



Bricklayers in Japan are paid 56 cents a day.

In the building trade of the United Kingdom there are employed about 1,200,000 people.

An effort is being made to organize the workmen of Mexico on the same lines as they are in other countries.

For the twenty years 1887-1906 the average of unemployed among 639,678 British trade unionists was 4.5 per cent.

Montreal (Canada) longshoremen object to the bonus system introduced by the shipping men, but the latter refuse to abolish it.

The recently organized Master Barbers' Association at San Francisco, Cal., has promised to finance the Barbers' Union in its efforts to put all the shops in a sanitary condition.

The Congregational Ministers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., has asked the local Central Labor body the privilege of paying dues the same as other organizations. The offer was declined.

In the installation of a co-operative sewing shop at Manhattan, another practical side of the Women's Trade Union League has developed along lines of great utility to the women workers.

Los Angeles, Cal., has a new publication which is devoted to the union label of the various organizations. It is intended to instruct all classes of people as to labels and what they stand for.

An effort is being made at Washington, D. C., by the unions of organized labor to prevent the awarding of government contracts to firms and individuals who won't employ union labor, or observe the eight-hour law.

Organized electrical workers in Minneapolis, Minn., are taking more than an ordinary interest in the proposed street illumination plans, and are making an organized campaign in favor of electricity in street lighting.

The attempt to combine the business men of all France into a non-political protective association, to be known as "The Federation of French Manufacturers and Business Men," is reported to be making satisfactory progress.

The officers of the International Brass Molders' Union of North America report that since the establishment of the international, in October, 1904, the membership has increased to 10,000. The organization pays sick and death benefits.

Of the 232 labor organizations formed last year in Canada, 51 were formed by railway employees, 43 by metal workers and 41 in the building trade. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia.

Practically one out of every three union men in the State was idle at the close of 1907, according to the quarterly bulletin of the New York State labor department. In New York City the percentage was 34.2 as compared with 32.7 for the remainder of the State.

During the year 1907, 6,483 new industries were reported in the South, compared with 6,411 in 1906, which was the best record ever made. The leading States were Texas, 1,383; Oklahoma, 794, and Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Arkansas, from 408 to 550 each.

An act was passed by the Tennessee Legislature to make it unlawful to allow any female child under sixteen to work in any manufacturing establishment more than sixty-two hours in any one week in 1908, or more than sixty-one hours in 1909, and after Jan. 1, 1910, more than sixty hours.

Much enthusiasm is displayed by the labor men of Baltimore, Md., over the passage of the new eight-hour law, which is regarded as effective. The new measure, which passed the Legislature several weeks ago, is now in force. It is patterned after laws in several of the Western States, and has stood the test of the United States Supreme Court.

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SOCIALISTS NAME DEBS.

Chosen by the National Convention as Candidate for President.

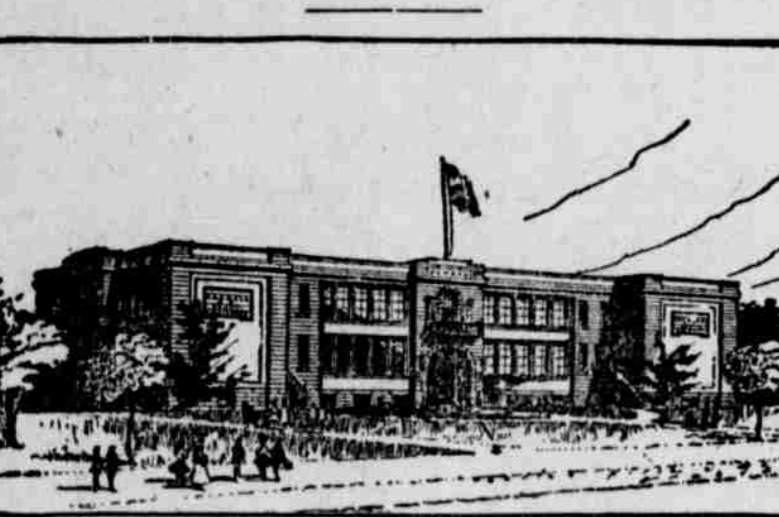
Eugene V. Debs will once more be the standard bearer of the Socialist party in the national campaign of 1908. With four candidates in the field, he received a big majority on the first ballot, which was taken at 1:20 o'clock Friday morning in Chicago, and then a motion was made to tender the nomination by acclamation.

