

The Labor World

The Germans have established the best trade schools in the world.

The Canadian flour mills give employment to nearly 6,000 people.

Brass finishers in New South Wales receive \$2.25 a day.

The wood-working trades of Russia comprise a union membership of 9,927.

A new carpenters' union was recently organized at Pedro Miguel, Panama.

The average shoe firm of 1905 employed 114 persons, against 89 for the average firm of 1900.

Chicago, Ill., has 22 locals of the International Freight Handlers' and Railway Clerks' Union.

In two instances in the United States women are doing the work of real men, as street railway motormen.

May 11, at New York City, Actors' National Protective Union of America will hold its annual convention.

The Boston and Maine Railroad has reduced the salaries of all men getting over \$100 a month by 10 per cent.

The aluminum workers of New Kensington, Pa., have surrendered their charter and hereafter the works will be run on the "open shop" plan.

Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Custom Tailors' Union are arranging for a series of open meetings intended to attract the attention of the unorganized workmen.

Nine hundred foundrymen at Camelon, Falkirk, Scotland, are affected by a lockout, which originated from a strike due to the employment of several men not in the union.

Measures for the better payment of school teachers, the better registration of vital statistics and provision for old age pensions, are forecasted in the Nova Scotia Legislature.

Sign Writers' Union, at Boston, Mass., has taken its opposition to the proposed billiard tax and restriction laws now before the Legislature, and will oppose their adoption.

Three hundred streets of Berlin, Germany, are planted with 44,000 trees, which are said to represent a value of \$90,000. Nearly a thousand gardeners and assistants are employed to take care of them.

The American Federation of Labor held a meeting in Washington, D. C., recently to further the union label. The idea is to advertise more extensively in labor papers, street cars, daily press, etc.

The association of retail liquor dealers, at San Francisco, Cal., known as the Knights of the Retail Arch., was asked recently by the labor council to consider a request to disburse with Asiatic janitors.

A plan is being formulated to induce all foreign miners to withdraw from the United Mine Workers and form a Foreign Miners' National Union to be affiliated with the Industrial Workers of the World.

The long standing dispute at Oakwood Colliery, in Wales, has been settled. It has been waged for four years, following a dispute in the wages price list. Immediate work will be found for 100 men, and ultimately 400.

A very persistent rumor says that the N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. is contemplating changing the number of miles run system for its trainmen to one of 30 many hours per day and a many miles within the period as scheduled will permit.

The striking machinists of the Erie Railroad, numbering about 2,000, who have been out since May, held meetings recently at the various points along the line where shops are located, to listen to propositions from the company looking to a settlement of the dispute.

On the pleas of Northern cotton mill men, the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is investigating the child labor situation in Georgia and other Southern States. It is said that the investigators find that the State Child Labor laws are flagrantly violated.

The Industrial Workers of the World proposes to organize every branch of the milk industry, from the creamery to the milk can, to the milk delivery.

The organization announces that steps will be taken to form a national union of the employees of the industry.

George L. Potter, third vice-president of the Baltimore & Ohio, is responsible for an order issued by the company requiring employees in the operating department to break the intoxicating cup. Notices have been posted warning the men to stay sober, on or off duty, under the penalty of discharge.

The contract system of work in the sanitary department of Boston, Mass., is again being made an issue. The Sanitary Employees' Union has asked the Finance Commission to investigate, and Mayor Hibbard has also appointed a special committee of citizens and labor men to consider the question and make recommendations.

Arrangements for a general mass meeting to arouse public sentiment towards starting immediately work on new subways to relieve the distress of the unemployed in New York were made at the United Federation Union meeting recently. Further efforts will be made by an enlarged committee, to induce the city officials to order the starting of such work without further delay.

As a result of the financial stringency announcement has been made by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad that a wholesale reduction in salaries of its employees will be made. Conductors, firemen, engineers, brakemen, flagmen, porters and other laborers employed will be affected by the cut. The reduction will be a restoration of the schedule paid prior to the increase of March 1st, 1907, when wages were raised all over the system. This is not pleasant news to the skilled men on the railroad system, and it is said that the engineers, a majority of whom are members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, will strenuously object to the cut, which means a reduction of 10 to 13 per cent. to them.

