

In The World Of Labor

A Budget of News For Those Interested in Labor

Gleaned From the Exchanges and Other Sources

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Carpenters at Torrington, Conn., are out on strike for a minimum wage rate of \$3.50 per day.

Thirty-six states and territories in Uncle Sam's domains have adopted the eight hour day on all public work.

The Iron Moulders had over 1,000 members in line in the big Labor Day parade in Detroit, Mich., and despite the fact that a heavy rain was falling, that looks like some going.

Carpenters of Newark, N.J., have practically won their strike for a wage increase of fifty cents per day, bringing the standard up to a minimum of \$4.50 per day. Nearly all the firms in the city are now signed up.

Over 4,000 women workers at Bridgeport, Conn., have gained reduced hours of labor from 10 to 9 and 8, and also increased wages, as a result of the strike movement in that city. Nearly every trade is affected by the upheaval.

The union musicians of Portland, Ore., who were on strike against the infringement of an existing agreement by the theatre proprietors, have gone back to work after having enforced the rule. Hereafter the bosses will see that the rates are not infringing.

A statement issued by the bondholders' committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company shows that for the six months ended June 30 last the profits were in excess of \$11,000,000, after deducting depreciation charges of about \$2,750,000.

The strike at the plant of the Bryant Electric Company Bridgeport, Conn., is settled, the 1,500 employees securing an eight hour work day, time and one half for overtime, and other concessions including recognition of their shop committee.

The International Typographical Union has fifty-nine thousand members, and the officers stated in their report to the convention, that the average wages of each individual member of the union during the past year was \$1,054.00.

The Waterproof Garment Makers' Union of New York City has won its demand for an eight hour day and wage increases that range from 15 to 30 per cent. The independent manufacturers were the last to sign. About 6,000 workers are affected.

One hundred and one of the leading railroads in the United States earned \$6,183,124 more in July this year than in the same month in 1914.

The Interstat. Commerce Commission announced. The net earnings of these roads last July totalled \$52,364,357, against \$46,181,233 in July, 1914.

Owing to the industrial conditions in Chicago, especially in the packing house industry, Local No. 710, Packing House Teamsters, decided by a referendum vote not to ask for a revision of the wage scale, at least until the war is over. This local is affiliated with the International Brotherhood.

Large corporations in California are violating the semi-monthly pay-day law passed by the last legislature, and made effective last month. To avoid having the law declared unconstitutional, the framers of the act could not draw up a hard and fast rule. As a result, the corporations, as usual, ignore the spirit of the law.

Striking boiler makers and helpers at the Standard Oil Company's plant at Baton Rouge, La., have voted to reject the company's proposition that they return to work. The management still refuses to reinstate discharged employees, which caused the lockout. The company declares that the plant will be shut down indefinitely—probably.

THEIR GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

The special committee appointed by the Toronto local of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union to make arrangements for the comfort and entertainment of the visitors who will attend the bi-annual convention of the organization, which will convene in the city on the second Monday in January next, is already getting down to business.

It is composed of such well-known workers in the cause as Joseph Bamberg, J. Wick, John Sutherland, Alf Burage, Wm. Jenoves, and Isaac Thomas, and it can be surmised that they will have a strenuous time ahead of them from now on until the big meeting is finally called to order.

In 1914 the convention was held in Houston, Texas, and it has not met in Toronto since 1891, a period of twenty four years. It is expected that upon this occasion fully five hundred delegates will be in attendance, and they will bring with them an equal number of visitors to the city.

ONE OF THE STRONGEST The organization is one of the strongest trades organizations in America; it has affiliated with it eleven hundred local unions, comprising a membership of between eighty-five and ninety thousand, and it may be said that added interest is being manifested in the coming meeting, from

the fact that it will mark the golden anniversary of the International Union, which will have then been in continuous existence for fifty years.

Wm. Bowen, of Indianapolis, is President, the headquarters of the organization being located in that city; First Vice-President, Thomas Priest; Secretary, William Dobson, who is a one-time member and former secretary of the Toronto local; Treasurer, Patrick Murray, of Albany, N.Y.

