

A TRAVES DE LAS FRONTERAS

CARTA DE EUROPA

Es la inserta en el número 7, cometi un grave error. Crea haber pacificado, pero todos modos, lo que es una grave, que conviene llamar.

Bastóngó que los do Cullera serían juzgados por el juicio y go por lo militar. Mal resultado.

Al suspenderse la vista el 20 de Noviembre, el socialista Aguirre de Hordales, dijo en el mitin del 23, basando en informaciones de algún diario madrileño, que se había suspendido porque habiendo ocurrido los sucesos el 18 de Septiembre, y declarándose el estado de guerra el 19, la causa correspondía a la autoridad civil y por esto que la militar no existió en causa. Así un realidad debió haber sido por esto creyó y lo publicó: "Pero no ha sido

La causa, han bien traido los militares y han terminado con las demandas que ya os habrá transmitido la prensa de España.

Los militares que se dojan armar la punta de la botas en todas partes; actualmente se dejan manejarse en el R.R., quieren desartularlos en pobres obreros. Pero nuestra propaganda ha puesto una ferula.

Cuando salieron las das días del Consejo se fundó, allí todo fui por ignorante. Ahora se intentaba hacer igual, pero se duda de las consecuencias y a pesar del tiempo transcurrido, aun se se sabe hasta exacto. Se dice que solo cuatro serán fusilados, lo que amontona la cantidad por no la calidad del crimen; bñ que quien cree sera uno solo y quien piensa que nifuno; pero tratándose de los sistemas Iglesia-Lerroux que la misa.

Guardia Civil, 11-12. Cirilo Vilches.

DE PUERTO BICO

trivianus; las clases trabajadoras en este país, en general un cristi aquila.

La que puede decir que es un imponente ingenio de caña de azúcar, tiene como población más habitantes de los que para trabajar en el ingenio se necesitan.

Los peones, que en su gran mayoría viven en desaterrillados zahíos de paja encalvados en la tierra, tienen que vivir en casas que dan a las entrañas de la tierra para bulir y las plantas y a las hachadas donde trabajan durante doce o 15 horas por un salario que fluctua entre 45 y 55 céts. Las lluvias frecuentes y recias de estos meses hacen imposible el trabajo en los sembrados y pone a los pobres peones en una situación desesperante.

Los demás oficios son desempeñados por campesinos que viven (el esto es vivir) violentamente en todos y cada una de las casas del Puerto Bico.

Y en el tercero de Tolosa se repartieron los manifestios de Burdeos y se invitó al consal, ya que descalificó en un periódico los martirios y creó un Comité de defensa de las víctimas, para contrarrestar las propuestas del verdadero Comité.

Sionatón llegó a tal tal. La Mill Soledad, se negó a insertar las notas de nuestros amigos.

El manifiesto de Burdeos, el primero, que se han publicado en los, ha tenido tal acogida que no cesan de hacerlo, pero está agotado.

No obstante y confiando con la ayuda de todos, no publicará una hoja de propaganda regularmente, cuyo precio será voluntario. Esta hoja tiene p.d. más: hacer propaganda, decir lo que no puede decirse en España, caso de una persecución, sustituir aquí a "Tierra y Libertad," sacándola totalmente del mundo y a la incertidumbre y a la miseria. Todo esto ocurre bajo la bandera más libre y más republicana: la de la América del Norte.

Pro-CULTURA OBRERA"

NEW YORK

Venía de periódicos, 0.76: Venta de periódicos, \$1.00; Marino Firemen Union (South Branch), \$2.60; Francisco Tamprano, 0.60; D. Velasco, 0.50; José Carrasco, 0.50; Si será verídica, 0.25; José Lourdi, 0.25; Un hambriento, 1.00; Marino Firemen Union (South Branch), 2.50; José Rodríguez, 0.50; Antonio Chopena, 0.25; O. Garbasa, 0.25; J. Rodríguez, 0.40; Claudio el viejo, 0.25; Francisco Soto, del Alamo, 0.10; M. H. Woolman, 0.25.

El mitin nombró a los compañeros J. Gómez, D. Freijo, J. Filgueira, como miembros del Comité Trabajadores de Cuentas, Tamayo y J. Vidal, como delegados a la Federación del Transporte Marítimo de Nueva York.

