

# STILL IN THE LEAD

## THE BROCK Union Made Clothing Leads All The Rest

There is yet time to get a goodly choice of this elegant stock of union made clothing, and the prices are as right from the workman's standpoint as the clothing is from the union standpoint. Get into a Brock union made suit and feel as good as you'll look.

### "Good Old Summer Time" Suits

You will feel like singing this rollicking tune if your clothes are airy. Don't chew the rag about hot weather—fussing wastes your energies, keeps you from sleeping and gets you up in the morning feeling "bum." Put yourself into sunshine-and-roses clothes and you'll conclude summer is all right.

Two-piece suits that are wonders in style and price. See them.

## ARMSTRONG CLOTHING CO.

Good Clothes Merchants



be known as the Picture Machine Operators of Greater New York.

Labor unions were almost unknown in Newfoundland up to 1892. Then the only organization for the protection of the employed was the Typographical Union. Since then, and especially of recent years, unions and societies have sprung up on all sides.

The Scottish Trades Union congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes. The gathering was very hazy about labor representation, but wanted a labor policy for the benefit of workpeople.

Carpenters' International Union has reduced the hours of labor to eight in 689 cities, and nine hours a day in 804 cities, not to speak of the many cities that have established the Saturday half-holiday. By these means 30,000 more men have gained employment.

Drinking while on or off duty by employes of the H. C. Frick Coke Co., a subsidiary organization of the United States Steel corporation, will result in the immediate dismissal of the offenders, according to the rules posted throughout the Connellsville coke region.

According to Mrs. Henrietta L. Goodrin, secretary of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, the increase in housework wages in the last five years, as shown by the records of the Domestic Reform league, is as great, if not greater, than in any other line of work.

New Jersey repealed, some years ago, a statute forbidding the employment of women and children in factories after 6 p. m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and after 12 o'clock noon on Saturday. Women and children may legally be required to work all night in New Jersey.

In the matter of factory inspection and the health and safety of employes legislative action was taken in thirty-nine states and territories last year. These include all states in which mining or manufacturing employs a considerable number of persons. In 14 states new enactments touching upon this subject were written into the statutes.

In San Francisco there is a movement to organize all the laborers of the several departments of the municipality into a new union. The men of the fire department have asked the labor council for information upon the subject of forming a union, to work on lines similar to the various unions affiliated with the council.

Industrial insurance agents' national executive board, which meets in Boston, has addressed an appeal to the insurance companies to make some concessions and extend the time for payments to their unemployed policyholders. Thousands of working people are without employment, owing to the general business depression, the agents say.

The Amalgamated Association has wiped out the color line. It was decided to give the negro mill workers consideration and protection. Negro mill workers will be able to affiliate with the union in the future. This action is said to have been brought about as a matter of self-preservation, as the mills of Pittsburg and other sections are filled with negro help.

A federation of all the union men employed in the shops of the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern railroads has just been completed. They will fight the reductions in the new wage schedule. Similar action, it is said, may be taken by all of the American railroads and may mark the beginning of a struggle between the unions and the railways.

The number of persons employed in 1905 above and below ground in each of the principal coal-producing countries was: United Kingdom, 837,100; United States, 626,300; Germany, 493,300; France, 171,500; and Belgium, 134,700. As regards the output per person employed, the United States takes the first place, with 560 tons; the United Kingdom second, with 282 tons, followed by Germany, France and Belgium, with 242 tons and 159 tons, respectively.

It is reported that a test case under the trades disputes act of two years ago is likely to arise out of a case of picketing at Newcastle, England, in connection with the engineers' strike. The men were summoned under the conspiracy and protection of property act, 1875, for persistently following; and counsel intimated that he should apply for leave to appeal to the court of criminal appeals instead of the division court. This will be a test case as regards the newer act.

The recently published statistics as regards sick and old-age insurance in the German empire show that 11,903,000 persons were insured for sickness and 4,848,000 received compensation. For old-age pensions 14,000,000 were insured, of whom 110,969 received pensions for old age and 10,666 for invalidity. The total receipts for pensions were £10,500,000; employers contributed £4,182,500; employes the same, and the state £2,397,000. The balance in hand was £65,078,000; the payments in the year were £6,569,000.