At the last convention held steps were taken to inaugurate an old age pension. This is now in successful operation, the amount paid being five dollars per week, and some sixteen members of the Toronto local are now in the enjoyment of this benefit.

It may be also stated that the payment of death benefits to deceased members, on a very conservative estimate will average twenty thousand dollars a month.

It can safely be predicted that when the convention convenes it will be received and entertained in a manner worthy of the local Labor movement and the high reputation of hospitality that the Queen City has long enjoyed.

Industrial Canada FROM COAST TO COAST

Outstanding taxes in Winnipeg, Man., amount to \$2,824,841; Edmonton, Alta., \$2,571,872; Vancouver, B.C., \$1,861,988; Calgary, \$1,645,782.

Things are quite busy these days in the railway shops in Edmonton, Alta., and the outlook is pretty good; in fact it begins to feel more like old times, when there was something doing all the time.

The Imperial Oil Company is taking steps looking to the establishment of an asphalt and fuel oil refinery in Halifax, N.S., which will cost over four hundred thousand dollars and give employment to a large number of hands.

Ottawa police constables and detectives to the number of 90, as the local Allied Trades and Labor Association and the press, have had their working time shortened from seven days per week to six.

Some time in October, "Mother" Jones, the noted organizer, called the angel of the mines, now 84 years of age, is expected to visit the lumber camps in British Columbia to assist in organizing the shinglemill, sawmill and lumber camp laborers.

In Hamilton, Ont., some of the unorganized machine shops are paying straight time only for holidays and Sundays. Where the Union has a foothold the extra pay has always got to

DO YOU SUFFER FROM BACKACHE?

When your kidneys are weak and torpid they do not properly perform their functions; your back aches and you do not feel like doing much of anything. You are likely to be dependent and to borrow trouble, just as if you had it enough already. Don't be a victim any longer. The old reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, gives strength and tone to the kidneys and builds up the whole system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar combination of roots, barks and herbs. No other medicine acts like it, because no other medicine has the same formula or ingredients. Accept no substitute, but insist on having Hood's, and get it today.

come over. Another tip, as to the benefits of organization.

Machinists of Amherst, N.S., are very busy on war orders. Work is carried on continuously day and night, in three eight-hour shifts, which has proved to be a very satisfactory arrangement for a couple of years now. Things look a little better apparently.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week officially ending Sept. 7th, totalled \$1,019,711, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$3,598. The G. T. R. has usually had a decrease month after month for a couple of years now. Things look a little better apparently.

The British Columbia Federationist says: "Practically the only town or settlement in the Province from whence distress and property are not reported is the Doukhobor reserve. They may have funny ways, but it's pretty certain they will not think much of ours when they learn of women and children starving among us."

Reports from all sections of the Dominion show that even in the small towns and villages buildings are being erected for the manufacture of shells and war munitions. If things go on as they are doing the making of these products will, for a time at least, constitute one of the leading industries of Canada.

Machinists report that the outlook is considerably improved in Moose Jaw, Sask. The C. P. R. shops staff has been put up to nine hours per day. Every morning night men members join the local I. A. M. Cops are simply impense in this locality and the railroads look for busy times ahead in transporting them.

War is Women's Business

The Pennsylvania Men's League for Women's suffrage has issued a pamphlet on "Women and War." In terse convincing paragraphs the pamphlet presents the argument that war is woman's business to such an extent that it is one of the very strong reasons why women should be given a voice in government. The following are some of the questions asked in the pamphlet:

"Who faces death to give life to men?"
"Who love and work to rear sons to be killed in battle?"
"Who plant fields and harvest crops when all the able-bodied men are called to war?"
"Who keep the shops and schools and work in factories while men are in the trenches?"
"Who nurse the wounded, feed the sick, support the helpless and brave the danger?"
"Who see their homes destroyed by fire and shell, their little ones made destitute, their daughters outraged?"
"Who are sent adrift alone, no hope of shelter for their unborn children?"
"Who must suffer agony for every soldier that is killed?"
"Who are called upon to sacrifice to pay the terrible cost of war?"