New York labor unions have contributed about \$5,000 to the fund asked for by President Goopers, of the American Federation of Labor to fight the injunctions issued by the District of Columbia Courts in the suit against the federation by the Buck Stove and Range Company to determine the right of the federation to blacklist manufacturers who do not employ union labor.

Cigar makers' locals are voting on four proposed amendments to the International Union. One is for the establish-

ment of a time label advertising bureau; another for an increase from 25 to 35 per cent in the sum allowed for general expenses; and the other two to regulate employment of members of less than a year, and the manner of sending in matters for a decision of the international president.

Railroad men who are subject to an inspection of their watches are interested in the progress of a bill before the Ohio Legislature, prohibiting the present practice of having watches inspected by private individuals and placing the inspectors under the supervision and direction of the State. It provides that no person interested directly or indirectly shall be made an inspector upon any road.

According to the reports received at the United States Department of Commerce and Labor thousands of farm laborers can be cared for in New York, New England, the agricultural States of the Middle West, Colorado and other sections of the Southwest, and there are thousands of abandoned tenants. The same thing is true of New England.

Allied Provisions Trades Council has taken steps to procure work for the unemployed. This organization does not intend to confine its efforts to the members of the unions affiliated with it, but will endeavor to find work for those who are not of the unions. The council will prepare an appeal to the people of the city asking those who employ Asiatic servants to dismiss them and give employment to white men and women.

The German Government is doing much to relieve the sufferings of the unemployed. The Kaiser has ordered that all unemployed be given work on great public undertakings, and thousands of men, starving a short time ago, are now cleaning and repairing public buildings, building bridges, fixing the roads, and the Government railways, and instructions have been sent to all municipal authorities to take up the same policy.

A grey-haired woman shoemaker still pursues her trade in the Greenwich village, New York city, making shoes just as she made them 20 years ago. Modern methods and fine fashioned shoes do not seem to disturb her trade, for she is a family shoemaker, and she claims to understand the peculiarities of the feet of her customers and her customers' children, just as the old family doctor understands the peculiar ailments of his old patients and their children.

The shipyard dispute on the north-east coast of England has resulted in a lockout, which will affect 30,000 workmen on the Tyne, the Tees, and at Hartlepool. The men engaged on the Tyne are not affected, as they work under a conciliation board. If a settlement is not effected, some 150,000 persons, including the wives and families of the men, will suffer distress, and strike pay will be far from equal to the strike pay of the men when employed.

Master painters at Minneapolis, Minn., have sent in a proposed new scale to the Painters' Union, which provides for a reduction in pay of 5 cents an hour. The prevailing scale is 42 1/2 cents and the employers want a straight scale of 12 cents. The proposition has not received serious consideration by the union, and it is understood that a reply will be sent to the employers shortly declining to accept the proposition and asking for a continuance of the present rate of pay.

Pittsburg, Pa., Architectural House-smiths, have won the strike which had been out since May, held meetings recently at the various points along the line where shops are located, to listen to propositions from the company looking to a settlement of the dispute.

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Nothing Did Good

Until She Tried "Fruit-a-Lives"

Madame Rioux is the wife of M. J. Rioux, a wealthy manufacturer of lumber in St. Moise. Madame Rioux is greatly esteemed in her home town and her testimonial in favor of "Fruit-a-Lives" carries conviction with it, as it is entirely unsolicited.



St. Moise, Quebec.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the marvelous good which I have received from the use of the famous tablets "Fruit-a-Lives." I was a great sufferer for many years with serious liver disease and severe constipation. I had constant pain in the right side and in the back and these pains were severe and distressing. My digestion was very bad, with frequent headaches, and I became greatly run down in health. I took many kinds of liver pills and liver medicine without any benefit, and I was treated by several doctors, but nothing did me any good, bloating continued. As soon as I began to take "Fruit-a-Lives" I began to feel better, the dreadful pains in the right side and back were easier and when I had taken three boxes I was practically well.

(Sgd) Madame Joseph Rioux.

"Fruit-a-Lives" or "Fruit Liver Tablets" are sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 for \$2.50—or will be sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-Lives, Limited, Ottawa.