El Comité Especial que se nombró en el mitin pasó para investigar el caso del vapor "Mutinanza." Informó que, habiéndose prendido en dicho vapor, encontraron que se había producido fuego en el Dormitorio de los Fogoneros, habiendo perdido éstos todos sus efectos.

El Comité considera que los miembros de dicho barco tienen derecho recibir el beneficio del naufragio, excepto a dos, los cuales, no pagaron el derramo de Huelva, considerándose abusados de pago. El mitin aprobó el informe del Comité.

DRAWTOP.

DE ESPAÑA.

En la actualidad, España, se ha puesto al nivel de aquellas tantas jerarquías que, como Rusia, impresa el despotismo, pero un despotismo bárbaro, que con el antifaz de la democracia se inventan complotos y se releno en la cárcel a muchos compañeros nuestros por el sólo delito de pensar diferente de los más. Democracia que hace poco llevó dos víctimas a la gallotilla y que en la actualidad está divagando dentro del mayor antisistema, llevando a los compañeros de Cullera, Lorca, de no autorizados, según las declaraciones en el Juicio oral, a la última pena, que dado la indiferencia del pueblo no pudo se vuelve a.

La democracia del nuevo Nerdó, ha llegado a incendiarn el gran espíritu obrero, cerrando por ilegal a todas las sedes obreras que buelan a sindicalismo, ¿Qué bravura, señor Cullera!

El sindicalismo en España, sirvientes únicamente de los capitalistas, o llegado a ser ideologías posiblemente o casi desplazadas, venciendo por sus divisiones, enemigos que en la actualidad son muchos debido a la inercia de la masa y a la perversidad de sus leyes que egoístas por esencia dentro la pedantería, no ven lo que deberían, haciendo lo que no deben.

Pablo Iglesias, jefe de los socialistas y Lerrrox de los republicanos, parecen como que actúan, solo y exclusivamente, para amular a los anarquistas y sindicalistas, sirviéndose de Cullera, jefe de las liberales que representa la fuerza social, han convertido el país en un caos desplorable.

El Señor Liberal, persiguiendo, encarcelando y condenando individuos; cerrando sindicatos y clausurando escuelas racionales.

Zaragoza, jefe de los radicales, políticos de Bilbao, Sabadell, Zaragoza, Barcelona, etc., y por más "vergüenzas" Ardid, el famoso delator y asesino de Ferrer, continuando aun siendo miembro del partido y pronto será

Ecos de los Trabajadores del Mar

Crítica Franca y Consejos Sinceros

Crónica de los Fogoneros

Cuando Empresarios se organizan en la Catedral de Fogoneros, baso en base de abolir a los embajadores, para hacer una vida más independiente, nos alegramos. Y nos regocijamos si presuntamente en el verano pasado tuvieron movimiento, seguido de un señalado triunfo, haciendo desaparecer, con muy poco tiempo de organización, a vuestros editores explotadores, concedidos con el nombre de poseedores.

Si proletariado español, no puede negaros, es revolucionario por esencia, pero muy cierto, demostrando los actuales acontecimientos, que después de titánicas luchas, ha quedado adormecido bajo el caustico conservadorismo de los "leaders" revolucionarios.

"Hay necesidad de organizar la repartición de "La Internacional" para entrar ese efecto de anarquismo," dice el uno. "Dobro de ografearnos la burguesía, al atraer los obreros a los centros sociales y Nuevos a la política, es la acción legal," dice el otro.

Y el aplaudido y grande "vivos," y durante un instante, comienza el funcionamiento de la boca cometiendo toda clase de perver-

tas. Mientras el explotado no cae en la idea de idealice, tenemos comedia para rato.

Dijo afirmando, de paso, que han hecho más a los trabajadores los revolucionarios

sistemas Iglesia-Lerroux que la misa.

Tomen nota los trabajadores.

Barcelona, 1-11-12. Cirilo Vilches.

Los trabajadores, que viven en sus casas, en general un cristi aquila.

La que puede decir que es un imponente ingenio de caña de azúcar, tiene como población más habitantes de los que para trabajar en el ingenio se necesitan.

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GRINNE.

OFICIAL

MITIN CELEBRADO POR LA UNION DE FOGONEROS DE NEW YORK, EL DIA 10 DE ENERO DE 1912.

El compañero J. Filgueira fué elegido presidente de mesa, hollándose presentes 160 miembros.

