

WOMEN WHO TOIL DAY AND NIGHT TO EARN ONE CENT

Crusade Against Sweat Shop In England

Even Babes Put to Work

Hundred Thousand Home Workers Who Slave For Less Than \$2 a Week, Some 75 Cents—Squalid Homes and Diet of Weak Tea and Bread

(Times Special Correspondence.) London, Jan. 11.—Down in the reeking East End of this richest city in the world, half-starved women and girls, whose workrooms are squalid dens in tenements, drive sewing machines as fast as their strength will permit from half-past five in the morning until eleven o'clock at night, all for the sake of earning a cent and a half, and sometimes less than that, for every hour they toil.

A woman brush-maker from the London slums recently told a select committee of the House of Commons that she was paid thirteen cents for filling 1,000 holes in the backs of hair brushes. Working hard, she added, she can fill 200 holes in an hour, and this woman, who now is sixty, declared that she had slaved at her trade since her death year, that she never had taken a holiday and had a single holiday. Now her sight is failing and her hand is losing its cunning. Soon she will have to go into the workhouse, or else starve to death.

The cases mentioned are examples of the horrors of "sweating" in this country—horrors which a committee under Lord Dunsen, some ten years ago, declared could "hardly be exaggerated," and which have grown worse in the intervening time, but which one may hope to see at least mitigated in the near future.

Helping Them. Women like Miss Mary Macarthur, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, have been working for years to focus public opinion on the squalid conditions which have succeeded lately in gaining powerful supporters. Perhaps the most notable of these recruits, on account of her great wealth, her energy and her brilliant social position, is the Duchess of Marlborough who now has espoused the cause of the sweated women of the country wholeheartedly, and who recently held, at Sunderland House, the most representative and influential gathering ever got together in this country to consider the subject.

At this gathering cabinet ministers, peers and prelates, captains of industry, and labor members of parliament listened to the stories of women workers from the latter's own lips, and nearly \$4,000 was raised in behalf of the organization which is working to rid Great Britain of the evil which was described by Lord Lytton, the grandson of the famous Victorian novelist, as "this dry rot that is sapping the strength of the nation."

Hardly less ardent a fighter than the duchess in the recent campaign is John Galsworthy, a novelist and dramatist, who, besides inveighing against the new slavery with as much fervor as did Charles Dickens against the "Bumble-dome" of Oliver Twist's day and the abuses of the private schools of the Squeers type, has just contributed \$500 to the funds of the National Anti-Sweating League.

Allied with these and with Miss Mary Macarthur are Lord Lytton, C. F. G. Masterman, the financial secretary of the treasury, J. R. Clynes, M. P., labor leader, and Sir Alfred Mond, proprietor of the "Westminster Gazette," one of the most influential newspapers in the country. So it really looks as if the weary lot of the underpaid, underfed women and girls who toil in the factories and slave at "home work" in the slums of this country might at last be on the eve of betterment.

Something, it is true, has been accomplished already by the establishment of trade boards—those committees formed of representatives of employers and employed which fix a minimum wage for the industry which they represent—but it really is little more than a beginning that has been made toward enabling more than two million women, girls and children to emerge from what Mr. Galsworthy recently described as "darkness blacker than any words can paint, the darkness of drudgery known only to those who are forever lifting their feet in a marsh that drives them a little lower with each step."

ARCHDUCHESS NOW A NURSE



Archduchess Isabella.

Vienna, Jan. 12.—The Archduchess Isabella, whose marriage to Prince George of Bavaria was dissolved last October, has since been working as a nurse in a hospital here. She says that it is her intention to devote her life to nursing and that she will soon go from here to Spain. Later she intends visiting Albania, where she will organize a public sick-nursing service.

In this dangerous occupation, the average wage is only eleven shillings and eleven pence, or just under \$3 a week and one woman in three fails to achieve \$2.50. Brickmaking, though free of poisoning risk, is terribly hard, and beyond the capacity of all but the strongest women. The excessive energy demanded is rewarded by the average wage of \$2.75, while, of the time workers, in the trade, one woman in four gets less than \$2.25. Glass bottle manufacture shows truly appalling figures. Here the average wage is two dollars and a few cents, while the condition of the women who toil in the food and drink trades is worse, if anything. Fifteen per cent of these latter earn less than \$2 a week—there are tales on record of women who get sixteen cents for filling 1,000 bags of cocoa-while the story of what goes on in the jan and preserve-making factories in the East End of London would, it is said, make that of the Chicago "jungle" sound like a record of perfection in comparison.