GENERAL CHURCH NOTES.

The Catholics in London have lately spent about \$20,000 for the improvement of their schools.

After standing for 857 years, the fine Church of Maltzard, near Ripon, England, succumbed to fire recently.

In the next 15 years China will develop more than Japan has in the past 20, and the missionary societies are trying to take advantage of the opportunity.

The United Methodist Church at Grimsby, England, has an organist, Sidney Perri, who is but 16 years old and was selected after competing with scores of other players.

The Bishop of London has traveled thousands of miles by motor in the last few months and never missed an appointment, as a result of which he has given up all his horses.

Ten years ago Rev. G. H. Frodsham left a small parish in England to go to Australia, and he now comes back to the Pan-Anglican Congress as Bishop of North Queensland.

The province of which Cleveland is the chief city, in the United States, is considered the greatest centre of Catholicity in the United States outside of New York and Chicago.

Episcopalians in Atlanta, Ga., expect soon to have another hospital and two seminaries of collegiate grade. Bishop Nelson having plans for them which are nearly ready for consummation.

Thirty-eight years of service in Wenchow, China, have been rendered out by Mrs. Grace Stott, a Methodist missionary, who has returned to this country to secure funds for home extensive work.

At the present rate it is confidently felt that Corea will be the first evangelized Christian nation, as 20 years ago there were not a dozen Christians in that country, where now there are over 400,000.

The First Friends' Church of Los Angeles has decided to admit to full membership any man, woman or child who is an adherent of the church, and they will hereafter have a part in the conduct of affairs.

The 16 evangelical churches of Anderson, Ind., have formed a local federation, each sending five delegates, the purpose being to attend to the moral welfare of the city, as well as to arrange a religious census.

Home missionaries need a matter of geography, but of conditions, and the greatest field is considered as lying in the country between New York and Chicago rather than in the more outlying sections.

The Southern Methodist Church has taken title to a large piece of ground at Dallas, upon which will be erected a four-story building, to be completed this year, part of which will be used for clubrooms and offices for church purposes and the rest to be devoted to the publishing interests of the denomination.

It is expected that the "Peter's Pence" collections just taken in all the Catholic churches in this country will this year be larger than ever, as the whole amount goes to swell the jubilee gift of Pope Pius X.

A rare service was that recently at St. Matthias' Church, in Los Angeles, where a solemn requiem mass was sung by Rev. John Brann, the historical record of the Church of England being used in full, with high altar ablaze with lights, while incense was frequently used in the sanctuary.

In St. Andrew's Episcopal Church at Richmond, Staten Island, there will soon be unveiled a memorial tablet to Queen Anne of England, the real founder of the parish, who in 1708 gave the communion set that is still in use and five years later gave the walls of the building now used for church purposes.

Amusing Names of British Inns.

The little inns which we passed going from London to Scotland and even the wine shops, gloried in pretentious names which were generally displayed in illustrated signs hanging on brackets. We had great fun in watching for these odd signs and writing down some of the most unusual. We passed "The Red Bull" and in neighboring proximity "The Red Cow" and "The Dun Cow." "Sir John Barleycorn" was near enough to hear "The Five Bells" and just beyond this, as if not to be outdone in the bell line, the proprietor of one inn had named his place "The Ring o' Bells." Later we passed "The Easy Chair" and "Wait for the Wagon," "The Nag's Head," "The Spread Eagle," and down near the river, "The Black Boy" and "The Head, Hand and Stomach." From "An Intimate Automobile Excursion," by Frank Presbury, in the Outlook Magazine for March.

Some grass widows are really old enough to be hay widows.

NEWS FROM THE OLD LAND

Many Interesting Happenings Reported From Great Britain.

(London Daily Mail.)

The construction of an artificial lake of nine and a half square miles of surface and no less than fifty miles round the top water line—thirteen hours' steady and continuous walking to walk round—sounds a big undertaking! Yet the London Water Board will have to face such an undertaking ere long.

In all probability the huge new storage reservoir for the metropolis will be situated some ten miles south-west of Reading, a mile or so from the little village of Brimpton, in Berks.

The embankment of the dam, which at first will be erected to a height of some 50 feet, is to block the valley of the Easme, a tributary of the Kennet (which itself flows into the Thames), at a point where that river traverses a deep, narrow ravine.

