

THE LABOR WORLD

Winnipeg civil servants have organized and ask an increase of wages.

The railroads of Denver, Col., have granted an increase of one cent an hour in the wages of yardmen.

The total immigration to the United States during the last fiscal year was 1,283,394; for the previous year, 1,100,000.

The building trades of San Francisco, Cal., are discussing a proposition to set the scale of wages for three years.

Unable to obtain men enough for the harvest fields, Marinette county (Wis.) farmers have hired women in their places.

The American Federation of Labor now comprises 119 National and international unions and has 2,500,000 members.

More than 500,000 men and women are injured or killed in the industries annually in the United States, or one person every minute.

On the last day of the year, ended June 30, 1906, the Transvaal gold mines employed 17,959 whites, 90,882 blacks and 62,332 Chinese coolies.

The next annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees will be held in New Orleans, La., October 7th.

Co-operation among wage earners is spreading rapidly in Switzerland. In 1901 six consumers' co-operative societies were founded; to-day there are 100 societies.

The International Glove Workers' Association has voted to increase its per capita tax 25 per cent. The purpose of the increase is to organize unions in the smaller cities.

The Wage Earners' Capital Alliance, a banking institution for wage earners exclusively, with a capital of \$10,000,000 and a branch office in Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated in Oklahoma.

A big strike of miners has taken place in several of the Rand, South Africa, mines in consequence of the companies attempting to compel the men to work three machines instead of two.

More than 25 new laws in the interest of the wage earners of New York and their children were passed by the Legislature and approved by Governor Hughes during the session of 1907.

The first labor journal published in Alaska appeared at Nome last month, and is entitled the Nome Industrial Worker. It is a four-page weekly, representing the Western Federation of Miners.

In the course of a recent address the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd, of Chicago, Ill., declared that the United States stands next to Russia in the matter of "transforming children into wage earners and slaves."

The recent national convention of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders and Brass Silver Workers' Union has voted a 20 per cent. increase in wages.

The societies not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor have a membership of about 500,000, making the membership of all the labor unions in the United States about 3,000,000.

During 1906, 41 of the 64 unions affiliated to the general federation of German trades unions at Berlin paid unemployed benefits. The amount granted to members out of work varied with the union.

The highest accident death rate among industrial workers in Great Britain is among seamen (.53 per 10,000) and the death rate of seamen in sailing vessels is three times as great as even this ratio.

A campaign for the organization of saleswomen is about starting. The International Association of Retail Clerks is responsible for the movement, and is now preparing to launch the organization in Chicago, Ill.

The total number of members of the International Typographical Union is as follows: Typographical Union, 42,488; German American, 924; mailers, 1,056; newspaper writers, 48. Total altogether, 44,514.

Boston, Mass., Church Organ Workers' Union has received the international permission to continue its strike for sixteen more weeks.

The rule of the piano, organ and musical instrument workers' union

is that after a strike has been on for 16 weeks its continuance depends upon a referendum approval. "That has been granted the Boston union."

Organized labor is in the lead as regards improved conditions in Richmond, Va. The unorganized workers work twelve and fifteen hours a day, while the union men are, as a rule, on an eight-hour basis.

The third annual report of the International Trade Union Federation shows that in countries of Europe, the total membership of trade unions in 1906 was 4,414,389, out of whom 259,544 were females.

The members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America now exceed the 70,000 mark. During the first six months of the present year ninety-seven new unions were organized.

An effort is being made in the East to bring about the formation of an International Industrial Peace Congress to devise ways by which strikes may be averted whenever a dispute may arise between employer and employee.

Beginning July 1 the ten-hour law in the cotton mills of South Carolina went into partial effect, for a sixty-two hour schedule a week was adopted January 1; next the sixty-four hour schedule a week will be adopted.

Prussia has a police corps of women for its duty is to take care of drunken men, and usually the members work in pairs. Sometimes, when a conveyance is not available, the women literally carry their patient to a place of safety.

The Glass Bottle Blowers' Association has membership of 13,000 and is approaching the \$1,000,000 mark. There has been no strike for fifteen years, and that body is now one of the strongest labor organizations in the world.

The scale for book and job printers at Vancouver, B.C., has been increased, and from August 1 the weekly wage is \$24 for 48 hours. The old rate was \$22. The union experienced no difficulty in securing the advance in wages from the employing printers.

Agitation against the tipping system has begun by the Hotel Employees' Association. A business agent of the union says that the practice of tipping has grown to such proportions during the past few years that wage scales in a great many cases are not considered at all when an applicant seeks work, the employer telling him what the place is worth in tips and regulating his wages accordingly.