Even Worse Off. "Are there any women workers who are worse off than these," I asked Miss Macarthur, who supplied many of the foregoing details.

"There are more than 100,000 who are incomparably worse off," she replied. "These latter are the great army of home workers, whose hours, like the most of them, are regulated by no law and who work feverishly on the poorest of food, weak tea and bread the day-in, day-out diet of the most of them—tea that is literally a mere pittance. One penny an hour is the sum earned by most of the London women and girls who are in the machine and shirt-finishing, who turn out artificial flowers and make the uppers of women's boots and children's shoes—and some times that hourly wage falls as low as three farthings, one cent and a half, and even lower. It is no uncommon thing to find women of this type who work from half-past five in the morning until eleven at night—or, as the author of a recent blue book phrased it "who carry on almost ceaseless toil during all the hours they are awake"—and are paid less than \$2.50 a week, from which various expenses, such as hire of sewing machines, needles and thread, amounting often, to as much as fifty or sixty cents, has to be deducted. I know of many a shirt finisher who has to make eighty-four button holes before she earns ten cents, and whose weekly takings average about \$1.25, and there are makers of baby linen who receive one cent and a half a garment which takes nearly two hours to make, not to mention women who get eighteen cents a dozen for making shirts, the fabrication of each one of which occupies at least an hour of rapid work."

Then Miss Macarthur told of the most miserable occupation of all, the carding of hanks and eyes. "This work, if prolonged," said the secretary, "is injurious to the eyes, yet women will often stick to it all night, for the children as well as themselves may be dependent upon it. Nor are the children idle. However young, their little fingers can 'link,' and necessity sets them in motion. Often I have seen children of three, four and five years helping their mothers—but then, we never hear the end of child-labor. In Nottingham, children of five engage in lace work, and in London they help in boxmaking, button-carding and many other trades. Only a few years ago a parliamentary return demonstrated at least 144,000 children in full-time attendance at school were employed out of school-hours for wages, and that about 40,000 of them worked more than twenty hours a week. Upwards of 3,000 children

CHANGING LONDON'S MAP AND MAKING CITY BETTER

Greatest Town In World Being Rebuilt

LONG DRAW-OUT TASK

Fleet Street, Strand and Whitehall Will Be Unrecognizable to Old Londoners—Scheme of Straight, Through Roads—Why These Are no Through Cars

(Times Special Correspondence.) London, Jan. 11.—When Boston Hansmann in the middle of the nineteenth century rebuilt Paris, making it one of the most beautiful and convenient cities in the world, he had an easier task than that confronting the men who today are gradually rebuilding London. Paris was a smaller city than London, property values were not so great nor vested interests so strong and above all he had an autocrat for a master. The men who are rebuilding London have to do the job piecemeal for the reason that no single generation could bear the cost and hence all sorts of interests are opposed to any change.

But in spite of all this the Hansmanning of London is going ahead and the return after an absence of twenty years fall to recognize whole quarters, and a few days ago a colonial who was paying his first visit to London a quarter of a century ago stood bewildered in the Strand gazing at the site of the old Clare market district where he had lived and on which is now rising a magnificent building which is to be the home of the Australian Commonwealth in the metropolis.

This particular change was begun about fifteen years ago, when the Clare market district, which had degenerated into a slum, was swept away and replaced by a new street, Aldwych, which is now lined with great hotels and theatres, was laid out round it. In connection with it the splendid buildings then were the Strand with Holborn, was driven straight through a nest of buildings and today it is lined with structures which are to be the greatest city in the world.

Fleet Street. If Dr. Johnson had come to life again twenty years ago and had taken his favorite walk down Fleet street he would have felt quite at home. Most of the buildings then were the same as those which he saw daily as he walked out from his house in Gough Square. Today there is a new Fleet street.

