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**NEWS OF THE**  
**LABOR WORLD**

New York city pays in salaries to its more than 50,000 servants \$132 each minute in the day.

Nantes, France.—M. Yvteet, a delegate to the General Federation of Labor, was arrested on a charge of inviting law breaking when addressing strikers. He is alleged to have invited the men to "cut buttonholes" in their opponents.

Chicago.—A demand for an increase of 12½ cents an hour has been made by the Freight Handlers' union to 23 railroads entering the city. All of the roads are not affected, as in some freighthouses the laborers are not organized. In addition to the increase asked the men demand time and a half for overtime put in and double time for Sunday work.

Coatesville, Pa.—Over \$50,000 in coin, or as much as one horse could haul, was paid out by the Lukens Steel and Iron company here by a new system. A machine to make up the pay roll has been installed. Only specie can be arranged in the new process of making up the envelopes, and, as a result, the employes were paid off in gold and silver.

Toledo, O.—One of the most important matters considered by the Amalgamated convention was a resolution to change the due system from a grade to a percentage basis. At present the members pay into the national lodge as follows: On a \$2.50 wage per day or under, 60 cents per month; \$2.50 to \$5, 80 cents per month, and on everything over \$5, an assessment of \$1 per month.

A strike of quarrymen in Lemont, Ill., who demand two and one-half cents an hour increase, forced six quarries to practically cease operations. Nearly 1,000 laborers were affected by the walkout and the tieup may affect the building of the drainage canal at Lockport. Twenty-five employes of the Lincoln park board quit work in sympathy when they heard of the strike. The men were engaged in loading wagons with stone to be used for filling-in purposes.

Jeffersonville, Ind.—Following an advance in the wages of laborers at the local supply depot of the quartermaster's department to \$50 a month from a former \$40 and \$45, there comes a demand from the women who are employed to sew at the depot for a like increase. At the present time bundles of blouses are being given out, each bundle containing eight garments, for which the sum of \$2.80 is paid, while the work has to be perfect in every detail. Formerly the same work brought three dollars, and other articles have also been reduced recently, canvas overalls from \$3.60 to \$2.80 and flannel shirts from four dollars a bundle to \$2.80.

Milwaukee.—What is declared by the foundrymen of this city to be the end of the molders' strike, which originated last May, came when Judge Selsbach in the United States court declared that a permanent injunction should issue against the striking molders of the Allis-Chalmers company. This injunction restrains them from disturbing the corporation, forbids picketing absolutely, forbids visits of strikers to houses of non-union men for purposes of persuasion and stops all interference with the rights of the Allis-Chalmers company. Picketing of any nature is held by the court to be in the nature of a conspiracy to injure the plaintiff's business.

Chicago.—The 150 steam pipe and boiler coverers who struck May 1 for an increase in wages have been notified that the will never be reemployed. "You are discharged forever," was the notice sent the strikers. The latter are affiliated with the Associated Building Trades. A committee has been appointed by the board of business agents of the building trades to investigate the failure of fire proofing companies to properly safeguard employes by installing temporary floors.

The Wakamatsu iron and steel works, under Japanese imperial control, are nearing completion at a total cost of \$20,000,000. As an evidence of Japanese economy the official salaries are noticeable. The president gets \$2,000 a year, the chief expert \$1,500, the two managers \$1,000 each, eight experts averaging \$600 each and 30 clerks and 40 assistants have an average monthly wage of \$15. All the principal machinery appears to be English and German makes, except the electric cranes, which are American made, as also is a fair share of the minor machinery. The works and the workers' houses cover 350 acres.

San Francisco.—A fearful labor war nearly was precipitated when the declaration of the open shop, a lockout and a fight to the death with unions was considered by builders and contractors at a conference. Conservatism finally won out and it was agreed to appoint a committee to treat with the unions with a view of insuring peace for at least a year, that the work of reconstructing the destroyed portions of the city could proceed. Several speakers had urged immediate war and cessation of operations until the open shop was established.