The secretary of the South African Typographical Union, has written all printers against emigrating to the Transvaal, where at present there is a great deal of unrest in the trade. A movement for a 15 per cent. all-round reduction in the printing trade is in progress, and an effort is being made to prevent the employers from reducing the scale. The recognized rate varied from \$15 per week at Cape town to \$25 at Pretoria.

The Twenty-fourth annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor shows a healthy growth of the organized labor movement throughout the State. Strikes have been less frequent, very few being reported for the period covered by the canvass. Some of these were successful and others were settled by a compromise. In Detroit, the metropolis of the State, the number of local labor unions has increased 100 per cent. during the past four years.

A report issued by the secretary of the federation of trades unions in Austria shows that during the year 1906 there was a remarkable increase in the total membership of the unions affiliated to the federation. At the end of December the number of trade unions was 138, with a membership of 448,270, as compared with 147 unions having 323,099 members at the end of 1905. The increase amounts to 125,171 members, or 39 per cent.

"The most significant fact in connection with organized labor is the accession to its ranks of 70,000 workers during the last ten weeks," said Samuel

Gompers the other day. "The direct reason for this heavy increase is recognition of the concessions which union labor has obtained from the forces controlling our industrial development. Arbitration is constantly gaining ground in the minds of the laboring classes as the most satisfactory method of settling differences between employer and employee. The desire for temperate and sane adjustment of discussions is due to the tremendous strides the workman has made by reading and study."

Women telegraph operators in Copenhagen, Denmark, employed by the government, following the example of the American telegraphers, struck recently to enforce demand for higher salaries and treatment equal to the men. The demands were granted by the government, provided the women's work should be equal to the male operators, when, in case of emergency, were called on to work on the wire.

The women agreed, and several have since been doing high wire stunts, repairing broken telegraph wires.

The fight of the Jewelry and Silverware Casemakers, at New York City, which began on May 1, of this year, appears to be nearing the end. In the case the employers demanded that the employees should withdraw from the union. This proposition was declined, so the trouble has since been called a strike by the employers and a lockout by the employees. The advancement in position to know, will have a tendency to withdraw opposition to the union by the employers and thus restore harmonious relations.

Colorado, always coming to the front with something new, sometimes startling—in the labor field, now proposes the organization of a State Building Trades Council. Building trades councils covering a city or the cities and towns in a compact area of certain limits are quite common, and some years ago a national building trades council was organized, though it was not very successful. But Colorado unionists are the first to try to draw all the building trades unions into an organization which will direct the affairs of the many trades employed in that industry.

Henry Fisher, president of the tobacco workers' union, whose headquarters is in Louisville, Ky., has had the central labor body of that city adopt a resolution which if it becomes effective generally would render strikes against public utilities impossible. It provides for arbitration of all disputes between public utilities companies and employees and makes it compulsory when not voluntarily agreed upon by the parties in the controversy by making it a part of all ordinances, conveying rights and privileges to individuals or corporations wishing to operate public utilities. President Fisher believes that the plan if adopted will work no hardship to the unions involved, and will protect the conveniences of the public.

It's What It Leads To
That makes Catarrh such a dreaded disease. If you have Catarrh, dropping in the throat, if you hawk and spit and have a stuffed up feeling in your nostrils, you should use fragrant healing Catarrhzone at once and get cured. Thousands have been saved from consumption and completely cured by Catarrhzone, so there is no reason why you shouldn't stamp out your Catarrh also. Catarrhzone will really cure you and prevent the disease from returning. It's very pleasant—just balsamic medicated vapor—and completely safe. Absolute cure guaranteed to users of Catarrhzone; it can't fail; try it. Complete outfit \$1.00; sample size, 25c.

A Socialist Debate.
A somewhat sensational incident occurred at a Socialist meeting in Malton market place on Saturday, which ended in the discomfiture of one of the organizers of the Independent Labor party by a Scarborough fisherman. The meeting, in fact, was one of a series of meetings for the propagation of the Independent Labor movement in the York district.

Mr. F. Hick, of Ruskin House, was the principal speaker. After a strong speech in support of Socialism from this gentleman, an old Scarborough fisherman, an old Scarborough fisherman, the speaker, in fact, was one of a series of meetings for the propagation of the Independent Labor movement in the York district.

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The Book of a Thousand Thrills

SATAN SANDERSON

by
HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES
Author of *Hearts Courageous*
and *The Castaway*

THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO.

PUBLISHERS

A Friend.
He's got an awful stubby tail,
Most times he's full of rose,
His ear is all sopped over and
His face is full of jolly lines;
He can't go in the kitchen 'cause
He makes such tracks, you see,
But I can't help but like him, for
He is so fond of me.