"I'm not looking for heavy hitters to ever win a pennant," declares Frank Chance, leader of the Chicago Cubs, world's champions. "Batting is sacrificed for team work in the major leagues." By this strong statement it is not meant that weak stickers are wanted, but that a player's ability to hammer the ball must be curbed and used to fit in with the needs of the game, all tending toward the one great end—victory. When a youngster gets his first chance in the big league he may come with a reputation of being a slugger. His first season or two he may fulfill all the prophecies of what was said he could do with the stick, but generally his long-distance smashes will become fewer, and he will work in with the other eight men in the game, curbing his own ability to "hit it out" that he may sacrifice, play "hit and run," or some other of the dozens of combinations, worked up to win a ball game by getting runs over the plate rather than stinging base hits off the pitcher. The greatest batting ball club ever put together—the Philadelphia Nationals of eight or ten years ago—failed to win pennants. Teams with weaker batsmen, but superior team work, carried off the coveted flags. Chance and his men are playing the game this season along the same lines that have already won them two pennants in the National league and one world's championship. The start they have made makes it look as though the Cubs were slated for another season similar to the past two. The batting of the champions has been intermittent—for a few days they would hit well, then they would slump for a day or two. "We will hit as well as in the past," said the leader of the world-beaters. "The men are all going about the same clip; when they slump they choke the bat a little more to follow the ball closer; when they get to hitting freely they let out a bit and slam harder. Against the 'spit' ball most of us have to choke the bat more than for the usual curves and speed, as that ball is about the hardest to connect with satisfactorily."

No club being willing to risk the waiver price of \$1,500 on Case Patten, the Washington club is now trying to place the southpaw with a bush-league team. Patten has had nothing this season. In the south this spring he was thought to be in fair shape, and allowances were made for his backwardness because of his long service. His general physical condition was



CASE PATTEN

fine, he worked hard and conscientiously, and was confident he would be his old self. When the spring probationary period was over and the real struggle began it was at once and lamentably apparent that the man, who, in 1904, could well claim to be the best pitcher in the American league, and who started last season like a house afire, had seen his day. He lost his speed and cunning in the middle of last season, and there is little or no indication that he has recovered either.

Frank Bowerman, the veteran backstop of Dover's Boston National league team, declares that no player should stay with any one club more than five consecutive years. "Frank was with the Giants eight seasons, and he says that was altogether too long. 'No, sir,' said Bowerman, when asked if he thought anchoring a star in one city helped the game any. 'I sure don't. Five years is long enough for any player to stay with one club. McGraw, Browne, and I were with McGraw too long. Dahlen had stayed just long enough, and, of course, Ferguson was a newcomer compared to the rest of us. The best thing in the world that could happen to Nap Lajoie and to the Cleveland club would be the transfer of the big second sacker. He has panned out in Cleveland as a drawing card, and his failure to do all Cleveland fans expected of him as a manager has not helped him any in that city. Think what a drawing card he would become in any other city of the circuit. Then, too, Hans Wagner would be better off in another city. The Pittsburg fans might put up a yell, but a number of good men would be of more use to the club."

#### GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

Latest News of Busy Workers in Mines, Mills and Workshops.

Blacksmiths in Tokyo, Japan, are paid 22½ cents a day.

Among the laboring classes in Germany meat once a week is the rule.

Living expenses in New York have been increased by 11 per cent in one year.

Nurses at the Toronto, Canada, General hospital have asked for an eight-hour day.

Male servants in Buenos Ayres get 66 cents to \$2.20 gold a day, and female help 40 cents to \$1.10.

The German kaiser has 750,000 marks set aside for the unemployed of Germany who are willing to work.

The annual convention of the New England Allied Printing Trades will meet in Worcester, Mass., June 9-11.

Wages of iron and steel workmen in the Northern and Northeast British district have been reduced 2½ to 5 per cent.

