

# NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Portsmouth, O.—The street car strike, inaugurated two weeks ago, was settled, and all employees returned to their places.

St. Louis.—The Central Trades and Labor union reports an average increase of ten per cent. in wages for the past year.

Portsmouth, O.—Seventy-five men employed at the Portsmouth steel plant went on strike because the foreman rode on a street car against their protests.

Superior, Wis.—Seventy riveters at the Superior Shipbuilding company's plant went out on strike, demanding a nine hour day with Saturday afternoons off and an increase of wages.

Pittsburg, Kan.—The blacksmiths, machinists and boiler-makers of the Kansas City Southern railway company were granted an increase in wages amounting to two cents an hour.

Chicago.—Retail clerks, in a big meeting recently, voted to demand a nine-hour day, with double pay for overtime. Clerks in the smaller stores say they are working now from 70 to 75 hours weekly.

Lorain, O.—Between 350 and 400 men, members of Iron Ship Builders' local No. 450, went on a strike at the yards of the American Shipbuilding company. They want the eight-hour day and a general increase of ten per cent in wages.

Bay City, Mich.—Carpenters and joiners of this city have made a demand for an increase of pay from 35 to 40 cents per hour to take effect May 1. The contractors announce that they will not grant the demand, and if the carpenters attempt to strike they will keep up the fight until the open shop is established here. The carpenters are said to have decided to strike, and that they will turn contractors in an effort to oust the men who are now the employers.

Cleveland, O.—Machinists have received news from Toledo that the strike at the Pope plant, which has been in progress for several months, was settled during the past week satisfactorily to the union. Locally, the machinists are making fine progress in building up a powerful organization. The announcement that a demand for the nine-hour day will be made the coming summer is attracting large numbers of journeymen to the union banner.

Philadelphia.—The differences between the Pennsylvania railroad and its trainmen, which for a time threatened to precipitate a strike, were settled at a conference. Concessions were made by both sides. The trainmen demanded the Pittsburg rate of pay and conditions of working in all yards east of Pittsburg and Erie, and the railroad agreed to extend the rates to within a radius of about 45 miles of Pittsburg. The annual increase in wages, it is stated, will amount to \$1,830,000.

Washington.—In explanation of his action in dismissing 41 employees in the mail bag repair shop, Postmaster General Cortelyou issued a statement in which he says in consequence 141 employees, or almost the entire remaining force, will receive promotions. He declares that the earning power of the employees had been gradually reduced in the last ten years, and that employees will be paid daily wages instead of by the piece. The force, he adds, has been too large, and oftentimes those employed had to be furloughed.

Bloomington, Ill.—The new schedule of pay and working regulations for engineers, following the recent conference in Chicago, was announced by the Chicago & Alton. Passenger engineers will receive four dollars per 100 miles and freight engineers \$4.65. Switch engineers at Chicago, East St. Louis and Kansas City will receive \$3.75 per day of ten hours and at other points \$3.50. This is a uniform increase of ten per cent.

Washington.—Organized labor has asked congress to institute an investigation into all of the circumstances attending the arrest in Colorado of Charles H. Moyer, William D. Haywood and George F. Pettibone, officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and their deportation to Idaho to stand trial on charges of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Frank Steunenberg. A petition asks for the enactment of "such laws and measures as may be required to redress the grievous wrongs committed against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and to safeguard and protect the citizens of this country from legalized kidnaping and deportations by administrative order in the future."

Cleveland, O.—The federal grand jury recently returned indictments against eight contracting companies and firms, on the charge of violating the eight-hour labor law, in connection with government work in that federal district.

Omaha, Neb.—Organized labor in Omaha officially declared against a strike of the street railway union, and recommended to the street car unions that no strike be declared. It has been the intention of the street car unions to declare a strike, because of the refusal of the company to declare a "closed shop."

Kankakee, Ill.—With hundreds of suits unfinished, all of Kankakee's journeyman tailors went on strike over a scale of wages for the coming year.

San Francisco.—The Furniture Handlers' union has decided to ask three dollars for an eight-hour day, beginning April 1 next, thus giving the employers the necessary five days' notice. The present rate is \$2.50.

Parsons, Kan.—Conductors and trainmen of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad voted to strike in case the officials refused an increase in wages. This action marks the first bolt of any of the 49 roads which took part in a recent conference in Chicago.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Though no official statement was issued, it was authoritatively stated that about 9,000 out of the 9,600 yardmen employed by the Pennsylvania railroad on lines east of Pittsburg and Erie have voted to strike in an effort to make the company meet their demands.

Boston.—An interesting controversy involving the right of labor unions to occupy county courthouses for meeting purposes has been brought to a close by the Essex county commissioners, Massachusetts, who declined to grant the petition of the Central Labor union of Lawrence for permission to hold their meetings in courthouses.

Tonopah, Nev.—The miners here have decided to sever their connection with the Industrial Workers of the World and form a union of their own. At Goldfield great excitement has been caused by the labor troubles. Nearly half of the population is patrolling the streets. John Silva was killed and Joe Smith of the Industrial Workers is under arrest.