Después de la lección el estadio de cuentas y variadas comunicaciones, se pasó a la ORDEN DEL DIA.

El mitin nombró a los compañeros J. Gómez, D. Freijo, J. Filgueira, como miembros del Comité Trabajadores de Cuentas, Tamayo y J. Vidal, como delegados a la Federación del Transporte Marítimo de Nueva York.

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El Secretario leyó una carta firmada por quince miembros de New Orleans, quedándose ésta de la Incapacidad de algunos oficiales de aquella Sociedad.

Los miembros pertenecientes al vapor "Venezuela," dirigieron una carta al mitin, agradeciendo haber purificado algunos de sus efectos a bordo de dicho barco, a causa de un temporal. Se nombró a los compañeros G. Gómez, D. Freijo, A. Brivo, J. Filgueira y J. Hidalgo, para que constituyan un Comité Inves-

tigador de dicho vapor.

Los compañeros acusaron al miembro

A. Carrascal, de haber embarcado varios fogones, uno del vapor "Herman Frage," diciendo que éste iba a ser embargado de esta compañía.

El mitin decidió expulsar a dicho miembro de esta Organización, por considerarlo traidor a la causa obrera y aspirar a explotador de sus compañeros.

Los compañeros hablaron para la buena marcha de la Organización.

El mitin terminó a las 11 de la noche.

Fraternalmente vuestros.

J. FILGUEIRA, Presidente.

J. VIDAL, Secretario.

Julión de Fogoneros 5.00

NEW ORLEANS, LA. 5.00

BOSTON, MASS.—Manuel Lemaitre 0.25

BOSTON, ORE.—Francisco Parga 1.50

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Cultura Obrera

(LABOR CULTURE)

Organ of the:

Marine Firemen's Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf.
Published Saturday in Spanish and English
P. ESTEVE, Editor.

(Telephone 2507 Broad.)
17 South Street. NEW YORK, N. Y.

No notice will be given unsigned manuscripts.

Subscription rates:

One year	\$1.50
Six months	75
Single copies	0.05

Although this week is the organ of a Union, we shall be glad to receive any donations or subscriptions from those interested in the propaganda work we are carrying on, inasmuch as we wish it to circulate not among ourselves alone, but among other workingmen as well. We not only want to give the widest circulation to *CULTURA OBRERA* but also have it cost the Union the least possible.

Social Emancipation

To overlook the everyday life of the present and await the life to come is as illogical as not to bother oneself about the future but to live it as though it were to-day.

The poisonous germ in all religions which have undertaken to make brothers of men is to be found precisely in the fact that they sacrifice the present—the worldly life—in hopes of obtaining a future of eternal bliss—the heavenly life.

And all religious people commit an unpardonable sin who, living under the present capitalistic-authoritarian régime, forget to attend to their daily needs in their ecstasy over the inexhaustible good things which will be inherited in the life to come.

That future state in which all men shall be equal to which we sincerely aspire may or may not be in reality a terrestrial paradise; but if we are indeed sincere, inasmuch as it is yet to come, we must do our duty to our temporary betterment. Moreover, it is no more than logical. How can we help but constantly strive to diminish the present social evils when we are working right along with those who, besides trying to relieve somewhat the present pitiful condition of things, have, in mind ushering in the possible advent of a happier life? We should be bigots not to attend to our daily ills, obscured by our longings for future joys.

For that reason we are seeking to better our conditions now as workingmen, without therefore ceasing to hope for a better state some day in the future. Meanwhile this social régime does not change, we endeavor to be as well off as possible in this very social régime. We encourage the union of all workers; we try to organize the forces of labor the best we know how; and we launch forth into contests every time an occasion presents itself in order to improve our conditions, first, as producers, either by raising our wages or by lessening the hours of work, or yet by making ourselves more respected; and again, as consumers, by opposing all enhancement in rents, taxes, etc., or by combining, throwing off our shoulders whatever we can, the burdens which weigh us down at present. We intend to get all possible out of the present order of things.

