

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Philadelphia.—United Mine Workers organized 38 new local unions in June.

Victoria, B. C.—There were 15 fatal accidents during the past year in the mines of Nanaimo, B. C.

Boston.—The International Union of Ladies' Garment Workers will hold a convention here next year.

London.—More than 100,000 railway servants in England are required to work from 12 to 15 hours per day.

Ottawa, Canada.—Average wages in Canada have increased 27 per cent. in five years, according to the census report.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new union, the Twin City Mattressmakers, was organized in St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Nancy, France.—Eight hundred carpenters and painters are out on strike for a ten-hour day and increase of wages.

Burlington, Vt.—Vermont state branch, A. F. of L., was in convention recently. Great gains in membership were reported.

Charleston, S. C.—The 60-hour-a-week schedule will be put in force in the cotton mills of South Carolina January 1, 1908.

New York.—The secretary-treasurer of the retail clerks' international receives on an average from 3,000 to 3,500 pieces of letter mail a month.

Limoges, France.—Owing to labor troubles the two big Haviland porcelain factories here have been closed, and 15,000 workmen are locked out.

Beverly, N. J.—The Turner Birkhead hosiery mills have closed down, throwing 200 employes out of work, due to the difficulty of getting yarn.

Canton, O.—The annual session of the National Association of Letter Carriers was held in this city. This was the sixteenth annual convention.

New York.—A National Association of Carpet Workers of America has been organized. This will have jurisdiction of about 20,000 persons employed in carpet mills.

Copenhagen.—The shipwrights have struck, an increase of wages having been refused by the employers. The answer of the employers' association was to lock out the organized men.

Evansville, Ind.—Over 175 iron molders went on strike here because of an order issued at the five stove foundries preventing the drinking of beer on the premises during the noon hour.

London, Eng.—The establishment of a minimum wage in New Zealand doesn't prevent the best workers from getting a higher rate, according to a member of the Employers' association there.

Seattle, Wash.—The wages of mechanics in Yukon territory, per day of ten hours, is \$10; common laborers, with board, \$4 to \$5; without board, \$6; draft teams, per day (two horses), \$25; clerks, per month, \$150 to \$300.

Denver.—At a session of the joint conference of representatives of the 12 principal western railroads and representatives of their employes it was practically agreed that a two-cent an hour advance in the wages of yardmen will be conceded by the railroads, providing the railroad unions agree to certain conditions regarding overtime and the right of the roads to employ and discharge men for what they consider good cause.

New York.—The girl members of the Shirtmakers' union, in session at Grand Lyceum hall, Manhattan, carried away by enthusiasm for their cause and having no other available means to float their strike, divested themselves of brooches, breastpins, bracelets, watches, lockets, chains, rings, etc., and authorized the strike leaders to sell them and add the sum to their strike fund. The strike is for recognition of the union by the Contractors' association and is under consideration by the state board of arbitration.

London.—The Evening News announces that the anarchist congress at Amsterdam was completely mastered by the violent American school, led by Emma Goldman and Bogdanov. The congress resulted in the foundation of a "Red International," which is to be a federation of the anarchists of the whole world for a more effective struggle against governments and capital. The new society, according to the programme, recognizes terrorism as the only means of emancipating the producing classes. Every workman's duty is to destroy those tyrants who immediately oppress him.

Brussels.—The Belgian labor department publishes statistics relating to strikes that have taken place in Belgium from 1901 to 1905. There were altogether 474 strikes, in which 147,987 workers (with 9,276 women) were concerned.

Indianapolis.—Carriage manufacturers of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois have formed an organization to be called the National Association of Carriage Manufacturers, the purpose of which, as stated, is to control the price of their product. An advance of ten per cent. to the trade has already been declared.

San Francisco.—It is believed that if all the labor unions of this city were to join in a common cause a great hospital could be erected and maintained at a comparatively small cost per capita.

Wellington, N. Z.—The court of appeals here has finally declared the strike of the slaughter-house men and their sympathizers illegal. The men who participated in it are, the court holds, violating the award of the court of arbitration, and may be fined or imprisoned.

St. Paul, Minn.—Articles of incorporation of the National Cooperative mercantile company have been filed with the secretary of state. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$100,000 and its headquarters are to be in Duluth. One of the incorporators is Morris Kapten, of Duluth, who has been prominently identified with the striking miners of the iron range. The new company is to be operated in behalf of the miners, it is said.