"Who are the mothers of the brave who dare to say that war is not woman's business?" In the name of justice and civilization, give woman a voice in the government and in the councils which make or prevent war.

DO WOMEN WAGE EARNERS WANT TO VOTE?

Let them speak for themselves, not through the mouth of some paid worker of an anti-suffrage organization, but through the mouth of their most representative organization, the Women's Trade Union League.

At its fifth biennial convention in New York this summer the league appointed a woman's suffrage committee to assist in the work for equal franchise. Miss May Matthews of the Boston Telephone Operators' Union was made chairman of the committee. The committee made the following report to the league:

"Madam Chairman and Delegates: Your committee recommends that the national votes for women committee be composed of trade union women whose object shall be to organize wage earners' suffrage or citizenship leagues. We further recommend that these wage earners' leagues make it a part of their work to see that women workers are naturalized in order that they may the sooner have the use of the ballot when it is granted to women.

We recommend the printing of pamphlets in various languages explaining the method of securing the first papers of citizenship.

We recommend that the Women's Trade Union League petition the suffrage organizations, whenever possible, to secure a trade union woman to talk votes for women to workingmen's organizations.

We recommend also that the chairman of the committee be a trade unionist who is well known among the trade union men of this country, so that there will be no doubt that the trade union women want the ballot."

THIRTY-EIGHT ZEPPELINS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED

Majority of Hostile Craft Were Brought Down by Allied Air Guns.

London, Sept. 25.—It is learned in Geneva from a reliable source in Friedrichstadt that the German headquarters staff admit the loss of 38 Zeppelins and 9 Parseval airships since the war began up to Aug. 14, 1915. Since this date a further report states that two Zeppelins and one Parseval are missing. The majority of the airships were brought down by allied air guns and the remainder had accidents while landing. The average cost of these airships is over \$500,000 while the newest models cost nearly double that amount. Therefore Germany has lost over \$25,000,000 in her airships, bombs for which have killed and wounded 500 people.

C. G. Grey, editor of Aeronaut, discussing in the Daily Express reports that Zeppelin sheds are being removed from Brussels to Antwerp, and the fact that Zeppelins are now very frequently seen over Holland, suggests that the activities of the British and French aviators have caused the Germans to make a radical change of plans. Recently many airships at Brussels and Ghent have been destroyed, and he thinks the German intention is that raiding headquarters for Zeppelins in the future be established at Liege or some point in Germany where they will fly to Antwerp where they will descend to renew their petrol supply and take up bombs for a raid on England. In this way, too, they have a better chance of evading the allies' aviators operating from Flanders.

The Prayer Book changes were finally adopted by the Anglican Synod, to become effective three years hence.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* of **CASTORIA** In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

COMPLETE NERVE FAILURE.
A Most Remarkable Cure by Dr. Cassell's Tablets, The Famous All-British Medicine.

Was utterly helpless and could not move hand or foot.

No Treatment tried was of the slightest avail.

He had to be Fed with a Spoon just as he lay.

Told Recovery was Hopeless.

Made Strong and Well by **DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS.**

The following extraordinary cure of a man who suffered from such complete Nerve Failure that he had not moved for eighteen months, and had to be fed as he lay, aroused such widespread interest in the Mother Country that we now publish it for the benefit of our Canadian friends. Here is the wonderful story of Mr. Thomas Sedgmore, of Lyndale Cottage, 13, Chapel-street, Budge, High Salterton, Devon, England. He says:—

"I was completely helpless, could not move hand or foot, and had been in this condition for eight months when Dr. Cassell's Tablets cured me. The trouble first showed itself in the year 1908, and I sought advice. This proved useless, and I was steadily getting worse. I was advised to go to an institution where I should have the very best skill available. I was an out-patient there for four months, but nothing they could do for me was of the slightest avail. On the contrary, the trouble got worse. When I went I was just able to hobble on sticks from the station, when I was taken out

of these Tablets, she can go about by herself, the cause of the trouble was her being knocked down by a bicycle when she was three years old. She was very much crippled, but seemed to get on quite well. Some years later, however, she complained of pains all over her body, and began to lose the power of her limbs, until soon she was quite helpless. We had the best advice, but the case was considered incurable. She became a helpless cripple, unable to move hand or foot, and it was thought that she would not live many months.