True, this result of our arduous strife is not very exhilarating; the compensation is not a fair one for a good part of whatever is grouchily granted us is sooner or later dexterously snatched away again. Still, we keep on striving and striving, without succeeding in effecting any great or glorious change in our precarious position as laborers. Virtually, we are just about as exploited and tyrannized over today as we were when we began the war against capitalism. Whatever conveniences we have obtained we owe not so much to our own exertions as to the fact that machinery has been so perfected as to enable the exploiters to enclose us so without any serious loss to themselves as an insignificant part of the enormous benefits they have gained. But, had we not worked ourselves at all we would now be in a worse plight than we were prior to the development of machinery. Everybody knows that where the workers have put up the hardest fight, it is there they are best treated.

This makes it plain that "laborers who go into politics, especially in their own interests, are buying stock in the present social institutions (monopoly of land, dwellings, factories, tools, etc., in the system of rents, profits, and dividends; and private property, with its outgrowths: the army and navy, the courts and the police system, etc., etc.), are dreamers just as much as are those religious laborers who claim that the workers need expect no improvements until all these evils are completely swept away in a future life."

Did we not concern ourselves about tomorrow, that is, with the emancipation of mankind, we would never succeed in redeeming ourselves, morally, financially, politically, and always remain embittered, oppressed, and tyrannized over. We would be forever weaving and unweaving, winning back today by dint of hard-fought battles and great sacrifices what was yesterday stolen from us underhandedly; only to release it and win it later on. We would be Penelope weavers. Our task would be the mighty disagreeable labor of Sisyphus.

Today's struggles should not blind us to tomorrow's. We ought to look upon our present encounters merely as useful skirmishes which will drift us on to the general final battle. As the strifes develop, instead of those most urgently in need of an overturning of the social system, they are but the precursors of the great Revolution of Emancipation which is beginning to make lo-

roads into the very core of this bourgeois society.

So long as the soil and its products, machinery and tools, and everything which we take to present and past generations are not taken to be social wealth at the disposal of the workers, we workers will continue to be the Pariahs of this social conglomeration; and for us there will be no happiness, no liberty, on rights, nor any true respect!

We must therefore look round about us well off into the distance, preparing the field of labor for today's conflicts as well as for tomorrow's; securing the meat we can day by day without losing sight of the complete emancipation of the working class.

And we speak only of the working class because, as we have pointed out, it is the one which by reason of its unique position, most concerned and least patient in effecting an entire transformation of this capitalistic-authoritarian-religious society. We do not therefore reject, much less, do we despise the cooperation of individuals in the other social classes.

Ignorance, as much amongst men in the upper class as amongst men in the lower class, is to blame for the present state of things being kept up. Today's "order" is harmful alike to rich and poor, for neither can be happy. Can any man with a love for life be found who is satisfied with this so-called society? The same misgivings, similar conventional lies, and like disputes are engendered within the bosoms of each one of the classes which go to make up this "society."

The rich man is not one whit less selfish than less covetous nor less brutal than the poor one; one goes after the Omnipotent Millions while the other chases the Almighty Dollar, and both lose sight of right and wrong. Riches cannot justly claim more than power and wealth the millions who have got drunk, gamble, and degrade themselves. Prodigality is not less hurtful than prudence. In both ranks are to be found the degenerates. Friendship, esteem, and love—the sweetest boons of life—are produced in either class, more so perhaps among the rich than among the poor.

If we look at things from the point of enjoyment, the actualy excessive disparities which separate the "upper" from the "lower" classes are imaginary rather than real. The rich man is not richer than the poor, while his man's son receives and the terrible social whirl in which he is later made to spin about, spoils for him the joys he might otherwise have. So it is that very often the proletarian is more content in his little cubby-hole than the millionaire in his grand palace. He eats his hard-luck with greater gusto than the other his who cake. He struts about in his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes even prouder than his employer covered with bewigged sticks.

All, what would they not do to be loved as our wives are—those "society belle" who talk about changing husbands as one would about changing hotels, until they find someone to love them? No!—some lobster to make a jewel of them?

In the present state of things peace and real life are out of the question. Tomorrow is a bogobin to all. Everyone worries over what it has in store for him. The salaried man is frightened lest he loss his job and be compelled to join the vast Army of the Unemployed. The example here is innumerable; his undertaking prove a failure and make him a candidate for the Down-and-Outs Club. Their panes are analogous to our crises, and they fear our movements just as much as we fear their arbitrary decisions.

What, then, justifies this general uneasiness, this universal disease? Nothing! For it is a well known fact that land not lacking, nor are there too few men to cultivate it, nor are we without the means to make the soil produce in abundance at little expense, nor less than anything else is wanting which is wanted by man and woman.

