

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Wilmington, Del.—Carpenters to the number of 209 went on strike to enforce a demand for an increase of wages from 40 cents to 45 cents an hour.

Spokane, Wash.—About 50 electrical workers quit work because contractors refused to grant the new wage scale of five dollars for eight hours.

London.—One of the best features of British unionism is that upward of 130,000 women and girls are now members of the Woman's Trade Union league.

Toronto.—Lathers, cab drivers, gliders and picture frame workers and about 600 altogether, are on strike in Toronto for more money and shorter hours.

Patterson, N. J.—One thousand journeymen carpenters went on strike for an increase in wages from \$3.50 to \$4 a day. Building operations are at a standstill.

Denver, Col.—Union mill men and woodworkers employed in the planing mills and lumber yards went on strike for a closed shop. One thousand men are involved.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Several hundred union teamsters here went on strike against the open shop and to enforce a demand for an increase in wages of 50 cents a day.

Tours, France.—The policemen recently formed a union and placarded the town with printed statements of their grievances. Soldiers ejected them from their barracks.

Aberdeen, Scotland.—The dispute between the pattern makers and the employers has reached the twenty-seventh week, and a settlement appears to be far off as ever.

Ottawa, Ont.—About 200 masons, stonecutters and bricklayers went on strike. The bricklayers get 45 cents an hour and the stonecutters 43. They want 50 cents all around.

Butte, Mont.—The demands of the Workmen's union have been generally granted, and a majority of the men are at work. They asked an increase of from \$3 to \$3.50 per day.

Tacoma, Wash.—Unless demands for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale of \$3.75 a day are granted a strike of all iron molders along the Pacific coast is expected. About 2,500 men are affected.

Chicago.—Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America, has resigned. No reason is given. Howard W. Potter, of Utica, N. Y., has been elected his successor by the executive board.

New York.—Posters were affixed to walls in the vicinity of the power houses of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company stating that there was a strike of firemen in five of the power houses and asking all men to refrain from accepting positions therein. The firemen ask for an increase in wages. The company states that only 35 men quit and that the places have already been filled.

New York.—The International Association of Steamfitters is conducting an active organization campaign in the railroad shops throughout the country and is meeting with great success. Thousands of steamfitters are employed in railroad shops, and they have never been organized. Until the present campaign no attempt has been made to bring such men into the organization, as the membership has been limited to outside building work.

Washington.—The New Zealand arbitration labor act has proved a decided success. Rumors of possible failure circulated by its enemies have no foundation in fact. For 12 years there has not been a regular strike, and the late dispute, which hardly might be called a strike, of the Canterbury slaughtermen ended in the arbitration court settling the points at issue. The men, after finding that the decision of the court was final, all returned to work.

San Francisco.—Men are being recruited by the detective and strike probable strikebreaking agencies of the west for this city, in anticipation of a street car strike on May 7. The agreements with the companies and the employees in this city expire on that date with little prospect of their being renewed and a probable strike. Members of the local unions are doing everything in their power to prevent men from reaching San Francisco to take the places of their brother laborers and the strike breakers will be met from point to point en route and have the situation explained to them by union men in an effort to have them quit their employers.

Newark, N. J.—One thousand three hundred carpenters struck to enforce a demand for an increase in wages from 47 1/2 cents to 50 cents an hour.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The carpenters in the Wheeling district struck for an increase in wages from \$3 to \$3.60 a day and an eight hour day. Telephone linemen also went on strike for higher wages.

Baltimore, Md.—All the carpenters at Cumberland—about 150—struck for a minimum wage of three dollars per day. No further disturbances in the industrial situation in Maryland have been reported.

St. Louis.—Employers and labor leaders of St. Louis and the southwest report labor conditions better for May 1 this year than for many years past. Practically all wage scales in St. Louis and the surrounding territory for 200 miles are signed. In St. Louis alone this includes 120,000 union men. The unions allied with the Building trades council here are all signed for the year with the exception of a few men employed in small shops. There are about 40,000 men in these unions.

Ottawa, Ont.—Members of the government are greatly concerned over the news from the strike district of Alberta and eastern British Columbia. The fact that so many of the striking miners have refused to return to work as required by them by the new industrial disputes act after a board of conciliation and investigation had been appointed renders each man liable to a minimum fine of \$10 a day. The question is asked: Will the government prosecute each of the 3,000 miners or will the law become a dead letter?

