THE LABOR ADVOCATE.

We Demand all the Reform that Justice can ask for, and all the Justice that Reform can give.

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WORK AND WAGES.

LABOR NOTES AND NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Interesting Items, Facts and Figures—A Bird's-Eye View of the World of Industry.

CANADA.

JOHN HOGAN, of London, for over thirty-five years employed on the Grand Trunk, is dead. He had lived in that city since he was fifteen years of age, and was well known and respected.

HAMILTON carpenters have decided to work only nine hours a day, commencing on Monday next. On Saturday only half a day's work will be done, so that fifty hours will constitute a week's work. No increase of pay is asked.

ON Friday brakeman Osborne, of the Napanee and Tamworth Railway, accidentally fell between the cars while they were moving at a slow rate at Napanee Mills station. Before he could extricate himself the train passed over his right leg, making amputation necessary.

MESSRS FRANK ARBORY, Michael London, A. Morrison, J McKenzie and Alex. Smith (the delegates), left St. Thomas for St. Louis, Monday, to attend the meeting of the Grand Union Order Railway Conductors, which opened on the 12th. The party will take a trip to Galveston, Texas.

THE Michigan Central has between 600 and 1,000 men at work between St. Thomas and Buffalo putting down the second track. The company will push this work ahead with the greatest possible speed in order to have the road double-tracked between Detroit and Buffalo before January 1st next.

THE London plumbers, employers and men, recently held a meeting, the object of which was to improve, by means of certificates or otherwise, the quality of the workmanship as a means of preventing improper plumbing. The appointment of a city inspector, towards this end, was recommended.

PETITIONS have been laid before Parliament from the labor organizations for the appointment of government inspectors of the gear and tackle used in loading and unloading vessels; for greater freedom of appeal from the convictions of sailors; for the prohibition of the importation of Chinese; for legislation to render the establishment and maintenance of a private detective agency a criminal offence; for the prevention of the importation of alien contract labor, and for the discouragement of the immigration of pauper children.

THE Brassworkers Union of Montreal held a most successful meeting on the evening of the 8th inst., to discuss the best way of advancing the interests of their craft. The benefits of the eight-hour day were fully and freely discussed. The various speakers dwelt upon the necessity of adopting a systematic plan of educating the masses on the question. Several additions were made to the roll, with a prospect of a boom in the near future. Arrangements were made for holding meetings at regular intervals during the summer.

At the meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labor Council on the 7th inst, delegate W. Keys introduced the following resolution: "That, in the opinion of this Council, the proposed grant of $2,500 for the reception of the Royal Society is entirely unwarranted owing to the present depleted condition of the civic treasury, and that this body, on behalf of the working classes of this city, emphatically protest against the said grant." The motion was carried, and the president and secretary instructed to enter the protest at the next meeting of the City Council.

UNITED STATES.

THERE are over 10,000 miners on strike in Iowa, and the supply of coal is running short.

THE organized cannakers of Baltimore are making arrangements for the establishment of a co operative factory.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION No. 1 of Milwaukee, having 125 members, has withdrawn from the American Federation of Labor.

THE moulders in all the foundries in Washington, D.C., are on strike for an increase of wages from $2.50 to $3 per day.

JOURNEYMEN plumbers of Pittsburg and Allegheny to the number of 350, struck on Friday against new rules promulgated by their masters.

THE skilled silk weavers of Paterson, N.J., who formerly earned from $25 to $35 per week, complain that they average from $10 to $12 at present.

THE coal mines of the Keith & Perry Company, at Deep Water, Mo., took fire on Saturday. Ten hundred men were in the mines, all of whom escaped but one.

THE lumber dealers of New York declared a lockout on the 11th inst., and the men thus thrown out of work number, it is said, in the neighborhood of 16,000.

UNDER the leadership of John Capling, of Buffalo, a nationalist colony is to be established near Beaver City, in No-Man's Land. It will comprise about 500 members to start with.

THE trackmen in the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have been notified that, dating from May 1st, the $40 per month men would receive $42 50, and the $1.10 men would receive $1 15 per day.

SEVERAL ships have lately been loaded with soft coal at Philadelphia for European ports, principally for use in navy vessels. It is expected that this trade will grow rapidly and to large proportions, the American coal having been tested and found superior.

ON Monday morning the Carpenters Union, of Duluth, embracing all the carpenters at the head of the lakes, some 3,000 or 4,000 in number, resolved to strike on June 1st for an eight-hour day, unless their demand for a nine-hour day be granted before that time.

ALL the Pittsburg lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have voted in favour of asking an advance of fifty cents a ton in the price of puddling for the next scale year, dating from July 1st. The request for the increase will be resisted by the manufacturers.

CHIEF Factory Inspector W. Z. McDonald of Ohio has decided that the employment of children in cigar and tobacco factories is injurious and must be discontinued. He ordered forty-seven children to quit the Standard Cigar Works in Cleveland, and in Columbus and other places similar action has been taken.

