	$ 608,580		$ 254,550	.....	6,675	$448,970
Chaffee	.....	.....	387,545		199,210	$ 210,410	.....	.....
Clear Creek	.....	.....	1,152,750		401,340	306,140	.....	.....
Conejos	.....	.....	15,690		.....	.....	.....	.....
Costilla	.....	.....	14,180		.....	.....	1,581	15,810
Custer	.....	.....	104,500		334,875	.....	.....	.....
Delta	4,463	330,888	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Dolores	681.40	16,354	183,986		55,655	126,523	185.43	7,417
Eagle	.....	167,281	123,116		15,744	363,963	.....	.....
El Paso	1,280	138,050	14,870		.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont	23,687	1,949,315	39,500		3,750	.....	6,782	83,550
Gunnison	14,292	2,549,450	384,960		302,455	.....	7,374	221,220
Gilpin	.....	.....	943,365		431,502	106,034	11,634	116,342
Hinsdale	.....	.....	232,385		111,100	50,528	.....	.....
Jackson	36,000	936,000	105,000		300	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	4,720	236,000	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake	.....	.....	1,380,920		954,400	4,966,571	.....	.....
La Plata	7,837	467,080	160,090		63,682	52,860	.....	.....

MINERAL LANDS—Concluded

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Coal Acres	Coal Value	Metalliferous Value	Improvements on Mining Claims: Value	Gross Output: Value	Other Mineral Lands Acres	Other Mineral Lands Value
Larimer	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	1,985
Las Animas	76,999	5,565,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montrose	....	.....	.....	5,000	77,120	227	11,350
Mesa	3,138	194,120	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Mineral	....	.....	399,608	107,729	.....	2,499	119,979
Moffat	7,152	288,840	.....	.....	.....	932	18,000
Montezuma	360	7,800	.....	.....	.....	567	34,010
Ouray	420	11,793	350,768	496,559	1,298,672	.....	.....
Park	3,269	58,842	691,745	361,185	59,875	.....	.....
Pitkin	10,454	938,075	827,300	178,500	512,240	320	17,470
Rio Blanco	4,724	237,000	.....	.....	.....	169	4,640
Routt	63,380	1,735,285	.....	700	.....	2,833	56,640
Saguache	....	.....	.....	8,825	4,000	131,883	.....
San Miguel	40	800	459,490	867,570	3,376,217.68	5,283.16	103,560
San Juan	....	.....	1,429,660	741,970	1,040,137	195	1,950
Summit	....	.....	1,212,372	326,249	598,925	520	12,480
Teller	....	.....	1,391,410	1,735,660	6,330,300	.....	.....

MILES OF RAILROAD.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Miles	Value	Other R. R. Property
Adams	159.75	$4,807,100	.....
Arapahoe	89.5	2,297,780	.....
Bent	77.61	2,958,020	$ 84,660
Boulder	179.57	1,178,670	45,130
Chaffee	156.91	4,354,510	514,360
Cheyenne	63.13	832,230	2,603,275
Clear Creek	41.77	712,660	6,900
Costilla	64.45	1,261,835	467
Crowley	31.32	1,153,900	.....
Custer	13.05	400,925	11,750
Delta	69.75	2,420,420	.....
Dolores	17.71	238,950	.....
Douglas	89.69	1,062,510	42,280
Eagle	102.64	2,727,180	197,730
Elbert	111.61	3,020,450	80,865
El Paso	303.16	8,884,660	6,010,450
Fremont	144.96	4,718,100	110,825
Garfield	162.91	1,519,650	61,880
Grand	90.00	1,639,190	8,000
Gunnison	184.54	5,201,820	70,000
Hinsdale	9.45	274,800	600
Huerfano	215.38	935,730	22,900
Jefferson	105.58	2,831,250	.....
Kiowa	87.50	1,074,570	.....
Kit Carson	59.96	2,244,900	43,370
Lake	93.04	2,497,000	28,680
La Plata	120.60	3,050,462	130,000
Larimer	171.61	4,018,940	32,280
Las Animas	229.85	9,257,660	476,640
Lincoln	72.85	2,867,440	67,250
Logan	133.56	6,104,050	.....
Mesa	112.14	4,461,420	38,920
Montezuma	62.80	847,800	5,020
Montrose	52	496,220	1,523,760
Otero	98.56	3,756,280	.....
Ouray	42.50	889,210	13,870
Park	154.16	3,942,090	.....