The last census of the industries reports 318 hostery and knitting establishments in Pennsylvania, employing 24,065 wage earners and turning out an annual product valued at \$21,896,063.

Twenty per cent of the population of Canada earns its living in connection with the country's carrying trade. Railroad employes alone number 124,000.

Fifty years ago the wages of engineers and artisans in England was only 12 cents an hour; now casual laborers can demand and get 14 cents an hour.

On June 8, at Cincinnati, Ohio, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and at Milwaukee, Wis., the

Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America will meet in convention.

There are in Europe 10,000 women and girls who earn a living as artists' models. It is strange to say that there are not ten among them who possess a perfect face and figure.

There is a movement to organize all the unskilled workmen of Montreal, Can., into a big federation along the lines of the Knights of Labor, which existed in that city about twenty years ago.

John W. Hays, first vice-president and general organizer of the Typographical Union, has established headquarters at Hartford, Conn., for a general New England organizing campaign.

The Carpenters' District Council of Boston, Mass., has elected a trial committee, which will henceforth hear and adjudicate all trade matters that arise between the thirty-four affiliated unions of the council.

The California State convention of the National Association of Stationary Engineers is to be held in Stockton on June 11, 12 and 13, under the auspices of the Stockton local union of the association.

At the annual conference of the Postal Clerks' Association of the United Kingdom the proposal to affiliate with the labor party was defeated, also the proposal to take another general vote on the question.

Boston building laborers' unions will request a new wage scale of 35 cents an hour, an increase of 5 cents an hour over the general rate today. The men will also insist upon the eight-hour work day.

The question of a reduction of 12½ per cent in the wages of Scottish miners has been referred to arbitra-

tion. It involves the wages of the whole of the Scottish coal fields, to the extent of 100,000 working people.

At various times all of the states and territories have enacted laws regulating the employment of women and children, and during the last year 28 of them added to or modified their laws relating to this subject.

At the present time the labor bodies of Newfoundland have under consideration two great projects—the establishment of a Fisherman's Protective Union and the federation of all the unions under one supreme council.

A strike of miners which occurred at the Smith's Creek proprietary mine, Nymbool, Australia, in defense of the eight-hour shift, was settled by the management with the views of the miners held on the matter.

The railroad commission of Georgia has ordered all common carriers which contemplate wage reductions to notify it with the figures and the reasons for such cuts, thus deferring action until the commission is satisfied.

The Operative Plasterers' International Association is enjoying a steady growth. The latest report from the international body shows that there are now 246 unions under its direction in the United States and Canada.

Sampel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, says that organized labor will make its influence felt in the coming presidential election to an extent that will make statesmen "sit up and take notice."

The Bakers' Union of San Francisco has appointed a committee to prepare a recommendation to the international convention that is to meet in October to erect a home for aged and disabled members of the organization.

It is reported that the Alligator Catchers' Union of Southern Florida has disbanded. The organized lobster fishermen of the North sea coast and the Pailbearers' Union of Alexandria are said to be still "doing business at the old stand."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has voted to admit to membership the engineers of all electrically-drawn trains on steam railroads. Admission of engineers in Cuba to the Brotherhood was also determined upon.

Since the organization of the relief department of the Pennsylvania railroad, February 15, 1886, there have been paid in death benefits \$7,226,083.94 and on account of disablements \$10,512,786.11, or a total of \$17,738,852.

Minnesota State Federation of Labor will petition the prison board to discontinue shoemaking at the state penitentiary as soon as practicable, and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are now preparing the appeal.

Important colliery rescue stations are being projected in Wales, one to be erected in the Aberdare Valley by the P. D. Cwamaman, and the Bwllfa companies, to be followed by others in Monmouthshire; one also in Rhymney Valley.

The management of the Fickdale, Miss., mills has announced that the rents of the tenements owned by the company and occupied by operatives in its employ will be reduced one-half while the mills are running on a curtailed schedule.

Under authority of the American Federation of Labor and within the jurisdiction of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees, enrollment has begun in a local to