This initial height of the dam—50 feet—will cause a volume of 15,000,000 gallons to gather above it, forming a huge reservoir sufficient, it is computed, to supply the needs of London to the year 1941, when the population will, it is estimated, be 9,500,000.

Not content, however, with making provision for 1941, the instructions of the Water and Stores Committee on October 23, 1907, to their engineer were to further ascertain the cost and capacity of the dam, by which time (though the point is one on which there is considerable difference of opinion) the population of London will have reached the enormous total of 16,500,000 persons.

To meet this requirement the dam is to be raised from time to time, till at a height of 100 feet (the estimated finished height) the capacity will be increased to 23,000,000 gallons, and the lake when completed will be no less than 55,000,000 gallons.

Such operations will form a huge lake of nine and a half square miles area, having a top water line all round of more than fifty miles.

To fill this artificial reservoir the inflow of the Easme alone will, of course, be quite inadequate, and water from the Thames or tributaries will have to be pumped in.

The estimated cost of storing the water in the first scheme will be £200 million, but in the supplementary and larger scheme this cost will be reduced to £30 million, making the cost of the lake when completed £1,500,000.

BRITONS POISONED.

The British Government is demanding compensation from the negro Republic of Liberia for the deaths of two Britons who, it is alleged, were slowly poisoned by Liberians at Cape Palmas.

The victims were Mr. E. A. Ditchfield, a British subject, and Mr. John Blenkinsop, a British subject, who were both employed by the British Consulate at Monrovia.

At the inquest at the hotel yesterday Dr. Baines, who was called in, stated that death was due to an overdose of a drug known as cacodylate, a triangular drug which, he said, was taken to induce sleep.

The coroner said that Mrs. Meade evidently had accidentally taken an overdose of the drug. "You will return a verdict of death from misadventure," he said, "and I am sure you must express sympathy with Captain Meade in his misfortune."

A verdict in accordance with the coroner's direction was returned.

MARTYR TO X-RAYS.

Dr. Hall Edwards, whose left forearm, as already reported in these columns, had to be amputated ten days ago as the result of the terrible disease contracted through his investigations in the X-ray treatment, had on Tuesday recovered sufficiently to permit of an Over-Sea Daily Mail representative spending an hour with him.

Dr. Hall Edwards is brisk and cheerful. His remaining hand is in such a painful condition that it is impossible for him to close his fingers. Curiously enough, the amputation has not altered his sensation of the presence of the "left hand." The hand which has been removed is now placed in the Birmingham University as a specimen.

"For the last two years," he said, "I have suffered agony from X-ray dermatitis. The day has been mostly occupied in attending to my professional duties, and at night the pain has become so unbearable that it has become necessary to administer opium. 'There is no doubt,' he said calmly, 'that within the coming year my remaining hand must be removed.'"

Asked whether he intended to continue his professional duties when well enough to do so, Dr. Hall Edwards said that he had no option. What money he had earned had been spent in experiments.

GUNBOAT TO THE RESCUE.

Matters went from bad to worse, and finally Mr. Ditchfield sent an urgent telegram to Sierra Leone for assistance. The British gunboat Dwarf was despatched under full steam to Cape Palmas, stopping at Monrovia to pick up the British Consul. She came into the harbor at Cape Palmas on the morning of April 1st.

The officials fled into the country, but the Consul told the superintendent that the British Government would not tolerate any persecution of Europeans.

In October Mr. Ditchfield became ill, and he died in great agony on December 11th.

It is alleged that both Mr. Ditchfield and Mr. Blenkinsop were poisoned at the instigation of certain Liberians, who judged it to be in their best interests that these two Britons should disappear.

SCENE IN A CEMETERY.

A deplorable scene was witnessed at Wellington Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon.

On Saturday a young laundress named Smith, whose mind had been upset by being taxed with a theft of money, ended her life by throwing herself into the River Neve. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide, but added that there was not sufficient evidence to show the state of her mind.

Large numbers of people attended the funeral, but a delay occurred owing to no clergy being present. Ultimately the curate of the parish church was found in the cemetery, but on being approached he said that he was unable as also was the vicar, to officiate, owing to the girl having committed suicide.