County	Miles	Value	Other R. R. Property
Phillips	36.30	1,629,990	35,873
Pitkin	86.58	1,826,755	44,150
Prowers	80.41	2,177,440	.....
Pueblo	305.76	8,078,900	4,052,210
Rio Blanco	7.80	133,680	.....
Rio Grande	40.8	386,370	9,960
Routt	59.17	1,217,190	10,000
Saguache	106.6	3,121,460	.....
San Miguel	47.70	643,950	106
San Juan	42.10	457,100	.....
Sedgwick	32.07	1,275,540	20,000
Summit	68.8	2,013,210	600
Teller	109.64	3,560,340	1,250
Washington	40.33	546,920	16,760
Yuma	40.51	548,720	16,650

MILES OF TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Telegraph Lines Miles	Telegraph Lines Value	Telephone Lines Miles	Telephone Lines Value
Adams	1,111.36	$ 61,180	1,776.70	$ 75,810
Arapahoe	668.74	152,900	3,535.25	34,710
Baca	.....	.....	129	5,160
Bent	479.55	21,680	1,336.50	60,530
Boulder	370.76	11,520	8,609.26	148,160
Chaffee	.....	.....	2,361.60	107,910
Clear Creek	3,340	1,900	1,202.95	51,330
Costilla	97.40	5,553	608	2,588.8
Crowley	98.52	10,730	744.89	31,790
Custer	50.60	2,880	228.83	9,770
Delta	175.18	9,990	3,306.37	153,830
Dolores	35.00	2,000	25.00	2,810
Douglas	1,761.45	54,250	1,899.50	32,690
Eagle	403.35	22,930	904.83	37,880
Elbert	423.40	24,120	326	15,900
El Paso	20,485.40	.....	916,140	.....
Garfield	658.90	19,720	2,292.58	55,510
Grand	79.23	45,200	657	27,860
Gunnison	515.64	28,260	785.00	33,510

County	Telegraph Lines Miles	Telegraph Lines Value	Telephone Lines Miles	Telephone Lines Value
Gilpin	634.84	33,640	804	34,250
Hinsdale	37.80	2,150	142	6,050
Huerfano	757.47	21,970	1,021.24	17,570
Jackson	.....	.....	230	9,800
Jefferson	262.35	14,950	3,327.00	141,710
Kit Carson	182.40	10,400	14	420
Lake	424.19	23,210	1,933.36	82,500
La Plata	285.99	16,301	1,445.16	60,670
Larimer	203.56	11,600	7,638.00	325,310
Las Animas	Combined		269.23	244,500
Lincoln	477.90	27,240	278.00	11,840
Logan	557.28	25,400	3,793.36	123,040
Mesa	583.27	33,250	6,509.09	277,360
Moffat	.....	.....	193.00	11,680
Montezuma	123	6,910	119.90	5,116
Montrose	212.4	12,090	2,790.65	128,220
Morgan	980.16	40,620	1,663.22	75,760
Mineral	37.00	2,110	230.60	9,850
Otero	925.78	40,760	4,197.92	181,090
Ouray	133.21	7,590	901.00	38,450
Park	654.57	35,980	1,124.47	47,580
Phillips	43	2,280	50.13	1,820
Pitkin	Combined		934.21	43,900
Prowers	503.26	22,790	2,969.76	143,690
Pueblo	2,119.54	110,680	189.87	808,670
Rio Blanco	.....	.....	487	21,460
Rio Grande	178	2,540	652	11,220
Routt	54.65	3,120	1,222.90	53,210
Saguache	.....	17,480	.....	37,550
San Miguel	.....	.....	111.20	6,340
San Juan	26.20	1,490	726.52	31,000
Sedgwick	748	43,000	263	11,250
Summit	138.27	7,880	750	31,950
Teller	413.98	26,610	4,712.25	201,480
Washington	418.79	13,030	188.36	3,240
Yuma	405.10	23,090	132.50	14,280

WORK ANIMALS.