"However, finding that everything I tried failed, I thought I would try Dr. Cassell's Tablets. I was told that the result would be to get her on her feet, and that she would be able to get up for a little. It is only six months since I first got the Tablets, and now she is cured and is in the best of health."

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.
Little Girl's Remarkable Recovery.

Mrs. H. Cooper, of Penn Lanes, Fenby Drayton, Nantston, England, says:—

"I shall never cease to praise Dr. Cassell's Tablets for the wonderful cure they have effected in my little girl Helia. She was completely helpless for no less than three years, and now, after a course

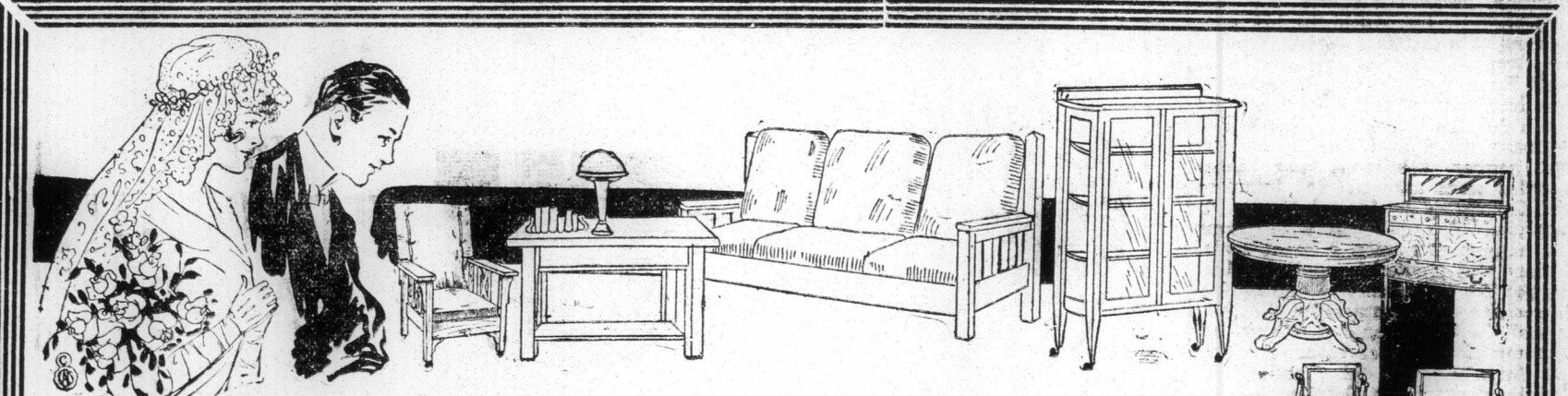
Helia Cooper.

Mr. Thomas Sedgmore.

BRITAIN'S GREATEST MEDICINE
Popularity Now World-Wide.

Ordinary medicines could never have brought about cures like the above. There is an irresistible healing power latent in Dr. Cassell's Tablets which acts on all the nerve centres and bodily functions. Literally cures all ailments and restores vitality to the whole system. Where Dr. Cassell's Tablets are prescribed, they benefit must result. Take them for Nerve Breakdown, Nerve Pain, Infantile Weakness, Neurasthenia, Sleeplessness, Anemia, Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia, Stomach Disorder, Wasting, and all other ailments. They are especially valuable for nursing mothers, and girls approaching womanhood. All druggists and storekeepers throughout the Dominion sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets at 5 cents each. People in outlying districts should keep Dr. Cassell's Tablets by them in case of emergency. A Free Sample will be sent on receipt of 5 cents, for mailing and packing, by the Sole Agents for Canada, E. Ritchie and Sons, Ltd., 10, McCow Street, Toronto, Ont.

USE COURIER WANT ADS.



FIRE SALE

\$2000 Worth of Furniture Slightly Damaged by Fire Must be Sold Within the Next Ten Days!