Washington.—The American Federation of Labor has taken a hand in the street railway strike in Louisville and, through Secretary Frank Morrison, representing Samuel Gompers, lodged a protest with the second assistant postmaster general against the alleged tactics of the railroad company in using "U. S. Mail" signs on cars not carrying mails in order to operate them.

Chicago.—Cornelius P. Shea issued a statement that he will be a candidate for reelection as president of the teamsters' union at the annual convention to be held in Boston next August. After the conclusion of Shea's second trial, in which he was acquitted of the charge of conspiracy in connection with the teamsters' strike, he declared he proposed to withdraw from the leadership of the organization.

Washington.—Delegates representing the various unions of great lakes employes called upon the president and urged the prosecution of those indicted for violating the eight-hour law. The delegation related to the president what they regarded as the more flagrant violations of the law by government contractors on the great lakes. The president expressed himself as determined that all laws shall be enforced.

Panama.—Canal steam shovel men have asked for a material increase of pay and withdrawal of the new rules concerning the accumulation of vacation time. Their demands have been refused by the chief engineer. A committee of three left by the last steamship to lay their demands before President Roosevelt. They were notified by cable that Mr. Roosevelt endorsed the action of Chief Engineer Stevens.

Topeka, Kan.—Conductors and trainmen of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway voted not to accept a ten hour day and a ten per cent increase in wages offered by the western operating officials at a recent meeting in Chicago. The men modified their demands, and ask for a nine hour day and a 12 per cent increase. The original demand was for a 15 per cent increase and an eight hour day. J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe, stated that the company would not concede to the modified demand.

Cleveland, O.—The demand for higher wages made by the engineers of the Lake Shore railroad will be granted. D. C. Moon, assistant general manager of the road, and Warren Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, reached an agreement after each had made concessions whereby every one of the thousand engineers employed by the Lake Shore will receive an increase in pay ranging from ten to 18 per cent, the advance depending upon the size of the engine handled by the engineer. The increase will amount to more than \$100,000 per annum.

Chicago.—Thomas I. Kidd, for 15 years general secretary of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International union, has accepted a position with a manufacturing company in connection with its branch house in New York.

Butte, Mont.—It is understood that an agreement has been signed between the miners and the managers of the larger mines and a new wage scale adopted. The demand for an increase has been granted, contingent on the price of copper. The agreement is for five years. Work of development and construction has been resumed.

## PUT ON YOUR THINKING CAP. Suits \$7.50 to \$20.00

### Did It Ever Occur To You

What an enormous profit the O Street Clothing stores must make six months in the year in order to hold "Cut Price" sales the other six months?

This is the time of their high prices—just when you want a new Easter Suit. In July they'll "cut" the price to what you ought to buy the Suit for now.



CLOTHCRAFT CLOTHES

### But You Don't Want To Wait

Till July—you want a Spring Suit NOW. Right here is where we want you to THINK. We don't have "Cut Price" Sales, but we price our Suits from the start—today—25 per cent lower than O Street prices. So, if you want a Suit for what it is really worth and don't want to wait till July to get it, you'll have to buy it here. There's no other way.

Patterns and Styles this Spring are More Attractive Than Ever Before

## Speier & Simon

We Save you Money.

104-106 North 10th St.

"Just Around the Corner"

### Enthusiasm Over the Cross

By REV. W. F. FABER,  
Episcopal Minister, Detroit.

Is it any shame to express as much enthusiasm over the cross of Christ as the flag of our country, or to be as much moved by the old hymns of the church as by the "Star Spangled Banner?"

Christianity is a matter of intelligence, obedience and enthusiasm. Intelligence should be first, so that men should learn what to do, and why. Next should come obedience, calling for the exercises of will power, but enthusiasm should be mingled with them, the three faculties forming one man and one religion. Fragmentary ideas of religion are harmful. The old catechisms described God as without passion, when he is angry every day. The ideal man is one who can get thoroughly angry—not vicious or destructive, but incensed at wrongs done, as Christ was when he drove the money changers out of the temple. This is a form of enthusiasm.

The reason the church has done so comparatively little is that it has lacked enthusiasm. We have dealt with religious things as though they were only intellectual.

It is enthusiasm that causes the pulse to quicken when the country faces a crisis and men are volunteering for service and that makes people want to die for their country when they see a military review. If people enthusiastic over religion are fools, these are fools. It is a great thing to be a fool for the right.

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LEADER

Alfred Farlow, a ruling spirit in the Christian Science church in Boston and one of the defendants named in the suit of George W. Glover, who is seeking to gain control of the supposed vast financial interests of his mother, Mrs. Mary Baker Glover Eddy, rose to his present position from clerk in his father's small grocery in Knoxville, Ill. Farlow occupies the important post of publicity agent of the Christian Science organization. He is also president of the mother church in Boston.



After leaving school Alfred was sent to the Lutheran college at Knoxville, where he soon made himself conspicuous for his scholarship, his skill in debate and his natural oratorical powers. A year before he was to have been graduated, his father met with financial reverses. He had sold his farm, gone into business at Macon, Ill., but failed.