Why, then, do some of us oppose the efforts of others while all of us are suffering, when, if we were all working for the common welfare, each one could enjoy life to his fill?

All we have to answer is that we will welcome everyone who strives to emancipate mankind, whether at our side or in our own class. Welcome is everyone who in this way or that contributes towards raising the moral standard of men. Welcome everyone who wants to make an end to exploitation, tyranny, and conventional despotism. But let him not take it as a matter to boast about, for with him or without him the workers will march on along the road to emancipation, not for their own good alone but for the good of all mankind.

This makes it plain that "laborers who go into politics, especially in their own interests, are buying stock in the present social institutions (monopoly of land, dwellings, factories, tools, etc., in the system of rents, profits, and dividends; and private property, with its outgrowths: the army and navy, the courts and the police system, etc., etc.), are dreamers just as much as are those religious laborers who claim that the workers need expect no improvements until all these evils are completely swept away in a future life."

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Winter Notes

The temperature in New York City has gone down considerably. The lakes in the parks are completely covered over with ice. This has given the justly famous bourgeoisie of Fifth Avenue a chance to revel in the delight of skating, which they can do all winter as their bodies are well wrapped in furs and their heads are well wrapped in sealskin tufts to shield them from the intense cold.

Outdoor work, however, has been paralyzed by the inclement weather, and the daily papers report many deaths from starvation in the cold. The poor houses are running over with sufferers, who have gone out to find relief from the wintry blasts.

The New York "Times" contains the following:

Respectable Men Suffering

"Sup't. York, of the Municipal Lodging House, said yesterday (the 9th of January) that the Lodging House were overcrowded with homeless men and women without the means of livelihood, and that it was necessary to send 200 of them to the Municipal boat 'Thomas Brennan.' I have noticed in particular," said Sup't. York, "that the majority of these poor people are respectable laborers, including mechanics, masons, etc. None of them who applied for refuge in the Lodging House are bums. Yet many of them were without winter clothes and worn torn shoes."

"Director Hunt, of the Bowery Mission, said that the majority of the refugees there this winter were a better type of men than in other winters, including many unemployed laborers."

It is evident that those taken to be respectable workingmen are the ones who most suffer in this bourgeois society. Those who are considered bums and tramps find a way to protect themselves against the inclemency of the winter. But the unemployed toilers are too honest to take what they need in order to clothe themselves and repel the aching stomachs. I am not referring to the philanthropists, the capitalists, for their call. It is the workingmen, winter without feeling the sting of the bitter, biting cold nor the pangs of hunger. It is only the worthy workers who produce everything that must go without a roof and without food to heat them on the inside. Hence they are driven to accept of municipal charity—the remains of the satisfied.

Honest? Yes, although too honest are these workingmen who choose to accept charity rather than demand their rights; who beg for philanthropy rather than claim just compensation.

Bourgeois society, the capitalist system, legalized robbery are the only things accountable for all social wretchedness. Coal is to be found piled high in the warehouses; the stores are overstocked with clothing and food, and with everything else necessary to shelter oneself from the wind and cold; but the proletarian lacks everything because, forsaken, he is too honest.

The tramps alone have taught us how to get along, how to secure our friends enough in order not to starve or freeze to death. They have shown us how to keep up our jobs and how to make well become tramps and enjoy what you have produced, declaring private property abolished and throwing open the doors of life to all producer—the only ones who have any right at all to our universal heritage.

J. VIDAL,

HEADQUARTERS: 17 South St., New York.

JAN. 13, 1912.

Regular meeting called to order at 8 P. M. 160 members present. Comrades J. Gomez, D. Freijo, and J. Filgueira, were appointed to serve on the Quarterly Financial Committee. Comrades P. Estevez and J. Vidal were elected new Delegates to the International Federation.

The Special Committee appointed to investigate the case of the S. S. "Matanias" reported they had been aboard the ship and found there had been a fire in the Firemen's Quarters, destroying all the belongings of the members. Those in good standing and entitled to the Shipwreck Benefit are F. Villaverde, J. Hermida, J. R. Ladeiro, D. L. Vazquez, A. Bouza, G. Martinez, H. Zapata, V. Fontenla, and T. Fernandes. Two members, who had not paid their Strike Assessments, the Committee believe, are not entitled to the Benefit.