St. Louis, Mo.—Because of the delay of a telegram due to strike conditions, Lawrence P. Daley is loser of \$20,000. A colt which was named after him ran at Sheephead bay. The price was 40 to 1. The trainer had \$500 of Daley's money with instructions to play it when the time was right, the only proviso being that he should receive Daley's consent. The trainer wired Daley advising the bet. The message was delayed until after the race the colt won.

Chicago.—An appeal was sent to President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor to end the dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Amalgamated Woodworkers' union, which resulted in the strike of 700 carpenters at the plant of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company. The company took no sides in the conflict, but suffered great loss on account of the fight within the unions themselves, and this led to the appeal by Superintendent John C. Shank.

Boston.—Boston Cigarworkers' union's financial report for the first six months of this year shows that in that time it paid for the advertising of the blue label of the organization \$6,687.59. During the strike of the cigar factory strippers nearly the entire membership of the union was idle, and \$8,925.50 was paid for out-of-work benefits. The donations voted to organizations amounted to \$2,232.50. Of that sum \$475 was given to the Moyer-Haywood defense fund, \$400 to the cigar-makers of York, Pa., who were out on strike, \$450 to striking team drivers of Boston, \$400 to Belgium's cigarworkers and \$200 to Boston Ladies' Garment Workers on strike.

Louisville, Ky.—President Henry Fischer of the Tobacco Workers' union, who makes his headquarters here, has secured the adoption of a resolution by the central labor body of this city which, if it becomes effective generally, will render strikes upon public utilities impossible. The resolution provides for arbitration of all disputes between public utilities companies and employes, 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 Fischer believes that the plan if adopted will work no hardship to the unions involved and will protect the conveniences of the public.

New York.—The success of the Missouri State Federation of Labor in the matter of obtaining the enactment of a number of laws for the protection of the interests of labor has attracted a great deal of attention in the east.

New York.—To take effect October 1, it was announced an increase in wages for Long Island railroad telegraph operators, of about five dollars a month has been granted. Both towermen and station agents are gainers, and many of the men who had been promised an increase of five dollars will now receive an increase of ten dollars. The increase is the result of a recent conference between the railroad officials and a committee of the telegraphers. The company also will in future employ three men at each tower, instead of two as at present, and there will be three shifts of eight hours each. A new block signal system, said to be the invention of a Pittsburg man, is being tested on the road. By this system a cartridge will be exploded if an engineer fails to see a danger signal and attempts to run past it. The explosion also will record on an indicator when an engineer has neglected to observe a danger signal.

Jersey City, N. J.—Women have started a novel organization. To establish a school to instruct women how and where to spend their money most beneficially for union labor will be one of the features of the body, besides boosting union labels and encouraging men to organize.

El Paso, Tex.—All firemen on the Chihuahua division of the Mexican Central railroad went on strike, and train service in the division was tied up. As the mails are held up in consequence of the strike, the government is expected to take a hand in settling the controversy.

Federal Labor Commissioner



Dr. Charles P. Neill has been a close student of labor problems for many years and has taken a conspicuous part in the settlement of many a conflict between employers and employes. He recently attempted to effect a settlement of the telegraph operators' strike, but his labors were apparently fruitless.

HOME FOR SIGHTLESS.

QUEEN ELIZABETH OF ROUMANIA FOUNDS BLIND COLONY.

"Carmen Sylva" Invites Samuel Bowman, the Blind Pianist of Eldora, Ia., to Institution Established in Roumania.

Eldora, Ia.—Queen Elizabeth, who reigns over 5,000,000 loyal subjects in far away Roumania, and who does much literary work under the nom de plume of "Carmen Sylva," has recently established a cosmopolitan blind colony known as the City of Light in Bucharest, Roumania. She has written to a banker in Eldora about her plans, and has invited Samuel Bowman, a blind pianist of Eldora, to come to Bucharest and become a member of her colony. She has taken a great liking to Mr. Bowman, and he is considering seriously the advisability of becoming one of the first American wards at the City of Light.

Horace G. Knowles, the American minister of Bucharest, the capital, has taken a deep interest in the work of her majesty, and writes to the Eldora banker with the queen's letter. He says in part:

"The fundamental principle of her majesty's noble work is to make the blind feel that they are not merely dependents and objects of charity. They are to have their own world, where they will be not only happy, but useful and self-sustaining. Already I have seen enough to enable me to testify that what seems to the unacquainted merely a dream, can, by patience, generosity, intelligence and Christian charity, be made a reality. All of these qualities and more are possessed by the good and gifted woman who needs no crown to make her a queen."

Queen Elizabeth in her own writing says the City of Light is called Vatra Luminosa, at Bucharest. Already there are 80 members of the colony, with ten languages, seven confessions of faith and 13 trades. She says that one man, although blind, has invented a new printing machine, and an English woman, blind seven years, attends to the correspondence.