For the first time in the history of the party there were a number of other names placed before the convention. At one time, in fact, there was a demonstration made in favor of J. J. Carey, of Massachusetts, that made it look as if the old leader might have a fight on his hands.

At 2 o'clock in the morning Benjamin Hanford, the Debs running mate on the ticket four years ago, was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

May Wood Simons, wife of A. M. Simons, received the votes of twenty delegates for the Vice Presidency. The closest opponent of Hanford was Seymour Steadman, of Chicago, who received 43 votes. Others voted for were

NEW COLLINWOOD SCHOOL BUILDING.



FRONT VIEW OF PROPOSED COLLINWOOD SCHOOL.

Plans for the proposed school building which will be erected on the site of the burned Collinwood (Ohio) school building are almost finished, and work on the building is expected to start soon.

The building will be absolutely fireproof and will have an auditorium with a seating capacity of 600. The building will be ready for occupancy by the spring term of 1909.

J. W. Slayton, of Pennsylvania, with 15 votes, and G. W. Woody, the negro Socialist from California, who was given one vote.

Amid the most exciting scenes ever witnessed at a Socialist gathering, and the most exciting speeches ever delivered before a Socialist body in America, Phil Callery, of Missouri, placed the name of Debs before the delegates as the only standard bearer for the party to consider in the campaign that they expect to be the greatest ever gone through.

It was a speech in which the cheers came long before the name of Debs was mentioned, and when the speaker had taken his seat it was amid the wildest applause and weeping on the part of both many men and women. It was a speech in which Roosevelt was anthronized, Taft ridiculed and William Jennings Bryan held to contempt.

The naming of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone brought out cheers, and it was in connection with their names and the alleged persecution of them as leaders of the working class that the name of President Roosevelt was held up to the scorn and hatred of the Socialists. The weak stand that Bryan took at the time of the trial of the miners was held in contempt and in light comparison with the attitude of the Nebraska toward the Filipinos.

Photographs Without Cameras.

The first American account of the wonderful new process of relief photography announced by M. Lippmann of Paris has appeared in the Washington Pathfinder. Lippmann is the specialist who invented the system of color photography by means of the interference of light rays. His relief plates require no camera lens or plate holder, but are virtually automatic in reproducing the object or objects to which it is exposed in such a way that you get a different view every time you look at the picture from a different direction, just as the real object would. The plates are formed out of two films of collodium, which have been stamped in a sort of microscopic honeycomb pattern in such a way as to bring the depressions exactly opposite one another and form a sheet of very tiny globes, each one of which is an eye or camera lens in itself. They are so minute that there are about 25,000 of them to the square inch. Their walls are rendered opaque with a pigment, except at the side toward the object, and the interior surfaces are sensitized. In this way the object is reproduced in a myriad of aspects. The process requires great skill at present, but the inventor hopes to bring it to a commercial basis.

If the assertions of the political managers may be credited, the two presidential candidates this year are as good as chosen by the Republican and Democratic parties, namely, Taft by the former and Bryan by the latter. Up to April 23 the Taft managers had counted 509 delegates to the national convention pledged to their man, and 491 is a majority. This estimate did not include any Southern States, where there is a contest. The Bryan bureau at Lincoln claimed that three-fourths of the Democratic delegates were on record for their man.

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Many Republicans of St. Paul and Minneapolis have sent letters to Washington urging the appointment of Judge David P. Simpson of Minneapolis, as successor to Judge Lochren on the federal district bench for Minnesota.

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Packie McFarland intends to retire from the prize ring after two more battles, and will try his luck at the stock yards, where he first got his start, but in an entirely different role.

In the National League Berger leads the catchers, Ganzel the first baseman, Pattee the second baseman, Leach the third baseman, all having averages of 1.000. Joe Tinker leads the shortstops with .976.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS.