THE bosses and subpœnasons in Boston have reached an agreement to the effect that nine hours shall constitute a day's work, and eight hours on Saturday; that all time work between 5 pm and 7 p.m. shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half. All work on Sundays and legal holidays shall be paid for at double-time rates, wages to be forty two cents per hour.

MINING will be dull for some time, consumers and dealers having laid in large supplies in anticipation of an eight-hour shut-down. The increase of anthracite tonnage over the same period of last year is not much less than two millions tons. The percentage of increase of the Pennsylvania bituminous tonnage is not as great as the anthracite, but it is close to it.

C. LEE, HOGINSON & CO., of Boston, are to purchase and combine three of the largest manufacturing plants in Illinois, the Deere & Mansur Company, manufacturers of corn planters, the Deere Harvester Works and the Moline Plow Company, all in the city of Moline. The present capital of the companies is $2,400,000, which is to be increased under the new deal.

A FEDERATION of capitalists has been formed in San Francisco, to combat the trades organizations. At a recent meeting, employers of labor, consisting of ship owners, iron men, lumber dealers, shoe manufacturers, furniture makers, builders, printers, harness makers and leather makers, were present, representing over $100,000,000 capital, and employing 30,000 workingmen.

A TERRIBLE fight took place at Denver, Col., on the 11th inst., between a party of striking brickmakers and a gang of colored men engaged by F. C. Davis, proprietor of the brickyard, to take their places. Davis, his son, and seven negroes, all heavily armed, were going to work, when they were intercepted by strikers and ordered back. Davis warned the strikers to get out of the way. The latter refused, and Davis and his men opened fire. Two strikers were mortally wounded, and sixteen others were more or less hurt. The Davis party were all arrested. Davis says the strikers had guns, but they deny it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE secretary of the Dundee Moulders' Society has intimated to the members that the masters intend to reduce the wages by 2s. a week.

ACCORDING to official statistics in Great Britain about 1,000 mine workers are annually killed through accidents, while ten times that number are injured.

A LARGE meeting of London shop-assistants, held in Southwark Park, passed a resolution to boycott all shopkeepers who stand in the way of closing at five on Thursday afternoons.

THE strike at the Manningham Mills, Bradford, has collapsed. It is stated by a Bradford correspondent that about 272,000 has been lost in wages to the work-people of Messrs. Lister & Co., and a corresponding loss of business and profits has been suffered by the company.

AFTER a struggle of fourteen weeks' duration the strike of weavers at Leigh, Lancashire, was settled recently. Messrs. Rawlinson and Birtwistle, representing masters and weavers, respectively, came to an agreement that the masters should pay the standard price. The result is practically a victory for the weavers.

TOM MANN, the well-known labor reformer, is engaged in organizing the agricultural laborers of England. He sees that unless they are organized, and their standard of subsistence and comfort raised, they will go into the towns in constant streams to compete with the members of the labor unions. He calculates that there are 800,000 agricultural laborers, with an average wage of $3.37 a week.

EUROPEAN AND GENERAL

THE strike in the Charleroi district is spreading. The foundrymen struck on Monday. Thirty-four thousand men have struck. Several iron works are closing, owing to lack of fuel.

THE Russian Council of the Empire has commenced the discussion of a scheme making provision for working men and their families in the event of the breadwinner becoming incapacitated through an accident while at work.

THE Knights of Labor have over twenty thousand members in the coal mines and glass factories of Charleroi, Belgium. They will join in the general strike on May 16th, if universal suffrage be not granted to the people of Belgium.

THE manufacturers of Brussels and neighborhood, with representatives from other parts of Belgium, have decided to send a deputation to King Leopold, to urge him to accede to the demands of the strikers for universal suffrage, and so end the labor crisis.

ALL the compositors in Vienna have struck. The managers of the printing establishments refused the demands of the compositors for nine hours' work per day, no overtime, and the abolition of the rule requiring a compositor to give notice before leaving his place of employment.

THE shooting down of men, women and children by the military seems to excite more resentment in France than here. There were not so many people killed at Fourmieres, May day, as were shot the other day in Pennsylvania by the military, and yet France is in commotion, and cabinet ministers are likely to lose their places.—*New Nation.*

A TERRIBLE disaster occurred on the 8th inst. at Allerona, near Orvieto, in the Province of Umbria, Italy. While a quarry train on which were many workingmen was at Allerona, a sudden flood occurred in the river and the rushing water engulfed the train. The cars were lifted from the tracks and were carried a considerable distance. Most of the men were drowned.

"TO-DAY ABHORRED—TO-MORROW ADORED."