THESE ARE SOME OF THE SACRIFICE PRICES WE ARE OFFERING —

5 Brass Beds to go at.....	\$6.50
10 Brass Beds, reg. \$18 to \$22, 16 go at.....	\$8 AND \$10
10 Iron Beds, reg. \$8 and \$8. to go.....	\$1.75 TO \$3.50
Leather Chairs, Wickers, Buffets, Dressers, Music Cabinets, Extension Tables, Parlor Tables, Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at sacrifice prices.	
RUGS	
75 squares, consisting of Velvets, Axminster, Brussels and Tapestry.	
Velvet Squares, 3 x 3 1/2, reg. \$28, for.....	\$14
Axminster Squares, 3 x 3 1/2, reg. \$35, for.....	\$16
Brussels Squares, 3x3, 3x3 1/2, 3x4, reg. \$16.00, \$21.00 and \$25.00, for.....	\$9, \$11, \$13
Tapestry Squares, 3x3, 3x3 1/2, 3x4, reg. \$12.00, \$15.00, \$20.00, for.....	\$6, \$7, \$9.50

\$200 worth of Badly Damaged Furniture to go at your own prices

Dominion Housefurnishing Co.
300 Colborne Street - Opp. Radial - Phone 1532 - Open Evenings

GREECE
AWED OF
OF
Correspondent to the Greek Seem F
TEUTONIC A
NEAR AN
Great Majority of Sympathize w
and Fr
SPECIAL DV
Greece's view of the position to take part of those who are the subject of a la correspondent, who writes of Greece in the opinion of the writer, is the most sincere of the Allies over the c Turkey.
The military achievements of the Austro-German armies rather formidable who neutral distance, and dash through Serbia creating an unbroken through Vienna and into Constantinople, is the most exciting the gravest misg of patriotic Greeks.
"In some circles, the risks in taking sides. Hellenic Powers and their successes in other after establishing the remainder of the world probably turn Hellenic kingdom. At the prospect of German, and Turkish hordes of the neighboring State France and Russia are indeed and persisters Greece to maintain, owing to the reluctance to intergle of giants.
"If this feeling in Greece also be found in other countries, were fully to Allies and not ignore the pleasant factors of the and it clearly depicts of mind had existed since the year, the mistakes, tion with the initiation nefies operations might avoided.
The doubts which ex- out of the war are to the organized German, ried on so thoroughly st of the conflict to influ opinion. This proposi that, conducted in Ame in the Scandinavian co where. There are som especially anxious to Contemplating the effort spare. The Greek press Greek public opinion. If Mr. Venizelos, standi is almost openly anti- German, should be electe recent elections to obd majority in the Cham For German proposals discreet in these times, blunders, perpetrated in a land Zep should have been "The great sympathy been almost important fau German machinery, fau as a citizen rather by English sympathizer in which Greece threw yoke. But the hope of the century-old sym weakened in some degre which occurred in 1827, of that year when the verge of declaring war a connection with the Gre of British public men. A pathy with Greece on the and support, shou Parliament and other pre sent from London to Al general impression, sae that if Greece went to, she would have the acti moral support of Great "That expectation, cr mean but unhappy pro Hellenic English publi pointed, and in many which is near enough to minds of many Greeks w the bitterness of the cry ficted on their counte has been very cleverly bish propagandists in re- rationally, of course, cannot be held responsi a few sentimentalists, i- tively.
"It has been suggeste not reliable and that made by Mr. Asquith a statement that there s Germany is utterly crush sarily mean that they will have been argued that to leave her Greek ally, ing Greece into a campa and the Germanic powe ed. It seems strange theme this cleverly circulated in- ain effect. The great Greek nation sympathi and anticipate a substan cause of pan-Hellenic fe- vacy over the Germa- Lawley.
"But even with this prev which has defied all de- undermine it, and with the actual gain to Greece, the ing at the present moment cautious reserve. There- where for rash adventure roves at all, will not, t- the uncertainties of the have been removed. At Greece will not stir until Bulgaria has been de- in these negotiations see- in a conspiracy. Greece- tory of us, there is a so- the substantial rewards will take the field again