We, the Republicans of the State of Michigan, in convention assembled, hereby renew and reaffirm our allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Republican party and congratulate the people of this State upon the fact that we have during the last twelve years enjoyed a most unexampled prosperity, as the direct result of the application of Republican principles and policies to the affairs of government.

We most earnestly and enthusiastically indorse the administration of that great Republican leader, Theodore Roosevelt, who, in the conduct of the affairs of government, knows no Republican, no Democrat, no poor and no rich, but who has fearlessly and honestly administered governmental affairs during his administration in the interest of all the people.

We believe the best interests of the people of the nation will be subserved by a continuation of the policies advocated and carried into effect by President Roosevelt and in view of that fact, we hereby unqualifiedly indorse the candidacy of William H. Taft of Ohio for the presidency of the United States and instruct our delegates from the State of Michigan to cast an undivided vote of the whole State in favor of his nomination.

We look with admiration upon the course of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, all of whom have most consistently and ably supported the President of the United States in all important reforms which he has advocated, and congratulate the people of this State upon the fact that our representatives in Congress are at this time exercising a greater influence in the legislation of the nation than ever before.

Recognizing the Republican press of Michigan as the most active and potent agent for the dissemination of Republican doctrines and realizing the fact that the Michigan editorial association is a highly important factor in the party machinery of the State and believing that the request of the State association for representation on the State central committee is just and reasonable.

Resolved, That the membership of the Republican State central committee be increased by the addition of two members, said members to be nominated by the Michigan Republican Editorial Association and elected by the State convention, and that the two members of the committee hereby provided for shall become members of the State central committee as soon as nominated by the association.

The constitutional convention has completed and presented to the people a revised instrument. It is replete with provisions based on the State's experience, retains all that is not obsolete and that is beneficial in the revision of 1850, meets the demands of the times, conserves the people's interests for the future and should be adopted.

FRANKLIN'S PARIS HOME RAZED.

Old Structure Had Been in Existence More Than a Century.

A Paris correspondent writes interestingly of some changes that have been made not far from the Elysees, where among a number of old-fashioned houses at the corner of two narrow streets, the Rue Matignon and the Rue de Penthièvre, there has stood for more than a century an old farmhouse, which evidently belonged to another period and country, says the Boston Herald. This house is now demolished, and was the story runs, at one time the residence of Benjamin Franklin, the first American minister to France. The writer says he had the curiosity to go and look at the place and was struck by the contrast it presented to the buildings about it. It was simply an average-sized New England farm-house in tumbledown condition, with small windows and thin brick walls on the ground floor, and for the upper story it was simply a low garret with three pointed windows looking out from shabby window frames on the Rue de Penthièvre. The brick wall did not go beyond the ground floor, and the garretlike superstructure was of common white pine wood, which was rotten with age. The whole was covered by a dilapidated tile roof.

So characteristic, in fact, of old colonial and pioneer days did it look, it was easy to believe that Franklin not only lived in it, but probably had it built and furnished the design himself. It is not likely any Parisian architect in those days had seen a house like that or could have imagined the design. Little wooden stairs from the street led up to the garret on the outside of the house, and to make the picture complete the yard was closed in by a real old-fashioned New England board fence with a gate hanging lopsided on one rusty hinge, the other hinge having broken off long ago. That such a queer old cottage should be still standing within a few steps of the president's palace was itself a curiosity and shows that in those days the spot was practically in the country where Franklin, who had simple, rustic tastes, liked to reside. How many of the herds of American tourists, or even residents, have ever known of the existence of this queer New England house in the heart of Paris?

The Force of Habit.

A certain accountant is so devoted to his profession that when he has nothing else to do he casts up his eyes.

The Fatal Die.

"The die is cast," murmured the sculptor.

Then he stepped back and complacently surveyed his great death scene in bronze.—Baltimore American.

Exceptional.

"You insist that your wife is a most exceptional woman?"

"I do," answered Mr. Meekton. "She takes exception to everything I suggest."—Washington Star.

Up to Date.

"Is your family physician of the new or old school?"

"The newest, I believe."

"What is his distinguishing peculiarity?"

"Small doses and big fees."

Salvage.