Queen Elizabeth in part says in her letter to her Eldora banker friend: "I know your friend will be happy."

AN OLD CONTROVERSY SETTLED

Letter of Cotton Mather Ordering Kidnaping of Penn Found.

Hartford, Conn.—The controversy over the question whether Cotton Mather, of Boston, entered into a plot to capture William Penn and the first colony of Quakers and sell them as slaves in the Barbadoes has been settled. It is said, by the finding of the letter from Mather to John Higginson, of Newport.

The document in the possession of George A. Reynolds, clerk of the fire board of this city, shows that the letter of Cotton Mather was as follows:

"Boston, Sept. ye 15th, 1682.—To ye aged and beloved John Higginson: There be at sea a shippe called 'Ye Welcome,' R. Greenaway master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penne, who is ye chief scampe, at the head of them.

"Ye General court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett, of ye Brig Propasse to way-laye sed 'Welcome' as near ye coast of Codde as may be and make captive ye sed Penne and his ungodly crewe so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new countre with ye heathen worshipers of these people.

"Much spoyle may be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes, where

They all laugh and sing, so that persons in the street stop to listen to the songs and sounds of real joy. They are like one family. It is so nice and so sweet and I am so happy among them. I took supper there the other night, and they all sang most beautifully the thanksgiving instead of only saying a prayer. The words have been arranged so that they may suffice for any creed without giving offense to any.

"The other day a Macedonian arrived after a six-days' journey, and he was so happy. He had undertaken the journey alone. The American minister takes a deep interest in the City of Light."

DEER FLEE FROM HER MOP.

Mrs. Murphy Protects Her Cabbages from Buck and Does.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—"Take that, and that, and that!" cried Mrs. Murphy, wielding a mop with vigor over a big buck deer which, with two does, had entered her garden and was making a meal on her cabbages.

"You will eat my cabbages, will you!" and she chased the deer to the fence, which it leaped at a bound and stood outside contemplating the woman with the mop.

"Get out of here!" she shouted, running out of the gate toward the deer. The animal ran to the woods, followed by the does, and disappeared.

Mrs. John Murphy lives near Rio, Sullivan county, and recently discovered the deer in her garden.

"These deer are getting to be too fresh," said Mrs. Murphy. "The law may protect them, but I'm going to protect my cabbage."

Oyster Famine a Base Rumor.

Washington.—There is no occasion for those of the delicate palate to grow apprehensive over reports now in circulation of an oyster famine. At the bureau of fisheries the officials do not credit the rumors. While they have at present no means to measure definitely the oyster crop that will be harvested during the next six months, they do not look for a famine or a greater shortage than has marked recent years. The commission is working hard to prevent the extinction of the oyster.

NEW "BOSS" BARBERS.

S. L. Chaplin and Frank Ryan have purchased the barber shop at 127 North Twelfth street, formerly owned by Mr. Hubert. They will rearrange the interior and add more chairs, and prepare to make it one of the finest barber shops in the west. Chaplin and Ryan have been working for Green at the "Grand Mogul," but decided to go into business for themselves. Both of them are square-toed union men and deserve a full share of the patronage of union men.

THE FREMONT PRINTERS.

The strike situation among the Fremont printers remains about the same. The job department of the Hammond Printing Co. still remains tied up. As fast as the management gets a printer the pickets get him out by locating him in a better job at the union scale of wages and hours. The management of the company devotes its energies to keeping enough men on hand to get out the daily, but even this is a hard struggle.

The Bookbinders employed by Hammond are all union men and they have served notice that they must have the eight-hour day on October 1.

"Rat" Wilson, so well known to Lincoln printers, continues to be the

main stand-by of the Hammond company, and as long as that state of affairs prevails the strikers will not worry a whole lot.

ORGANIZE AGAINST UNION.

Five Railroads Continue to Fight the Boilermakers' Union.

Operating officials of the five railways involved in the strike of boilermakers—the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago Great Western, the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie—on last Monday formed an organization to meet strike conditions. The organization will at once proceed to fill places vacated by strikers. Reports indicate that the strike is general, though railway officials say there is some wavering in the ranks of the strikers at Council Bluffs, Ia. The railway managers say that a total of 1,192 men are out.

At Oelwin, Ia., the Machinists in the Great Western shops, numbering 150, walked out with the Boilermakers. Machinists in other places are on the verge of striking. The usual claim of "plenty of men" is being made by the managers, but the claim is false. Just as soon as the engines begin piling up in the "scrap heap," the managers will sing another tune.

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