Str. Beaugre Head, 1,619, Kane, Ardrossan via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, part cargo of maize. Str. Eastington, 868, Stevenson, Louisville, St. John, with coal.

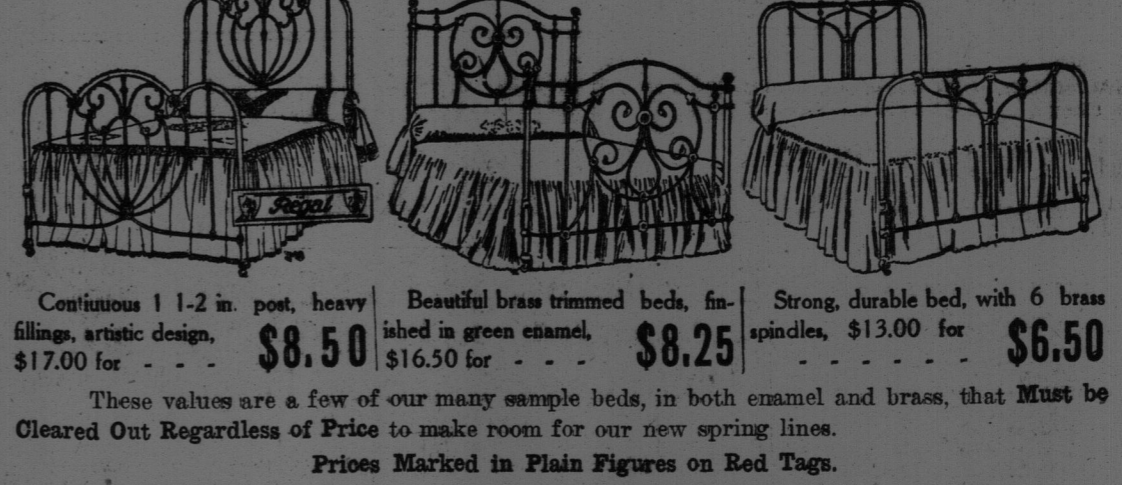
Arrived Saturday. Str. Manchester Inventor, 2,775, Evered, Manchester via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, general cargo.

CANADIAN PORTS. Halifax, Jan 11—Ard, schs Lavengro, James Williams, New York. Sid 10th—Strs Manchester Inventor, St. John; Empress of Ireland, Liverpool. Sydney, Jan 10—Sid, str Hochelaga, St. John. Sid—Str Kendal Castle, St. John.

BRITISH PORTS. Glasgow, Jan 10—Sid, str Ramore Head, St. John. Liverpool, Jan 11—Ard, str Cedric, New York. Plymouth, Jan 11—Ard, str George Washington, New York. Fastnet, Jan 11—Passed, str Canada, Portland (Me).

FOREIGN PORTS. Rouen, Jan 6—Ard, str Nancy Lee, Murchie, Sydney (C. B.). Trieste, Jan 7—Steamed, str Ruthenia, Kendall, St. John.

Sample Beds 1/2 Price!



Continuous 1-2 in. post, heavy fillings, artistic design, \$17.00 for \$8.50. Beautiful brass trimmed beds, finished in green enamel, \$16.50 for \$8.25. Strong, durable bed, with 6 brass spindles, \$13.00 for \$6.50.

J. Marcus - 30 Dock St.



Glenwood Ranges Make Cooking Easy!

If you are in need of a new range, it will certainly pay you to call and examine the GLENWOOD LINE before purchasing. We can supply you with a range to burn wood or coal, with tea shelf, mantle shelf, hot closet or reservoir. Over forty different styles to choose from. Every range is guaranteed to give satisfaction, and they are made in St. John, where supplies are always at hand.

McLean Holt & Co. Limited 155 Union St. St. John N. B.

SHIPPING

ALMANAC FOR ST JOHN, JAN 12. High Tide... 11:28 Low Tide... 5:59 Sun Rises... 8:07 Sun Sets... 4:59 Time used is Atlantic standard.

PORT OF ST JOHN. Arrived Sunday. Str Falls of Nith, 3,021, MacKenzie, New York, J T Knight Co, to load for South Africa. Str Beaugre Head, 1,619, Kane, Ardrossan via Halifax, Wm Thomson Co, part cargo of maize.