Mrs. Gramercy—I hear the customs authorities seized all the finery you brought over from Paris. Will it be a total loss?

Mrs. Park—Why, no, dear; I got my name in the papers.—Puck.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1471—Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Henry VI. of England, killed at the battle of Tewkesbury.

1605—The principle of the appropriation act adopted by the Commonwealth and definitely established.

1747—William of Nassau appointed Stadtholder of the Netherlands.

1776—Rhode Island declared itself free of Great Britain, the first of the thirteen American colonies to take such action.

1779—Norfolk, Va., occupied by the British.

1794—U. S. Postoffice Department established by Congress.

1799—Bonaparte defeated at St. Jean d'Acre. Sieringapatam taken by the British and the empire of Hyder Ali extinguished by the death of his son, Sultan Tippee Sahib.

1804—Dutch surrendered the island of Surinam to the British.

1800—Robert Morris, the financier of the American revolution, died in Philadelphia.

1813—Americans evacuated York, Canada, after setting fire to the city.

1814—Oswego, N. Y., taken by a combined force of British and Canadian troops.

1826—Ex-Empress Eugenie of France born in Granada.

1828—Test act repealed by the British Parliament.

1840—Many lives and much property lost by tornado in Adams county, Mississippi.

1846—Gen. Taylor, in command of the army of occupation in Texas, marched to the relief of Fort Brown.

1852—Charles Warren Fairbanks, Vice President of the United States, born.

1853—The Geneva, the first Atlantic steamer to Quebec, arrived at that port.

1854—Sultan of Turkey gave a banquet in honor of Emperor Napoleon.

1857—The Indian mutineers seized Delhi.

1858—Minnesota admitted to statehood.

1864—Battle of the Wilderness began. The Danes defeated the Allies in a naval battle off Heligoland.

1865—Last fight in the Civil War at Palmetto Ranch, Texas.

1868—Argument in the impeachment trial of President Johnson closed.

1876—The ironclad ship Ismeraire launched.

1885—Battle at Batoche.

1886—Six policemen killed by anarchists in the Haymarket riots in Chicago.

1900—Peary discovered the northern coast of Greenland.

1902—Revolutionists in San Domingo deposed President Jimenez.

1904—The Japanese captured Fengwangcheng, the Russians retreating without giving battle.

1906—More than a score of lives lost in a tornado near Marquette, Kan.

1906—The Dominion government took over the defenses at Esplanault.

1907—Ernest W. Huffcut, legal adviser to the governor of New York, committed suicide. Gen. Karaki of Japan and the Duke of Abruzzi visited Washington.

Roseben, once a peerless sprinter, was badly beaten at the Aqueduct track in his first start this season.

The two Cornell four-oared shells crashed into each other on the river and both were put out of commission.

There seems to be every probability that an English lawn tennis team will play in America during the coming summer.

Many turfmen believe that a hard fight will be made in the Tennessee Legislature next winter to repeal the anti-pool selling laws.

The farmers at Ames, in their track squad, are developing some men in the weight events who may make a showing in the conference meet in Chicago.

Political Comment.

The Law and the Natural Resources.

The court decisions to which President Roosevelt referred in his speech at the opening of the White House conference could hardly have been more opportune if they had been made to order. They set forth very fully and convincingly the legal warrant for the State's intervention to save the natural resources of the country.

In Maine the State Supreme Court had been questioned concerning the right of the State Legislature to restrict the cutting of timber on private land for the protection of the water supply and had answered that the proposed legislation would be within the legislative power and that it would not operate as a taking of private property for which compensation must be made.

In a New Jersey case which had gone to the Supreme Court of the United States there was an agreement between the judicial authorities of State and nation, and the Supreme Court held that "the State as quasi-sovereign and representative of the interests of the public has a standing in court to protect the atmosphere, the water and the forests within its territory, irrespective of the assent or dissent of the private owners of the land most immediately concerned." The court added also that the power of the State in the premises was not dependent upon any nice estimate of the extent of present use or speculation as to future needs.