Fall River, Mass.—Unless unexpected developments occur, more than 30,000 cotton mill operatives in this city will have their wages advanced about ten per cent. on May 27, when the working agreement in force between the textile council and the Fall River Manufacturers' association expires. At a meeting at which representatives of the textile councils and Manufacturers' association were present, the official announcement was made that the wage scale had been discussed and that satisfactory progress has been made.

Marquette, Wis.—All of the 200 employees of the N. Ludington company (the I. Stephenson company) were surprised when getting their pay envelopes to find that their wages had been raised ten per cent. The increase was made without any request by the men or any public announcement and was a complete surprise. It is said the step is in accord with Mr. Stephenson's custom of profit-sharing with the men who have been with him from five to 20 years, although all of the employees are included in the raise.

Chicago.—The annual report of the Cigarmakers' International union has just been issued by President George W. Perkins, and shows that the past year has been a prosperous one for the cigar makers. As the organization pays benefits to its members while they are out of work, the report is a good barometer of the state of trade for the year. A total of \$23,911 paid for out-of-work benefits is the smallest expended in that direction for several years. During the year the general fund in the treasury increased \$25,827.01, making a balance on January 1 of \$714,506.14, the largest amount ever in the treasury.

Washington.—One hundred and eighty-five monthly and 19 weekly journals in the United States and Canada are devoted exclusively to the advocacy of trade unionism. These 364 publications, which number does not include socialist periodicals, reach a not inconsiderable portion of the laboring community and exercise an influence in it which is little suspected. There are in North America approximately 2,500,000 working people organized into trades unions, and each of them receives the official organ of the craft to which he or she belongs and usually one of two other labor papers.—World Today.

Pittsburg, Pa.—May day in Pittsburg and vicinity passed off with less labor disputes than in previous years. Heretofore considerable difficulty has been experienced between the workmen and building trades, but this year scales have been signed and the men are apparently satisfied. With the exception of the machinists, about 300 of whom are already on strike, it is believed all the wage scales will be amicably adjusted. The machinists are striking for an increase of wages and shorter hours.

Havana.—In consequence of the lockout in all the independent cigar factories in Havana 9,000 cigar-makers joined the ranks of the 3,000 employees of the Havana Tobacco company who struck two months ago, demanding that their wages be paid in American instead of Spanish coin. A committee of the strikers visited Governor Magoon and told him they had decided not to hold any meetings or demonstrations and would guarantee the preservation of order. They said they opposed any sympathetic strikes, preferring that all the union workmen should remain at their posts, which would assure financial aid.

St. Paul, Minn.—About 800 union plasterers went out on strike because their demand for a raise in pay from \$4.50 to \$5 a day was refused. Sixty machinists of the Twin Cities went out Monday night. They want a nine hour day and recognition of the union.

Bloomington, Ill.—The strike of the Chicago & Alton boiler makers was virtually ended when a large number of the strikers gave in and went to work at the scale in effect when they struck February 1. The company has been securing nonunion men without difficulty.

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DOMINIO 10c

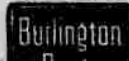
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Bully, Little Havana } 5c

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PRESIDENT IS WORRIED.

Big Daily Newspaper Says Union Protests Strike Deep.

Mr. Roosevelt is worried. If it were anybody but this president of the "big stick" administration, the many pilgrims to the Jamestown opening who dabble in politics, and who gather in Washington more to talk politics than to see the exposition opening, would say that he is scared.

At the White House every adherent who gets a private talk is cross-examined on the labor strength and the labor feeling in his section. Labor officials who happen to visit Washington are welcomed by the president and can hear a most gracious explanation of the attitude toward Haywood and Moyer, the martyrs who languish in an Idaho prison.—St. Louis Times.

CAPITAL AUXILIARY NOTES.

Give the Labor Temple Project a Neat Little Boost.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of Capital Auxiliary No. 11 to Typographical Union No. 209, was held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Norton, 1533 North Twenty-fifth street, Tuesday afternoon, May 14th. Friday is the regular meeting day, but on account of the necessity of getting the vote for the international officers into headquarters at a given time the meeting was held three days early. Besides the international officers voted for, the Auxiliary elected a delegate and an alternate to the Hot Springs convention. Mrs. J. E. Marshall was selected as delegate, while the position of alternate was given to Mrs. F. H. Hebbard.

After the business session of the Auxiliary the ladies set about to prepare one of those picnic suppers which are becoming so popular, and in the evening the bread-winners (husbands) filed into the Norton home and were soon seated on the floor and other convenient places, with "phat takes" in front of them. The remainder of the evening was spent at cards and in general sociability.