Secretary approved a resolution from New Orleans signed by fifteen members to nominate that Patronage Santa Ysidro. It did not fit for the position. Secretary was frustrated to write those members that if a majority are dissatisfied, they can elect a new Patronage.

An application for membership from Domingo Crespo was read and rejected, on account of questionable reputation of the applicant.

Members aboard of S. S. "Tennessee" write, asking the Shipping Benefit for the loss of their clothes washed overboard in a bad sea. Meeting appointed J. Gomez, D. Freijo, A. Bravo, J. Filgueira, and Juan Brava, a Special Committee to investigate the case.

Some members charged A. Corregal with having shipped some men to the S. S. "Herman Frash," claiming publicly that he was the Shipping Master of this Company. Meeting decided to expel him from the Union for being disloyal to its cause.

J. VIDAL, Chairman.

J. VIDAL, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH. Jany. 8, 1912. Regular meeting came to order at 7 P. M. 29 members present. Three men to hospital, doing well.

The slipping of the Firemen from New York to the S. S. "Comics" was taken up; Agent stated he had talked with the Engineer about his month ago and had his promise to bring his crew when the boat, which has been undergoing repairs here for some time, was ready to go. When the men were sent here from New York, they were powerless to do anything. Some members asked if it was not right for Headquarters to send men to Philadelphia and Agent was instructed to request the Secretary to see that hereafter men be sent from New York or any other Branch when there are plenty men on shore here to fill orders.

Agent was instructed to ask Secretary Vidal to fix out if the Sailors and Cooks' Union will pay part of the expenses of putting on an Austrian organizer in this port, as two-thirds of the Brethren of the Merchants' & Miners S. S. Co. are Austrians.

OSCAR CARLSON, Agent.

BOSTON BRANCH. Jany. 11, 1912.

Regular meeting came to order at 2 P. M. Comrade M. Tome elected Chairman. 59 members present. Proceedings as usual. Comrades have entered a complaint against Delegates Commissars for having shipped men an hour after receiving the order, when everybody was away. Delegate explained that the men were shipped by Acting Agent Sheehan. The complainants are requested to attend the next meeting.

Agent reported having taken an active part in the Longshoremen's Strike here, addressing one of their meetings and visiting the English Seamen aboard the "Michigan," whom he caused to work their own cargo inasmuch as they had signed articles and would be heavily penalized otherwise; but that under no consideration should they work cargo on the docks; that would be a violation of the laws of the United States, entering the country as contracted laborers.

Secretary Vidal is requested to give a fuller account of the new man elected Agent at Newport News, as we feel that only a man well versed in the Firemen's conditions should be put on there.

It is asked that any man who comes out of a ship and goes to Boston will have given first opportunity, but loses to his substitute the position relinquished.

Referendum vote is to be taken at next elections as to whether a Sick Benefit be introduced.

Unanimously voted that we do not have for Treasurer anyone who is already holding a similar position in another organization. Referendum vote moved by Comrade Tome and whether each Branch have a doctor, so that members out of work and without means may get medical assistance. Voted and so ordered.

A. MORGAN, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH. Jany. 10, 1912. No meeting held here. Two men neutered. Will go in this port on visit of H. P. Griffin.

Comrade John Caffrey died last Saturday in an infirmary. 6 men in hospital. Three members, Mateo San Nicolas, Jesus Iglesias, and Nicolas Surpaga, one of a month-and-a-half's standing and the other two on probation, refused to ship on the "Orion" on sailing day, after the Agent had seen that they were well supplied with bedding, a Jack of which was their complaint. They appealed at the Union later and asked for a fair Slipper Ticket; upon being told that it was the rule of this Branch to fine a member \$2.50 and place him at the foot of the list for blocking out on sailing day, they resigned from the Union.

P. JENKIN, Agent.

VALUABLE BENEFITS.

WASHINGTON.—The funeral, old age and disability benefits of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railroad Employees of America, will be increased

LAURENCE, Mass. Painters and Paperhangers received increase of 25 cents per day without strike.

Ball and Concert

—TO BE HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF—

The Marine Firemen, Oilers & Watertenders' Union of the Atlantic and Gulf

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Spanish-English Publication, LABOR CULTURE

TUESDAY, January 30th, — AT 8 O'CLOCK — MANHATTAN CASINO

ADMISSION 50¢.

LADIES, FREE.