County	Horses No.	Horses Value	Mules No.	Mules Value	Asses No.	Asses Value
Adams	4,275	$326,585	208	$ 19,300	...	.....
Arapahoe	3,754	231,785	309	19,865	...	.....
Baca	5,723	201,140	768	36,310	...	.....
Bent	4,825	280,855	482	32,830	...	.....
Boulder	5,786	181,330	476	16,185	...	.....
Chaffee	1,442	80,280	10	1,000	11	$ 190
Cheyenne	2,935	111,590	250	12,400	...	.....
Clear Creek	336	19,190	8	690	24	310
Conejos	3,075	204,364.50	89	8,766.50	50	373
Costilla	1,448	59,920	110	5,705	20	100
Crowley	3,095	240,565	189	18,060	...	.....
Custer	1,388	81,010	21	845	...	.....
Delta	5,646	538,616.20	268	31,977.50	...	.....
Dolores	630	41,760	30	2,815	31	810
Douglas	2,515	87,495	85	2,730	...	.....
Eagle	2,389	209,647	25	3,175	...	.....
Elbert	4,713	344,488	394	32,039	...	.....
El Paso	6,948	414,410	948	72,320	295	1,500
Fremont	3,124	210,760	230	21,125	...	.....
Garfield	5,168	131,080	159	4,170	...	.....
Grand	2,848	145,615	27	1,290	...	.....
Gunnison	2,771	171,790	154	15,475	...	.....
Gilpin	295	17,175	5	280	...	.....
Hinsdale	372	17,505	50	2,940	18	180
Huerfano	2,793	94,987	297	11,000	27	135
Jackson	3,604	221,790	38	2,765	...	.....
Jefferson	4,257	31,980	120	13,200	30	300
Kiowa	3,205	146,070	244	22,715	...	.....
Kit Carson	9,871	578,276	1,002	66,154	46	9,795
Lake	922	88,035	29	4,845	...	.....
La Plata	4,294	305,850	151	10,504	100	1,285
Larimer	8,650	755,165	681	76,100	...	.....
Las Animas	9,339	414,475	1,078	122,860	...	.....
Lincoln	4,902	256,525	435	29,235	...	.....
Logan	9,909	656,460	682	59,510	...	.....
Mesa	9,097	466,470	350	29,405	...	.....
Mineral	445	21,475	13	570	...	.....
Moffat	4,616	252,520	35	3,380	...	.....
Montezuma	3,556	289,605	167	16,655	...	.....

County	Horses No.	Horses Value	Mules No.	Mules Value	Asses No.	Asses Value
Montrose	7,293	583,860	262	24,935	...	.....
Morgan	6,157	575,320	412	48,125	3	255
Otero	8,548	648,120	1,038	107,575	...	.....
Ouray	1,459	101,682	76	5,400	124	720
Park	2,036	122,845	29	3,250	94	1,235
Phillips	3,912	232,910	214	16,050	...	.....
Pitkin	1,707	129,220	29	2,215	...	.....
Prowers	7,599	520,895	1,080	97,565	...	.....
Pueblo	7,845	471,325	465	38,640	...	.....
Rio Blanco	4,424	247,044	63	5,895	...	.....
Rio Grande	3,290	120,585	340	17,540	...	.....
Routt	7,010	521,270	364	33,190	...	.....
Saguache	4,482	148,516	152	9,830	...	.....
San Miguel	2,620	205,045	260	23,995	57	2,135
San Juan	137	10,055	123	9,830	58	750
Sedgwick	3,206	227,460	148	18,815	4	750
Summit	655	42,435	7	540	9	95
Teller	1,616	96,960	120	9,000	...	.....
Washington	8,132	682,050	426	46,800	...	.....
Yuma	10,391	698,235	1,513	103,620	22	2,485

LIVE STOCK.

(Assessors' Schedules, 1914)

County	Cattle No.	Cattle Value	Sheep No.	Sheep Value	Swine No.	Swine Value	All Other Animals No.	All Other Animals Value
Adams	8,355	$ 325,060.00	7,675	$ 18,990.00	5,600	$35,290.00	.....	.....
Arapahoe	8,316	313,480.00	12,624	50,500.00	979	8,990.00	346	$11,535.00
Baca	15,536	397,966.00	49,841	149,523.00	703	3,584.00	38	4,155.00
Bent	10,933	411,590.00	66,656	176,450.00	1,223	7,210.00	.....	.....
Boulder	8,157	104,815.00	594	620.00	980	3,620.00	.....	.....
Chaffee	4,879	158,535.00	85	330.00	481	2,990.00	115	2,210.00
Cheyenne	11,917	316,600.00	6,390	15,975.00	315	2,585.00	53	5,490.00
Clear Creek.	606	21,960.00	1,135	5,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conejos	8,382	313,654.44	69,331	185,956.94	1,777	12,484.96	42	313.74
Costilla	2,436	54,430.00	14,294	28,588.00	668	3,906.00	644	1,130.00
Crowley	6,572	245,727.00	28,802	105,547.00	3,902	18,967.00	30	5,960.00
Custer	8,150	208,515.00	69	360.00	395	1,635.00	113	100.00
Delta	19,045	690,843.35	8,870	41,323.00	1,432	15,461.00	.....	5,189.00
Dolores	7,005	226,600.00	8,216	32,867.00	26	144.00	.....	.....

