

## IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Laundry workers at Denver, Colo., have organized.

Mill workers at West Duluth, Minn., will form a union.

Employees of ladies' custom tailors of Boston have organized.

Hamilton (Canada) printers and bricklayers are asking for an increase of pay.

Prospect of higher wages is causing Belgium glassworkers to emigrate to this country.

A movement for a nine-hour day will be inaugurated by the machinists at Richmond, Va.

Stavemakers at Memphis have demanded an increase from \$3 to \$3.50 a hundred.

The Russian finance minister, Witte, has recommended that strikes should be legalized in Russia.

Tinners in the Central railroad shops at Macon, Ga., are on strike to enforce a demand for an increase of 50 cents a day.

Russian and Italian tailors at New Haven, Conn., who have banded together for their common interests, have gone on a strike.

In the silk factories of Italy the usual working hours are from 4 in the morning until 8 at night, and the wages are 10 cents a day.

Difficulty in securing the services of men to act as arbitrators has long delayed the settlement of the plumbers' strike at Kansas City, Mo.

Strained relations between about 400 female workers in the various bookbinderies and their employers at Toronto, Canada, may result in a strike.

A new scale calling for \$2 a day, instead of \$40 and \$50 a month, will be presented by the hack, cab and coupe drivers' union at Chicago, Ill.

A settlement of the coremakers' strike at Buffalo, N. Y., has been reached by arbitration. The trouble arose over a demand for an increase in wages.

Union rope makers at San Francisco have been granted a 20 per cent increase of wages. The advance was given voluntarily by the employers.

The local carpenters' union of Colorado Springs, Colo., has decided to build a \$200,000 memorial hall in honor of the late multi-millionaire, W. S. Stratton.

Expert coal miners in the Macon county (Missouri) shafts make from \$2.50 to \$4 a day, working eight hours, and still from 300 to 500 more men are needed.

By a readjustment of wages miners and other employees of the Colorado Fuel & Iron company will procure in a number of cases advances of from 10 to 25 per cent.

At Everett, Wash., a strike of the international order of electrical workers for more pay has been averted by the granting of the demands of the men. Linemen will receive \$3 a day.

King Edward of England once learned the printer's trade. Alfred Borckel, a librarian at Mayence, has compiled a list of 30 members of European royal families who have learned to print.

Union labor men at Chicago will endeavor to elect a mayor of their own and control the city council. They have a platform which is built upon the foundation principles of trades unionism.

Shoek handlers at Portland, Me.,

have made a request for 40 cents an hour. At present the wages are 35 cents an hour for the men on the wharf and 37½ cents an hour for the men in the holds of the vessels.

All the electrical workers in Oklahoma City, O. T., are out on strike. They have been working 10 hours a day and receiving \$2 to \$2.25 a day. They are demanding a nine-hour day and \$2.50 a day for every lineman.

Inmates of an institute for the blind at Sunderland, England, have struck after having duly communicated with the national league of the blind, because the wages they received for making ship cord fenders have been reduced.

All railroad companies running trains west of Chicago, Ill., will be asked by the brotherhood of locomotive engineers to increase the wages of the engineers to \$5 for each 100 miles on freight trains. They now receive from \$4 to \$4.50.

Seven hundred men have stopped work at the coal mines located at Mineral, near Parsons, Kas., because the company refused to pay the engineers according to the union scale. The mines are controlled by the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway.

Members of the bowling alley employees' union at San Francisco, Cal., are out, the demand of the union for an increase of wages from \$1.50 to \$2 for a day of 12 hours, with extra pay at the rate of 25 cents an hour for overtime, having been refused.

At Cincinnati 500 coremakers struck on account of a misunderstanding about apprentices. There is no demand for more wages or less hours, but less apprentices, and it is thought the difference will be adjusted. The strike affects over 5,000 iron molders.

At Topeka, Kas., the organization of car painters has made a demand on the Santa Fe for an increase in wages. They claim that the increased price for all living necessities makes an increase in wages necessary in order to enable them to provide for their families.

The new wage scale adopted by the Chicago elevator starters and conductors' union provides 25 cents an hour for starters, 22½ cents for conductors, pay and one-half for overtime and holidays, nine and one-half hours to be a day's work. The Chicago federation of labor will be asked to indorse the scale.

Papermakers at Ottawa, Canada, are dissatisfied with their present hours of labor, and want a 65-hour week while working at night, instead of 78 hours of labor, as now. The men are said to be well organized as members of the international brotherhood of papermakers, with a total membership of 28,000.

Drivers and helpers in the employ of the American, United States, Adams, Wells-Fargo, National, Pacific and Northern Pacific Express companies at New York city have made demands for an increase in wages, a ten-hour working day and pay for overtime, and are preparing to organize to enforce the granting of these demands. When they complete organization the men will insist upon recognition of their union, in addition to their other demands.

## What Methuen Missed.

Lord Methuen, who was licked twenty-seven times in as many consecutive days by Cronje, has been made a G. C. B. If his lordship had only allowed himself to be taken prisoner he might reasonably have hoped for a dukedom.—Chicago Chronicle.