He's all chewed up from fighting, which
A dog was made to do;
He smells some when it rains, but
His heart is good and true.
And if I go inside he waits,
All morning, it need be,
Until I'm through, which shows that he
Is a awful fond of me.

He ain't a very fancy dog,
Nor very much for looks;
I never saw a dog like him
In any of my books.
Sometimes he gets the mange untill
His hair comes off, but he
Doesn't seem to care for beauty if
I let him follow me.

I only need to pet him and
He wags his tail and barks,
And me and him together go
On lots of jolly larks.
Sometimes he chases chickens, or
A cat, or a dog, or a mouse,
But I don't never whip him, 'cause
He is so fond of me.

I don't know where I got him, but
He must have been growed up
Before I was a pup, for
He never was a pup;
And maybe folks don't like him when
He's out of the house, but
But I can't help but like him when
I know he's fond of me.

—J. W. Foley.

ENGLISH HOMES AND WHAT THEY COST.

It is a pathetic fact that there are several men in the United Kingdom who would consider themselves on the brink of bankruptcy if they were reduced, says London Tit-Bits, by any evil stroke of fate to a mere attitude of £1,400 a week—who would find it simply impossible to rub along anywhere on the income of a simple millionaire, which would be barely sufficient in some cases to pay the expenses of the lordly pleasure houses which they have inherited from their ancestors.

The Duke of Devonshire, for example, has no fewer than seven of these stately homes in England and one in Ireland—each of them fit for the reception of a king and not one of which has he conferred the other way. He has yet lived long enough to explore thoroughly. Probably he himself does not know what he has done with these palatial houses cost. It has been said to make a very big hole in £100,000.

Westwood, Woodstock, which is only one of his four palaces, Lord Fitzwilliam owns the largest private house in England. It has a frontage of 200 feet, and is so enormous that four suburban villas could be built inside it, and its owner could live in a different house every day for six weeks and still leave several rooms unused.

The Duke of Portland owns five regal homes in England and the value of which runs into millions, and which with the attached gardens and estates, keep hundreds of servants employed. Westwood, he has over thirty acres of kitchen gardens alone. In the glass house and garden ponds he has a million and a half of water, and his horticultural bill for this one house is said to exceed £8,000 a year.

Lord Leconfield's four seats, Marborough's Oxford seat, is so colossal that the late Duke used to desire he spent £500 a year on the duty alone for his window panes. It actually cost £200,000 to build, in days when money was more valuable than it is today. It is 30 feet long, has fifteen stories, and when it was required some time ago his grace found it necessary to sell his picture and books to pay the cost, which amounted to more than £200,000.

The Duke of Northumberland owns five stately seats, one alone of which—Syon House, Brentford—a staff of thirty to forty men is kept busy, largely in the magnificent kitchen garden and fruit houses. And yet the duke spends only a small portion of the year in his princely home, the rental value of which probably exceeds the Lord Chancellor's official income.

Of Lord Leconfield's four seats, Wyndham Park (Stockton-on-Tees) is 100 yards long and 58 feet high, while Goodwood, one of the enormous Duke's four mansions, measures, with its two wings, 275 feet, and requires about sixty domestics to keep it in order.

Such are but a few of the "stately homes" of England, some of which are not seen by their lords and owners more than a few weeks, if at all, in a year, although each of them costs many thousands a year to maintain.

It is said that there are at least sixty country houses in the United Kingdom which cost more than £20,000 to build, and involve an annual bill for wages running up to £20,000, and in many of them the gardens alone account for more than £5,000 a year. How large are the numbers of servants employed in connection with these houses and estates is shown by the following example—that of a relatively modest establishment in Suffolk. The total number of servants employed is 172, and of these the home farm and stables require fifty-four, and the gardens forty; indoor servants number seventeen; the kitchen and scullery employ ten, the brick kilns nine, while there are seven gardeners, four bricklayers, four carpenters, three lodges keepers, three milk

men and half a dozen engineers, blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

This, it should be remembered, is but a second class establishment, although its wages bill reaches £3,000 a year. Of still smaller establishments there are about 600 in the United Kingdom, employing between fifty and a hundred servants, with wages bills averaging at least £1,000.

Expensive as country estates are to maintain, with a few exceptions such as those mentioned they are little more easily than a house. For a tiny house in Park Lane, such as would be procurable in a London suburb for £90 a year, a rental of £2,400 is asked, while some of the larger homes command a rental running into five figures. In Grosvenor square the rents range from £100 to £5,000 a year, and much as an annual £10,000, £20,000 has been paid for a house in Carlton Terrace, and Lord Burton gave £10,000 for a house in South Audley Street.