County	Cattle No.	Cattle Value	Sheep No.	Sheep Value	Swine No.	Swine Value	All Other Animals No.	All Other Animals Value
Douglas	13,892	587,246.00	7,287	37,385.00	324	2,928.00	297	765.00
Eagle	13,400	511,517.00	24,818	82,751.00	1,029	8,334.00	.....	.....
El Paso	18,832	681,140.00	60,649	60,830.00	2,379	19,030.00	.....	.....
Fremont	14,431	441,750.00	.....	.....	722	4,450.00	466	2,335.00
Gilpin	315	9,495.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand	10,258	337,130.00	781	1,955.00	121	605.00	.....	.....
Gunnison	21,956	805,020.00	30,793	123,118.00	235	1,790.00	16	120.00
Hinsdale	1,378	46,680.00	.....	.....	13	65.00	.....	.....
Huerfano	8,867	114,123.00	40,741	61,111.00	203	810.00	457	467.00
Jackson	29,459	1,185,210.00	435	1,610.00	138	1,380.00	37	10,500.00
Jefferson	10,015	415,695.00	278	1,110.00	1,499	12,495.00	46,417	20,335.00
Kiowa	14,676	517,415.00	10,250	30,750.00	275	2,075.00	38	4,355.00
Kit Carson	18,426	608,280.00	4,149	12,605.00	2,863	22,574.00	58	151.00
La Plata	16,505	526,945.00	51,955	200,265.00	2,253	15,680.00	2,031	4,220.00
Larimer	21,982	826,960.00	.....	.....	3,391	27,550.00	.....	.....
Las Animas	31,348	1,109,950.00	147,573	515,695.00	2,236	20,120.00	11,179	51,372.00
Lincoln	23,560	781,220.00	22,068	55,165.00	1,190	8,060.00	.....	.....
Logan	25,563	940,370.00	692	2,810.00	4,297	39,150.00	.....	.....
Mesa	20,120	754,975.00	18,418	83,645.00	17,000	14,680.00	4,292	39,080.00
Mineral	3,151	107,670.00	2,000	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moffat	36,494	1,398,560.00	13,122	78,770.00	268	2,680.00	90	3,240.00
Montezuma	20,662	646,160.00	25,231	100,910.00	1,509	15,090.00	157	2,645.00
Montrose	18,268	600,460.00	39,744	149,005.00	2,112	14,140.00	9,540	5,110.00
Morgan	18,832	1,099,010.00	26,288	110,456.00	2,853	25,868.00	.....	18,500.00
Otero	19,316	860,560.00	107,944	293,225.00	5,119	37,140.00	48	3,515.00
Ouray	5,195	176,245.00	3,821	15,405.00	307	2,394.00	.....	.....
Park	14,919	524,295.00	28,348	106,225.00	32	366.00	22	85.00
Phillips	6,907	228,455.00	.....	.....	1,473	14,730.00	92	11,210.00
Pitkin	7,091	221,455.00	17,207	25,180.00	510	2,820.00	6,573	3,010.00
Prowers	12,480	405,340.00	112,763	297,805.00	1,865	11,385.00	362	29,955.00
Pueblo	19,138	689,465.00	7,553	28,025.00	3,066	18,920.00	401	14,505.00
Rio Blanco	32,695	1,179,915.00	.....	.....	499	3,792.00	6,456	2,690.00
Routt	34,790	1,235,940.00	69,045	241,820.00	1,133	9,960.00	34	1,490.00
Saguache	20,471	431,910.00	73,796	186,771.00	873	5,258.00	311	719.00
San Miguel	17,549	542,660.00	1,963	7,200.00	263	1,935.00	.....	.....
San Juan	91	9,464.00	2,366	9,464.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sedgwick	5,773	183,200.00	353	1,059.00	1,835	15,053.00	19	5,030.00
Summit	2,934	103,160.00	47	188.00	53	530.00	368	184.00
Teller	3,297	115,390.00	.....	.....	247	1,170.00	217	730.00
Yuma	23,895	836,305.00	1,042	3,130.00	7,537	69,700.00	.....	7,000.00

CROPS OF STATE SHOW BIG GAINS

Total value for 1914 placed at $54,777,380. Increase is $12,114,520.

The value of Colorado crops on November 1st aggregated $54,777,380 an increase in value over last year of $12,114,520 according to the government crop report for November.