BRITISH PORTS. Glasgow, Jan 10—Sid, str Ramore Head, St. John. Liverpool, Jan 11—Ard, str Cedric, New York. Plymouth, Jan 11—Ard, str George Washington, New York. Fastnet, Jan 11—Passed, str Canada, Portland (Me).

FOREIGN PORTS. Rouen, Jan 6—Ard, str Nancy Lee, Murchie, Sydney (C. B.). Trieste, Jan 7—Steamed, str Ruthenia, Kendall, St. John.

Antwerp, Jan 7—Sid, str Montezuma, Griffiths, St. John. Las Palmas, Jan 9—Passed, str Pandosia, Wright, bound from Antwerp to Buenos Ayres. Vineyard Haven, Jan 11—Ard, sch Nettie Shipman, South Amboy. New York, Jan 11—Sid, schs J Howell Leeds, St. John; Hugh De Fayence, Savannah. Vineyard Haven, Jan 11—Sid, sch Gladys B Smith, New York. Plymouth, N H, Jan 11—Sid, sch Harold B Cousins, St. John. Portland, Jan 11—Sid, schs H H Chamberlain, St. John; Ashley, New York; J. Cotwell, St. John.

VESSLES IN PORT. Steamers. Bengore Head, 1,610, Belfast, Wm Thomson Co, Pettigill's. Falls of Nith, 8,091, South Africa, J T Knight Co, No 7. Marina, 8,322, Glasgow, Robt Reford Co, McLeod's. Royal George, 5,885, Avonmouth, C N R, I C R. Manchester Inventor, 2,775, Manchester, Wm Thomson Co. Schooners Not Cleared. Ann Louise Lockwood, 266, Calabria, 481, J Splane, laid up. Core May, 117, C N Scott. E M Roberts, 265, R C Elkie. Elma, 290, A W Adams. Hattie Barbour, 266, Hunter, 187, D J Purdy. Isiah K Stokson, 271, J W Smith. J Arthur Lord, 180, A W Adams. Jennie Stubbs, 150, A W Adams. Mayflower, 102, C M Kerrison. Margaret May Riley, 241, A W Adams. Oriole, 134, J Splane Co. Orosalino, 121, A W Adams. Peter Schultz, 378, A W Adams. Priscilla, 117, A W Adams. Sallie E Ludlam, 198, D J Purdy. T W Cooper, 180, A W Adams. W E & W L Tuck, 395, Gregory.

STEAMERS BOUND FOR ST JOHN. Hollington, 2,728, Newport, Dec 29. Rappahannock, 2,490, London, Jan 1. Ruthenia, 4,714, Trieste, Jan 7. Cobqueid, 2,993, St Kitts, Jan 5. Manchester Exchange, 2,649, Manchester, Jan 8. Hesperian, 6,124, Liverpool, Jan 7. Caraquez, 2,896, Demerars, Jan 8. Bursfield, 2,615, Wilmington, Jan 10. Montezuma, 5,885, Antwerp, Jan 7. Manchester Port, 2,993, Manchester, Jan 10. Ramore Head, 2,918, Glasgow, Jan 10.

What Is It?

The usual cup of tea or coffee contains from 1 1/2 to 3 grains of caffeine, a drug which often produces aches, ails and discomfort; but the habit can be quickly overcome by using well-made POSTUM.

One of the most pleasing features of this change from tea and coffee to Postum is the total absence of a sense of something missed. But more important is that "good all over" feeling of returning health; and it's the finest trade possible to quit tea and coffee and get well.

Postum, made of prime wheat and a small per cent of New Orleans molasses, is a pure food-drink. It is wholesome and nourishing; and has a delicious, snappy flavour, but is entirely free from the drug, caffeine, in tea and coffee.

Anyone can make a stand for the old fashioned fun that comes with health and the power to "do things." Suppose you try it!

"There's a Reason" for POSTUM. Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be boiled 15 to 20 minutes. Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A scant teaspoonful stirred in a cup of hot water dissolves instantly.

The convenience of Instant Postum is apparent. But, when prepared according to directions, both kinds are exactly the same. The cost per cup is about equal. —Grocers everywhere sell both kinds. Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.