Mrs. Bruce Gilbert and Mrs. Jones are new members of the Auxiliary.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Turner have gone to Waterloo, Ia., for a visit with the former's parents. They will visit other Iowa points and expect to be absent several weeks.

The Auxiliary boosted the labor temple building fund to the extent of \$5.00.

Mrs. C. B. Righter, Mrs. C. E. Barngrover and Mrs. F. W. Mickel form a committee to act with the union to arrange for memorial day exercises.

Early in June the Auxiliary will hold a market at a down town grocery.

By removal from the city the Auxiliary has lost a few members of late. However, it is expected that the loss will be more than made up by new members in a few weeks.

The Barngrover family expect to move to Twenty-eighth and Star streets soon.

MRS. J. E. MARSHALL.

A LONG VISIT.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Turner left Thursday morning for Waterloo, Ia., where they will spend the summer visiting with friends and relatives. It is their intention to return to Lincoln in the fall and their many friends here sincerely hope they will do so. Both have been active in union affairs in Lincoln. Mr. Turner in the Typographical Union and Mrs. Turner in the Auxiliary, and they are held in the highest esteem by all who have had the pleasure of knowing them.

SHOP PHILOSOPHY.

Rev. Charles Steitz Draws Some Lessons From the Factory.

Miller weighed about three hundred pounds. He looked it, anyway. That is, when he was quietly seated. But you would never have dreamed it by watching him at work. He ran a speed lathe, and the little whirling machine tool, with its countless revolutions had so influenced the big German, that his movements were of the speed lathe type.

Thompson was a young American—tall, well set up, and a good specimen of the athlete. He was in charge of a big lathe down in the basement, on which were turned off the three ton cylinders that went into the powerful printing presses made in the machine shop in which both were employed. Thompson was the kind of a fellow whom you would expect to move at a lively gait, because he was built that way. But young Thompson had been gripped by the tool of which he had become a part, with the result that his movements were slow and ponderous—in harmony with his slowly revolving lathe.

Here were two men, who were exactly opposite to what they would naturally be by birth and by temperament. The phlegmatic German became a veritable engine. The nervous American a slow-moving draught horse.

Sometimes a chipping hammer could be heard in the far end of the shop, with its steady rhythmic blows, and with varying speed. Soon another hammer began its "rat-tat," and strange to say, but for its own peculiar tune, it seemed to have become as one with its mate. The same rhythm—the same number of blows per minute—number one had set the pace! And nearly every other hammer in the shop followed its speed—fast or slow, according to its leading accents.

Sam could whistle. Everybody knew his familiar tunes. Especially did the boss know them, because Sam's mood, determining his selection, was the

force that decided the rapidity of nearly everybody's selection. Most of the men moved legs and arms according to Sam's music. What a pity that some ingenious employer has not introduced into his shop a band,—or, at least, a gramophone—that plays only waltz time.

Think of the possibilities! At any rate,—here's my point—we are all of us being tremendously influenced by the character of our work and by the men with whom we work. But even an inspired writer has said, "No man liveth unto himself." But even an uninspired man could say that if he saw

with only half an eye. The other fellow will probably influence us, more or less, but we may have a fine chance at him by exercising the best that is in us, so as to help him. And it's funny, too, when you think of it, that it isn't the chap that talks most that has the greatest influence—it's the man that lives most. Not the man that lives longest, because length of life does not determine abundance of life, but the man who crowds most into his life. The silent radiating forces of a strong man's life count more for real progress than the endless speech of the blatant agitator.

AMUSEMENTS

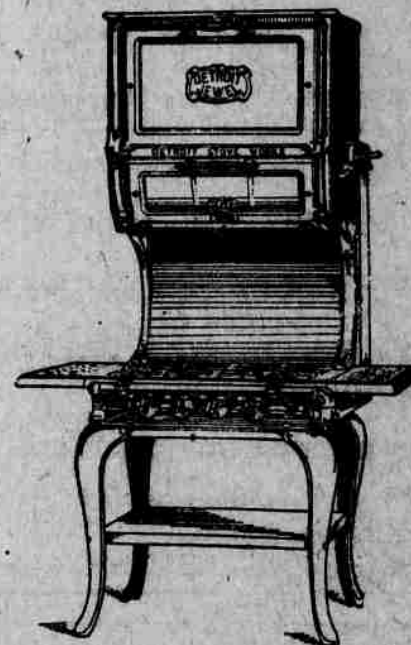
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