HOW WENDELL PHILLIPS WAS ASSAILED BY THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

THE following editorial, which was published in a New York paper some forty years ago, during the anti-slavery agitation, has the tone adopted by most of our daily papers to-day when referring to the disturbances brought about through the agitation of the enslaved masses:

"The news from Boston represents that the peace of the city is undisturbed, though two armed negroes have been examined and held to bail. They were found in Court Square, with pistols and knives concealed about their persons. They seem to have acted on the silly advice given by Wendell Phillips, in his speech on Boston Common last week, for life, it seems, stood as bail for both prisoners. This Wendell Phillips is a man of property, and a graduate of Harvard College, where he gave promise of real usefulness to society by his early literary acquirements. He is the son of John Phillips, the first mayor of Boston, who was elected to that office in 1822, and who died in 1823. He left a handsome property, a large portion of which the son possesses. Wendell Phillips has been devoted to the vocation in which he has been engaged in connection with the Abolitionists, and he might have had some influence, till he exhibited his recent inflammatory spirit. His own bad counsels, however, have overturned now his power to do any great evil. He may incite the ignorant to illegal violence; but the retribution will be severe upon himself and the victims of his dangerous advice.

"It will be gratifying to the friends of their country, its constitution and laws, to know that the citizens of Boston are determined to see the laws of the United States enforced, and not submitted to the trampling feet of any insane minority. The military of the city hold themselves in readiness to assist the federal and municipal officers."

THE OWNERS OF PUBLIC HOUSES.

THE parliamentary return of the owners of two and more un-licensed houses recently issued at the instance of Mr. Sumners, M P., shows that 172 members of the House of Lords own 1,536 licensed drink shops. Nineteen dukes hold 321, 12 marquises hold 106, 74 earls hold 615, 7 viscounts hold 45, 1 bishop holds 2, and 69 barons hold 420. The Earl of Derby heads the list of peers with 72, the Duke of Bedford comes next with 48, and is closely followed by the Duke of Devonshire with 47. The Earl of Cawdor has 29; the Duke of Rutland, 37; the Earls of Dudley and Fitzwilliam have each 35; the Duke of Northumberland, 34; the Duke of Portland, 32; and Viscount Portman, 28. The Bishop of Llandaff is the only bishop in the list. The Duke of Westminster holds 13, and has recently allowed 32 licences to lapse. Lady Henry Somerset, President of the British Women's Temperance Association, still holds 2 licensed houses. One hundred and twenty-eight baronets and knights are the owners of 2 or more licensed houses.

FINE SIDE BOARDS

these are, but they're not the kind we have to do with. Our Sideboards are more substantial, and range all the way up if you want one, to as high as $90.

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WORKINGMEN ARE WILLING SLAVES.

THERE was a great meeting of workingmen in Cooper Union on Tuesday evening, April 14th. Timothy Quinn was one of the speakers. He is reported to have said:

"It is no wonder that when workingmen do not get what they should have, they occasionally resort to violence. They are justifiable in doing so.

"American workingmen are nothing but slaves, and they should rebel.

"The country needs to be washed with human blood.

"Workingmen are damnable cowards. Instead of carrying weapons

"It is the first duty of men when they go on strike to arm themselves."

As I did not hear Mr. Quinn's speech, I do not know whether he said these things or not. The newspaper reports in such matters are utterly unreliable. If he said such things, in my opinion, he spoke foolishly, but I do not blame him. The working people are kept in subjection, so far as the monopolists are concerned, by armed men, and it is what may be expected that under such brutal training and brutal talk of doing brutal things. Can we educate men in a school of force and then expect them never to learn the lessons we try so hard to teach them? As long as men are enslaved by force they will seek to free themselves by force.

The foolishness of the words attributed to Mr. Quinn lie in that they do not take into account that the working people are slaves, really, because the greater proportion of them wish to be. Soldiers and policemen do, indeed, shoot and club them into submission, but that is because the great body of the working people back up the soldiers and policemen. Only a few working people wish to be any different from what they are.

The meeting in Cooper Union was called to protest against the killing of the coke workers in Pennsylvania and the impending hanging of some workingmen for killing their foreman, and yet the hall was not filled. But think of the thousands of working people in this city who on that evening were in cheap theatres, concert halls, saloons, loitering on the streets, or at home. I do not blame them for their indifference. It is inevitable under their unfortunate conditions. I merely refer to it as a fact. When the working people wake up to a sense of what they need, and wish for it, they can get it without bloodshed. Until they do they cannot get it by bloodshed.—*Twentieth Century.*

LAWYERS BECOMING LACKEYS.

JULIAN RALPH says in the New York *World* that the modern custom of contracting for the legal work of great corporations at so much a year had cut deep into the general income of the profession many years ago, but to day a deeper injury has been done to it through the salarying of lawyers by corporations. It is a fact that in this city to-day a great proportion of the dry-goods houses, the railroad corporations, even the street-car companies and the hotels, employ lawyers who work in the offices as the clerks do, and receive salaries in the same way and very much of the same value as those the clerks receive. Twenty-five hundred dollars is a popular figure at which such services are rated, though half a dozen such lawyers receive $10,000 a year. As one great counsellor expressed it: "They are mere clerks. The poetry and pride of professional life are lost to them. They are told what to do; ordered to do this or that, instead of being consulted as a lawyer is supposed to be."