Joliet, Ill.—Employees of the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern and the Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern railroads, which are owned by the United States Steel Corporation, were surprised to receive notice that their wages, dating from May 1, had been raised. The skilled employes get an increase of 30 cents a day, and the common laborers 15 cents a day. This applies to employes in the yards and shops, as well as on the roads. About 1,000 men are affected. The action of the companies means an addition of \$55,000 a year to the pay roll.

Omaha, Neb.—E. F. Ptacek, a clerk in the Railway Mail Service, has worked steadily during the last 18 months, with an average of but two hours' sleep a day. His home is at Kearney, and his run is on a mixed train between that town and Calloway, a distance of 67 miles. Owing to heavy traffic this train is usually late. The postal clerk leaves Kearney at three o'clock in the morning, and it is rare that he gets back till late in the night. It frequently happens that he is in his home but a single hour, when he is called out again to take his run. Once in a while he gets from three to four hours' rest in his bed. It is a matter of record that for the last year and a half he has not had an average of more than two hours' sleep a day. As a result of the strain to which this loss of sleep has subjected him, he has grown very thin and exceedingly nervous, and physicians tell him that unless he takes a thorough rest he will within a few weeks be a complete mental and physical wreck. Not only has Ptacek got along for a year and a half on two hours' sleep a day, but he has gone without his breakfast and supper, and frequently has eaten only a sandwich and a piece of pie and drank a cup of coffee at dinner time. The train ran so he could not get breakfast, and he got home so late he cared not for supper.

Pittsburg.—Pittsburg is to have a Union Labor Temple, erected at a cost approximating \$250,000, if the present plans of the incorporators of the Union Labor Temple company are carried out. A charter was granted to the company on Monday. Its object is to erect a labor union building in a central part of the city. The company was incorporated through its attorney, James Byron Drew, with a capital of \$50,000. The officers are: James L. Quigg, president; Simon Burns, formerly of the Window Glass workers, vice president; Thomas L. Slater treasurer, and James Galbraith, secretary. Other labor leaders whose names appeared in the application for the charter are: John Ferneau, Frank E. Smith and Henry Legleightner. As soon as the present capital stock is sold it is intended to increase the capitalization to \$100,000 and from this gradually to about \$250,000. Attorney Drew stated that the building, if erected, would be patterned after the Labor Union Temple at Montreal, Canada. The first floor would be occupied by a number of store rooms. Above will be offices, while the two top floors will be set apart for lodge rooms and a large auditorium. There is a whisper in labor circles that the incorporators would endeavor to get the government to grant them a portion of the wharf property immediately adjoining the Smithfield street bridge, on the west side of the structure. What argument they would advance to secure such a site is not stated.

Paterson, N. J.—Because they have been denied the privilege of bringing beer into the shops during working hours, and also because the company refused to discharge an unpopular foreman, 250 men employed in the blacksmith shop of the Rogers Locomotive works walked out. One of the first acts of the new foreman, George Browne, was to post notice that no beer be brought into the works and that the men were not to leave the shops during the work hours to visit saloons.

Chicago.—P. J. Dolan, general secretary and treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Steamshovelers and Dredgemen, in an interview denied recent published reports that a strike of shovel men and dredgemen working on the Panama canal had been called officially. "Some shovel men have quit because they were dissatisfied," said Mr. Dolan, "but no strike has been called. You may say no strike will be called at present. We realize that while we must uphold the rights of labor, we must remember that we are a factor in something of patriotic concern, and will do our full duty as citizens."

San Francisco.—All the electricians in the employ of the United Railroads struck in sympathy with the striking car men. There is direct authority for the statement that the electricians employed by the San Francisco Gas & Electric company will not strike, as to do so would be breaking the union's contract with the corporation.

Detroit, Mich.—By a small majority the striking shipbuilders of the Ecorie plant of the Great Lakes Engineering works voted at a meeting to return to work under the old conditions which prevailed before the strike.

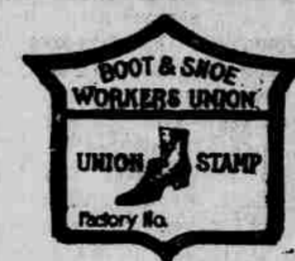
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