The yield of all crops in the United States for 1914 was 102.3 per cent of 2.3 per cent above the average. Colorado's total yield was 106.6 per cent. Prices on all crops, with the exception of hay and apples, are higher this year than in 1913 in spite of the fact that there was an increased yield.

With the exception of hay and apples, Colorado crops bring a higher price than any other agricultural section in the United States. The government report gives figures on corn, oats, wheat, barley, potatoes, hay and apples. It shows an increase over a year ago on the total value of all crops and the production.

Corn increased in production 4,326,000 bushels over the yield of last year. The total amount produced in the state in 1914 was 10,626,000 bushels, according to the government report. A year ago corn brought 76 cents, while on November 1, this year 71 cents a bushel was the price, as quoted by the report. It places the total value of the corn crop at $7,520,000, an increase over last year of $2,788,000.

WHEAT CROP INCREASED

The total wheat yield in Colorado this year, the report says, was 11,402,000 bushels. This is an increase of 1,722,000 bushels. Wheat is quoted at 81 cents this year, while in 1913 it could be bought for 76 cents a bushel. The total wheat crop increased $2,972,420 over last year. The report places the value of Colorado's wheat crop for 1914 at $9,235,620.

Oats commanded 1 cent more on the market this year than in 1913. The quotation for 1913 as given by the report is 47 cents a bushel. Colorado produced 12,560,000 bushels of oats in the season just closed. In 1913 the yield was 1,885,000 bushels below that figure. A gain of $993,200 is shown in the total value of the oats crop over last year. The report gives $5,903,200 as its total value for 1914.

BARLEY SHOWS GAIN

The barley crop is valued at $2,616,560 a gain of $894,100. The number of bushels produced was 3,966,000. Last year the yield was 716,000 bushels lower. Barley is quoted at 66 cents a bushel this year against 53 cents last year.

Potatoes in 1913 brought 61 cents a bushel, while this year they are quoted at 75 cents. The yield was 9,360,000 bushels. 160,000 more than a year ago. The 1914 crop is valued at $7,020,000 which is $1,408,000 more than its value in 1913.

Hay decreased in price 80 cents a ton. It is now selling at $8.50. There were 2,328,000 tons produced, a gain of 494,000 tons. The total value of the hay crop is $19,788,000 an increase of $2.824,800.

The apple yield was 4,490,000 bushels, which is 1,190,000 bushels above the production in 1913. An increased value of $706,000 is shown, the total value of the crop being $2,694,000. On October 15, apples sold at 61 cents a bushel. Last year on the same date they brought $1 a bushel.

COLORADO CROPS FOR 1913-1914

(United States Report)

The December report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture shows that Colorado farmers raised 4,326,000 bushels of corn this year more than last year, receiving 9 cents a bushel less for the crop. A gain however, in the wheat crops of 1,700,000 bushels more than last year netted the farmers an increase in price of 9 cents a bushel. Farmers also received 5 cents more for their barley this year, and raised 28,000 more bushels than in 1913, the tabulated bulletin of the bureau is here shown:

		COLORADO	Produc-		UNITED STATES	
Crops	Year	Acreage	tion	Price Dec. 1	Production	Price
Corn	1914	462,000	10,626,000	$ .64	2,672,804,000	$ .63.7
	1913	420,000	6,300,000	.73	2,446,988,000	.69.1
Wheat	1914	475,000	11,312,000	.87	891,017,000	.98.6
	1913	460,000	9,680,000	.78	763,380,000	.79.9
Oats	1914	325,000	13,000,000	.45	1,141,060,000	.43.8
	1913	305,000	10,675,000	.44	1,121,768,000	.39.2
Barley	1914	103,000	3,966,000	.55	194,953,000	.54.3
	1913	100,000	3,250,000	.56	178,189,000	.53.7
Rye	1914	21,000	368,000	.65	42,779,000	.86.5
	1913	20,000	340,000	.60	41,381,000	.63.4
Potatoes	1914	73,000	8,760,000	.50	405,921,000	.48.9
	1913	80,000	9,200,000	.65	331,525,000	.68.7
Hay	1914	970,000	2,328,000	7.40	70,071,000	11.12
	1913	890,000	1,824,000	10.00	64,116,000	12.43
Sugar beets	1914	132,000	1,552,000	5.57	5,147,000	5.43
	1913	168,000	1,841,000	5.67	5,659,000	5.69

Quantities of hay and sugar beets are given in tons; other products in bushels.

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