Ultimately, at the request of the cemetery officials, the curate, the Rev. H. Higgins, by name, approached the grave and without a surplice read a psalm and a few prayers. The crowd was much incensed, and told the curate that he was "burying the girl like a dog," and that he "deserved hanging."

ARMY CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE.

An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of Captain Gerald Russell Sowray, of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry, who was found shot dead at Whitehaven Barracks, Lichfield, the previous day.

Evidence showed he was recently transferred from the disbanded battalion of the Manchester Regiment, and in consequence of an accident had been granted a month's sick leave. He went to Lichfield with his wife last Wednesday.

purpose the water has been lowered to 3 feet or so.

A number of the men are working from shallow punts. Last week a keeper in his wanderings found a fine fish, not improbably one of the oldest animals in England. The carp lives for an unknown period—a hundred years of age is youth to it, and the fish very possibly was one of those saved from the water 130 years ago, when the Long Water was last cleared. The fish was certainly of great age, as could be told from the greyness of the scales—a sure sign in the carp. A fish of 14 lbs. was caught on Tuesday.

USE GILLS AND OUNCES.

Advices Scientific Cook by Elizabeth O. Miller.

The method of measuring ingredients in scientific cooking taught in the domestic science department of our technical schools to-day is based on absolutely correct measurements. A pair of measuring cups of standard size, half pint beer measure, have been adopted for this purpose; one is divided into fourths, the other into thirds. The fractions of these cups are found in the regulation size table and teaspoon. The latter holds 60 drops, three level teaspoons equal one level tablespoon, sixteen level tablespoons equal one-half pint.

"Heaping and rounded" cups, tablespoons and teaspoons no longer are used by the scientific instructors of cooking. We have learned that definite proportions aren't necessary to insure success in preparing food.

Table of Weights and Measures.

The weights and measures given in the table below are correct, and those followed in our most scientific lessons in cooking. All are measured level, unless otherwise stated.

Three teaspoons of liquid equal one tablespoon.

Four tablespoons of liquid equal one-half gill or one-quarter cup.

One-half gill of liquid equals one gill.

Two gills equal one cup.

Two cups equal one pint.

Two pints (four cups) equal one quart.

Four cups of liquid equal one quart.

Four cups of flour equal one pound or one quart.

Two cups of butter packed solidly equal one pound.

One-half cup of butter packed solidly equals one-quarter pound or four ounces.

Two cups granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two and one-half cups powdered sugar equal one pound.

Two cups of milk or water equal one pound.

Nine to ten eggs (without shells) equal one pound.

Two tablespoons butter (solid and level) equal two ounces or one-quarter cup.

Two tablespoons granulated sugar equal one ounce.

Four tablespoons coffee equal one ounce.

One tablespoon liquid equals one-half ounce.

Four should be sifted before measuring.

All dry ingredients should be thoroughly sifted before measuring.

Mixing and Combining Ingredients.

Flour and sugar are tossed lightly into a cup and leveled with a knife.

Butter is always packed closely in either cup or spoon and leveled with a knife.

Butter and other fats should be creamed with a wooden spoon in a earthen bowl or a granite vessel to insure success in cake baking; and sugar should be added gradually.

The lightly beaten whites of eggs should be cut and folded into mixture last.

Sugar to be used for making cake may be sifted once to remove large crystals. Fine granulated sugar is best for cake baking in general.

To flour a pan in which a cake is baked, butter it well on bottom and sides; sift flour lightly over entire surface; afterwards invert pan and shake out superfluous flour.

Cake should be removed from pan as soon as baked.

Cake should always be cooled on a cake cooler.

Eggs are beaten three degrees of lightness. Slightly beaten when they are beaten with a fork to the consistency to run from the tines. Lightly beaten when whites and yolks are beaten together thick and light. Beaten stiff when whites are beaten separately until they will stand.

There are three motions used in combining ingredients, stirring, beating and cutting and folding. By stirring ingredients are thoroughly mixed. By beating a large quantity of air is incorporated. But cutting and folding air previously introduced is not allowed to escape.

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Those of a nervous type, who suffer from relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

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