After the failure Mr. Farlow opened a small grocery store in the town of Knoxville, which he conducted for a number of years, assisted by his son, Alfred. Soon the father closed out the business, migrated with his family to Beatrice, Neb.

During this period young Farlow served as clerk, taught school near Beatrice, and conducted a number of small commercial enterprises, none of which, however, filled the requirements of his ambitions. Among these was a rather modest broom factory.

Young Farlow longed for a larger field. Wonderful stories of Christian Science fascinated him. He went to Boston, studied under Mrs. Eddy, and became an enthusiast. He returned west and taught classes in Christian Science. In 1893 he founded in Kansas City what was known as the "Mission-Church of Christian Science." This building is said to be the handsomest house of worship in the city. It cost \$75,000. It was finished and dedicated on Christmas day, 1898, and Alfred Farlow was duly installed as a reader of the congregation which worshipped there.

**Pronunciation in England.**  
There is a village in North Devon which the sign posts call Wolfardisworthy, but which we have heard pronounced "Woolserthy." Very likely, however, if you went there and pronounced it so you would be reproved for the contraction.

This was what happened to us at Cirencester. Passing through that town we were solemnly corrected for calling it "Cicester." On the other hand, when wandering in Norfolk and drawing nigh to a place which was

marked on the map "Happisburgh," we found ourselves quite unintelligible because we did not pronounce it "Hazebro."

Even in English the difference between sight and sound is confined to a small minority of words, though some people seem to be of the same opinion as a young Hanoverian lady of our acquaintance, who naively remarked: "You English do pronounce so strangely. There is your great author; you spell him Dickens, and you pronounce him 'Boz.'"—London Spectator.

### WILL EXPLOIT CONGO LAND



John Hays Hammond, greatest mining engineer in the world, will leave for the Congo Free State in a short time to take charge of the development of Thomas Fortune Ryan's concession. Mr. Ryan has obtained absolute control of thousands of square miles of territory in the heart of Africa. Only the surface of the country has been scratched by prospectors so far, so it is impossible to tell the full extent of the minerals beneath its surface. Gold, copper and iron are known to exist, and malachite, garnets, rubies and even diamonds may be among the hidden wealth.

John Hays Hammond is the highest salaried man in the world. In one year he drew \$800,000. Four mining companies paid \$100,000 each for his advice. Others paid lesser amounts. In 1903 he signed an exclusive contract with the Guggenheims.

The life of Hammond has been veritably that of a "soldier of fortune." Again and again he has risked his life in his explorations. Once he was condemned to death. As one of the leaders of the reform committee at whose invitation Jameson was to make his rush on Johannesburg, Hammond was arrested and sentenced to be executed. If Joseph Chamberlain had not promptly sent a telegram to President Kruger holding Kruger personally accountable for the deaths of the four leaders, some other man than Hammond would be the world's leading mining engineer to-day.

Hammond's "yes" and "no" dictated the outlay of the millions poured into the South African gold field. Hammond is a comparatively young man, having been born in San Francisco in 1855.

**P**UBLIC sentiment in America is fast becoming such that financial success and the accumulation of wealth is considered a thing to be abhorred. I consider this attitude of the public as being the most alarming condition which the country is forced to face, working as it does toward class distinction, class bitterness and even anarchy.

Public sentiment is fast becoming so vitiated that it attacks men of wealth irrespectively and considers all men of wealth as dishonest and unscrupulous. They forget that there can be no such thing as dishonesty with an honest man. They forget that if a man is honest he will remain honest throughout his life, irrespective of any change in condition or environment.

What we must teach in our schools and must impress forcibly upon the minds of the coming generation is that honesty is the one essential to success—financial or otherwise—and that to become wealthy one need not sacrifice his honesty. We must so shape public sentiment that the people will be able to discriminate between the honestly wealthy and the dishonestly wealthy, and we must banish for all time the doctrine that if a man is rich he is necessarily dishonest. It is better that 99 dishonest men go unpunished than that one of integrity and honesty should be held up to public ridicule and scorn.

I do not say that all the large fortunes of to-day were acquired honestly, but I am going to say in all sincerity, that in the vast majority of cases the same honesty was applied in the gaining of them that you apply in the running of your schools and the teaching of the children placed in your charge.

People who criticize "swollen fortunes" unconditionally make themselves look foolish and ridiculous to men of the great business world. They show their absolute shallowness and lack of knowledge of the conditions underlying modern business transactions.

**Cream Sponge Cake.**  
One and one-half cupsful of sifted flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one cupful of rolled sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla; break two eggs into a cup and finish filling with sweet cream. Put all together and stir just enough to mix.

**In the Future.**  
Country boarders wanted in Lonesomehurst; sterilized milk; germless butter; eggs laid under a doctor's eye; fresh vegetables, canned this year, certified labels.—N. Y. Herald.

**Oil and Grease Stains.**  
Stains of oil and grease may be entirely removed from carpets or cloth by a brisk application of buckwheat flour or Fuller's earth. Leave the flour or earth on spot until it has absorbed the stain.

**The Last Hope.**  
The German professor believes that he day is coming when men can exchange heads with the aid of surgery. That seems to be the last hope for some men with plenty of money and so brains.