This is the law, but in the past it has not prevented a sense of absolute ownership and complete disposing power in the individual, who is apt to look upon any interference with his control of his property as a revolution. This feeling has been encouraged, of course, because the necessity for restraints has not been felt by the public, owing to the abundance of natural riches. The principle was there, however, and latterly reasons for its more frequent application have been multiplying. It is to be noted that particular attention is paid in the New Jersey case to the new demands that may arise from changed conditions when it is said that given a State the public interest is omnipresent and grows more pressing as population grows.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Socialists and Populists.

The Socialists have indicated that they intend to make a vigorous campaign among the farmers. The impression has become general among Socialists that the farmer, who was a Populist a few years ago, can be converted to the gospel according to Karl Marx.

It is, however, improbable that the farmer-Populist will ever amalgamate with the Socialist. Socialists want the government to take possession of all the agencies of production and distribution. That would mean not only the government ownership of railways, mines, factories and shops, but farms as well. And before farmers will consent to give up their farms to the government, a condition of universal bankruptcy must prevail among the agriculturists, a state which seems unlikely ever to exist.

The Populists would like to see the government in possession of railways, telegraphs and mines, but not one of them desires the government to take possession of his own property. There is nothing ideal about Populism. It is only a cry for a little more pork from the year's accumulation in the pork barrel. The man who has only 50 cents in his pocket is often jealous of the man who has a dollar, and is quite capable of raving about the iniquity of his richer brother, but he is not willing to make common cause with the poor brother who cannot produce a cent.

Until this much of utopianism has become incarnated in the human race, the Socialist and Populist elements in the community will keep a wide distance apart.—Chicago Journal.

Gritting to "Reformers."

From the commercial reports it appears that American steel makers find themselves shut out of foreign markets as a result of heavy reductions in price by foreign steel makers. The latter are overloaded with surplus production and are disposing of it at cut prices. American makers cannot compete with these prices. This is good news for free traders and tariff "reformers" calling themselves protectionists who have hitherto suffered great agony of mind because American overproduction of steel was occasionally marketed abroad at cut prices. Now that this outlet has been closed, American mills must shut down and American wage earners be laid off whenever domestic demand falls short of domestic production. It is for this that the "reformers" have been agitating right along in their clamor against a tariff that keeps American mills and factories busy and American labor employed even after the domestic demand has been supplied. Now, if the tariff on steel could be so reduced or wholly removed that the foreigners could dump their surplus on the American market, the "reformers" would be absolutely happy, we suppose.

Will Rebut in Wage Reduction.

The imports into the United States were valued at \$1,434,421,425 in 1907. This is not as big a showing of imports as Great Britain and Germany make, but when the fact that we produce on an enormous scale many of the articles which swell the figures of British and German imports is taken into consideration it is seen that we are about as liberal buyers from foreigners as the circumstances will permit. The revisionists think we ought to buy more, but it is not likely that any program they can put through will have any such result; it will simply have the effect of driving the weaker manufacturing concerns to the wall, while the big concerns called trusts will meet the fresh competition by adjusting their wages to the new conditions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

All on the Same Footing.

It's all very well for able gentlemen to take the high ground that all such subjects as the tariff and finance should be removed from politics, because they are business questions, but are not all questions pertaining to the policy of running the government, which is simply a big business, on precisely the same footing?—Prenont (Neb.) Tribune.

Always Disastrous.

Democratic dealing with the tariff problem has resulted only in business disaster. The Wilson-Gorman tariff of 1894, over which the Democrats spent a year of wrangling, was followed by the overwhelming defeat of the party that did the revising. It failed even to provide revenues sufficient to meet the expenses of government.—Omaha Bee.

The Mean Man Again.

"Come on, son," said the old farmer after the daybreak breakfast, "and we'll get out in the fields and start plowing." "But I can't plow to-day," protested the youngster. "I have chills. Why, dad, I am shaking all over." The old farmer grinned.

"All the better, my son. If you can't plow you can scatter the seed. All you have to do is to hold them in your hand and every time you shake it will send them in all directions."

That's the Idea.

Hix—He's an inventor.

Dix—Any of his inventions ever successful?

Hix—No. If he'd invent anything successful he'd no longer be an inventor. He'd be a capitalist.

Tennyson received for his poetry between \$25,000 and \$35,000 a year.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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