And town and country houses are but a part of the expenditure to the wealthy class we are considering. A steam yacht may easily run away with £5,000 a year; a similar sum may be by no means uncommon for a grouse moor and a deer forest; a London season, with its costly entertainments, may easily amount to £10,000, and so on through the long list of items which figure in the annual balance sheet of the rich, and which are considered as necessary to them as his tobacco to a poor man. It thus is not difficult to see how an income of even £100,000 may be dissipated, and how a man who would be if he were made a duke, might find it necessary to face the necessity of cutting down his expenditure to a pitiful £20,000 a year.

Locomotives, Old and New.

The first proposals for locomotives in the United States were issued by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company on Jan. 4, 1831. The price guaranteed for a satisfactory locomotive was \$4,000. The specifications required that it should burn coal of coke and consume its own smoke. It was not to exceed three and one-half tons in weight, and it was required to be powerful enough to draw on a level road fifteen tons, inclusive of the weight of the wagons, at a speed of fifteen miles an hour, and so on through the long list of items which figure in the annual balance sheet of the rich, and which are considered as necessary to them as his tobacco to a poor man. It thus is not difficult to see how an income of even £100,000 may be dissipated, and how a man who would be if he were made a duke, might find it necessary to face the necessity of cutting down his expenditure to a pitiful £20,000 a year.

This was only about seventy-six years ago, and a comparison between the locomotive of 1831 with the electric locomotive No. 6,000, produced by the General Electric Company for the New York Central Railroad, the most powerful electric locomotive in the world, illustrates the advance in transportation appliances.

On English railroads locomotives had been in use before 1831, but the Baltimore & Ohio was the experimental station of the American railroad. It was then believed that the locomotive could not overcome grades and curves, so the road was made as straight as possible.

The new electric locomotive, which engineers make so bold as to claim will ultimately take the place of the steam locomotives, develops greater speed, greater hauling power, and greater ease in handling and controlling than any other type of locomotive.—From the Electric News Service.

Ballooning Not Dangerous.
The uninitiated are prone to look upon the balloon as a sort of country fair attraction, whose principal interest lies in the risk the aeronaut takes. This is a mistake.

Like the automobile, the balloon requires an experienced pilot, and when such a one is in charge, serious or fatal accidents are never recorded. Most balloon clubs require all ascensions to be

made under a regularly licensed pilot who receives his certificate from the club only after having demonstrated his fitness. The pilot, who is willing to go up only in favorable weather and to come down at the proper time, need never throw out a handful of sand and he can prevent his balloon from coming down or can send it up. When he is ready to land, he picks out a favorable spot ahead of him, lets his balloon come gradually down near the ground, cuts loose the anchor which stops his progress, then opens the valve again, if necessary. When the car touches the ground, he tucks out the landing strip, and the balloon stretches on the ground a flat and empty bag.—From "Ballooning and Aerial Navigation," by F. P. Lahm, U. S. A., in The Outing Magazine for October.

AWET BLOCK.
Two pool balls, one grocery store, one dry good store and one furnishing goods store—the other twenty-three places saloons. Three more across Bell street.

That's the business inventory of the west block in Kansas City. It's on Ninth street, between Bell street and the state line, and the number only run from 1,700 to 1,724. It's a short block and to supply the demands three other saloons are just across Bell street in the next block. In order to squeeze in the twenty-three saloons, the building at the corner of Ninth and Bell streets is occupied by two places. The buildings for the most part are narrow "shacks." A few are two storey buildings, with rooms for lodgers above the saloons.—From the Kansas City Times.

Are You Bankrupt In Nerve Force
If you spend three dollars a day and earn two you are sure to come to bankruptcy, unless, perchance, some rich friend comes to your assistance. And yet this is just what thousands of us are doing in regard to our health. By worry, overwork, anxiety, or the disobedience of the laws of nature, the energy and vigor of the body is wasted more rapidly than it is built up, and the result is the bankruptcy of the health and the decay of the body.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food may be likened to the rich friend, for it supplies in condensed and easily assimilated form the very ingredients from which nature constructs nervous energy and builds up the human system.

Sleeplessness, headaches, indigestion, loss of appetite, tired, worn-out feelings, spells of weakness and despondency are some of the symptoms of nervous prostration, locomotor ataxia and paralysis.

Your nervous system must be built up, and this can best be accomplished by use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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LAST PICTURE OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY, FROM WHICH NIEHAUS' STATUE WAS MODELED.