## WHAT TRUSTS ARE DOING.

The state of Illinois has brought suit against 110 fire insurance companies, charging them with organizing and maintaining a trust, contrary to the laws of the state.

An effort is making in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas to organize every sawmill firm of any importance into the hardwood manufacturers' association of the United States. The indications are that this new association will organize so thoroughly as to be able to overcome the wholesale dealers.

The International Harvester company, with a capital of \$120,000,000, and which is intended to control the world's output of harvesting machines, is being put into shape rapidly. All of the details have been arranged and all of the various plants are now the property of the International Harvester company. In its "general agents" department the force will be reduced from 300 to 75, effecting a saving of \$5,000 annually.

A gigantic coal trust is to be launched in Indiana. It will include the leading mines in the state, the big operators being allowed to take stock in the new trust and be retained as officers of the corporation. John W. Gates and a man prominent in the tinplate trust have cash options on practically all the mines in the state. It is not the purpose of the new trust to include the Illinois mines in this new organization, but that will doubtless follow.

About a year ago United States Circuit Judge Morrow of San Francisco broke up the tile, mantel and grate trust and the local coal trust as being organized in violation of the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust act. A few days ago United States Circuit Judge William B. Gilbert, acting for the United States circuit court of appeals, dissolved a gigantic shingle trust that had been doing a big business in Washington.

The United States Mill Flour Food company, recently incorporated under a capitalization of \$15,000,000, is erecting one of its plants in Washington, D. C., and several in New York and Pennsylvania. There will be 200 manufacturing concerns established all over the country. The purpose of this

new combination is to manufacture "milk flour" from fresh milk. It is claimed it will entirely supersede condensed milk. A vigorous crusade will be waged against the condensed milk trust, which now controls all the leading condensed milk factories in the United States.

The proposition to form a combine of all the larger forge companies in the eastern part of the country has been revived. The plan is to unite about eight of the leading companies in one general corporation and carry on the business in a manner similar to that of the United States steel corporation. The financial plan carries a capital stock for the combination of \$7,000,000 of common stock, with which it is proposed to pay for plants to be merged. In addition it is proposed to issue \$7,000,000 in bonds to redeem all outstanding obligations of the subsidiary companies and to provide working capital.

It is estimated that the capital stock of pending consolidations will aggregate a billion dollars. The launching of these enterprises will naturally necessitate the employment of a considerable amount of cash, but less than would have been the case two years ago, when the industrial consolidation craze was at its height. The largest of the pending consolidations is the packers' combine. While the amount of its capital stock has not been definitely fixed as yet, reports say it will be in the neighborhood of \$400,000 or \$500,000,000. The lead combination, which is backed by the Ryan-Whitney-Guggenheim interests, will have a capital stock of \$60,000,000. The combination plans of the flint glass bottle manufacturers will require, it is said, fully \$30,000,000. The capital of the combined zinc interests has been placed at \$30,000,000, while \$25,000,000 is named as the capital of the company which will combine the chain manufacturers. Other proposed consolidations, with their capital, are: Forge plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio, \$15,000,000; crane manufacturing plants, \$40,000,000; blast furnace interests in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, capital not given; malleable iron combination, \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000. There is also talk of a deal involving a consolidation of the steel plate concerns.

## Caught In The Falsehood.

The claim of the beef trust that the exorbitant prices were due to scarcity has been completely punctured by the report of the treasury bureau of statistics for September. The report shows that in September, and for the nine months ending with September, the traffic in live stock had been much greater than for the past two years. The figures for September, 1902, show a gain of 12.38 per cent over September, 1900. The figures for the nine months compared with the same period two years ago reveal an increase of nearly 500,000 head of cattle. The trust has maintained that the high prices for dressed beef are due to a heavy decrease in the cattle supply, but the unimpeachable statistics of the department show that there has been, in reality, a heavy increase.

The trust is now figuring on reorganization upon a half-billion basis, and when this is accomplished the prices for dressed meats will be screwed up another notch. Then the trust managers will offer some excuse and if there is anything in precedent the majority of the people will accept it as valid and submit without any considerable show of opposition.

## Don't Get Rich Papa.

The children of a certain family, during its prosperity, were left in the nursery in charge of servants. When adversity came, the servants were discharged, and the parents lived with the little ones. One evening, when the father had returned home after a day of anxiety and business worry, his little girl clambered upon his knee, and twining her arms around his neck, said:

"Papa, don't get rich again. You did not come into the nursery when you were rich, but now we can come around you, and get on your knee and kiss you. Don't get rich again, papa."

A man whose wealth keeps him from his family, sleep, healthy recreation, or the time to enjoy the legitimate pleasures of life, is managed by money.—Success.

## The Senator Sees Clearly.

Senator Hoar sees in trusts the destruction of competition, the management of industries by absentee capital, fraudulent capitalization, secrecy, management for the private benefit of the officers, the power to corrupt elections and the courts and indifference to public sentiment. Certainly, there is nothing the matter with the venerable Massachusetts statesman's eyesight.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.