

With the Workers.

Interest Centering in the Eight-Hour-Day Movement.

Detroit After the I. T. U. Convention in 1898.

Toronto Tailors to Strengthen Their Organization—Probable Settlement of the Trouble Between Chicago Central Labor Bodies.

The union label has been adopted by Toledo laundry workers.

The plasterers and stonemasons of Detroit have an eight-hour day.

The National Convention of Horse-shoers will be held in Buffalo in June.

The Brotherhood of bookbinders hold its annual convention in St. Louis May 5.

The cigarmakers of Toronto report a largely increased demand for blue label cigars.

West Virginia miners in the Fairmount region, have secured an 8 per cent advance.

The International Printing Pressmen's annual convention will be held in Chicago in June.

The Bookbinders' and Rulers' Union of Detroit will ask for a 7 per cent increase in pay on May 1.

The first union of horsehoes in Texas was organized last week. Several more will soon be organized.

Over 20,000 members of the United Garment Workers' Association are on strike throughout the country.

After a struggle of five weeks, the 9,000 Baltimore garment workers lost their strike.

The strike of the 500 New York lithographers has been submitted to Bishop Potter for arbitration.

The world's labor congress meets in London in July and organizations of all countries will be represented.

The striking cigarmakers of Detroit have received their 4th strike benefit, and still the war against child-labor continues.

The clothing manufacturers of Chicago have refused to arbitrate their difficulty with the Cutters' and Trimmers' Union.

The printers of Chicago are making a demand for an eight-hour day and 35 cents per hour. They believe they will be successful.

A proposed 10 per cent reduction in wages of 270 weavers in the Phoenix cotton mills, Columbus, Ga., caused a strike, and 1,700 employees are idle.

The stonemasons who have decided to demand the eight-hour day on May 1 have 12,000 members, and, though one of the smallest, is one of the best labor organizations in the country.

The eight-week limit of the strike benefit of the locked-out employees of the John F. Eby office in Detroit, expired two weeks ago, but the I. T. U. has voted to continue the benefit to the union in that city.

In Cincinnati a mass meeting of boot and shoe workers was held on April 15, at which the speakers generally declared that at no time in the history of shoemaking in that city have the employees been in better condition.

R. P. McClure, who has the contract for building the hall for the National Republican Convention of St. Louis, sublet the ironwork to a firm which

is said to employ non-union men. The Building Trades' Council of St. Louis has taken the matter up.

The miners and mine workers of the Fairmount region, in West Virginia, have received notice that the rate of mining would be advanced 2 1/2 cents a ton, and the pay of mine workers accordingly. This is equal to an advance of about 5 per cent.

After years of agitation the last Illinois Legislature passed a law for the voluntary arbitration of labor disputes, and now that the striking Chicago clothing cutters have appealed to it, the employers refuse to arbitrate. Trades unionists will now begin an agitation for a compulsory arbitration law, such as New Zealand has.

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Canadian Cattle.

How the Interests of the Farmers Have Been Sacrificed

By Mismanagement or Worse at Ottawa.

From the Canada Farmers' Sun.

Sixteen of the foremost veterinarians in the British Empire were appointed as expert witnesses to examine the lungs of any slaughtered Canadian animals reported by the veterinarians to have had pleuro-pneumonia, and the court entered upon its investigation in June, 1894, and on the 13th of August, 1894, rendered a verdict confirming the findings of the British veterinarians, that certain Canadian animals imported into England during the sitting of the court in the season of 1894 had contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

These findings ought to have caused the Canadian Government to abandon this senseless attitude, and to have reached by the time the coal companies to arrive in any quantities.

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Best for

Wash Day

USE

SURPRISE SOAP

Best for

Every Day

Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make **SURPRISE** most economical and **Best for** Every Day

An Important Revelation.

Moltke's Letter, Advising an Immediate Attack on France.

Berlin Dispatch to the London Standard.

A work has just appeared in Berlin, entitled "Moltke's Military Correspondence," which contains matter of much interest in connection with the Austro-Prussian war. It is compiled from the official documents of the war of 1866, and is edited by the Historiographical Department of the German General Staff. The book comprises 804 documents, chiefly essays and letters written by Field Marshal Moltke in the period from 1860 to 1866. The gem of the collection is a letter addressed to the Emperor, dated Berlin, Aug. 8, 1866. It runs as follows:

"I take the liberty most respectfully to communicate to your Excellency a short expose of our present military position as regards France, and I may first remark that according to our calculations, France cannot collect an army of 250,000 men ready for war between Metz and Strasbourg in less than 26 days. It is manifestly of the utmost importance to come to a final settlement with Austria as soon as possible, in order to have our hands free in the East and the West, if our neighbors should attempt to rob us of part of the fruits of a victorious campaign."

The main thing, therefore, is not to insist on conditions of subordination in the Prague negotiations, but to get the troops at present in Bohemia and Moravia at our disposal as soon as possible. The most probable possibility is that France may demand cessions of territory incompatible with Prussia's historical task of uniting and protecting all Germany—a task toward the accomplishment of which the most important step has just been taken. In view of such a presumption on France's part, war would be popular all over Non-Austrian Germany."

"It is hardly to be doubted that an alliance can be concluded with the South German States against France, by giving up the greater part, or even the whole of the territory occupied by us south of the Main. In this case the new alliance would embrace not only North German, but all Germany. The South German contingent could be assembled at Mannheim, in their present state of readiness for war and to their present armaments, in eight or ten days, about 80,000 strong. In the same time our army on the Maine and the reserve corps would concentrate round Mayence, 50,000 strong, the former by marching, the latter by rail or by marching, according to circumstances. It remains for the present at Nuremberg or is now ordered to march at once to Würzburg."

"France cannot possibly, in an equally short time assemble an offensive army strong enough to cross the Rhine at any point in the teeth of these first accumulations of troops and the conclusion of peace. It is therefore necessary to take such a contingency into account from the military point of view."

Count Moltke then gives a minute description of the military measures necessary in that case, and concludes as follows:

"On the whole, it is, therefore, evident that a simultaneous war against Austria in her present weakness, and France, must be waged more on the defensive principle, but it is not to be shrank from, in view of the great ends to be gained. Even an issue not successful at all points, would rally all Germany round Prussia for all time, whereas the voluntary cession, even of the smallest piece of German territory, would render Prussia's future leadership impossible. If it prove practicable to conclude peace with Austria in the next few days, France will certainly abstain from making any claims in the immediate future, for she could not choose a more unfavorable moment than the present. Afterward the main thing to do would be to consolidate North Germany quickly, in order to avoid the dangers from the West and East with adequate force."

This letter of Count Moltke's is certainly one of the most historical documents that has recently seen the light.

The English newspaper correspondents who are to attend the Czar's coronation are to supply the Russian authorities with three separate photographs of themselves.

In the Spring:

Purify the Blood by way of the Kidneys.

This is Nature's way of doing it, and the way

DODD'S

Kidney Pills

Do It!

See that you get DODD'S imitations are dangerous!

Do It!

Do It!

Do It!

Do It!

Do It!

Do It!

Do It!

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