

In Labor's Realm

Matters of Especial Interest To and Concerning Those Who Do the Work of the World

Indianapolis, Ind.—After selecting Indianapolis as the place for holding the convention next year the convention of the United Mine Workers of America, which was in session for three weeks, adjourned. A twelfth clause was added to the preamble of the constitution of the organization, reading: "For better protection of the lives and health of the coal workers we demand that the duties of all mine inspectors be made more extensive by having the power at any time, after having made thorough inspection, to order immediately the suspension of any mine found to be in an unsafe condition." The scale committee adopted the wage scale agreed upon by the anthracite districts at a conference held at Scranton, Pa., last year. The committee recommended that the officers of the organization use their best efforts to bring about a conference with the operators and left the details of arranging for this conference with the executive board. The convention concurred in the report.

Chicago.—Something like 2,500 employees of Swift & Co. recently have been elevated to the dignity of stockholders and profit sharers in the business in which they are employed through a plan conceived by Louis F. Swift. Under this plan stenographers and superintendents, teamsters and telephone girls alike, have purchased stock on an easy payment system, their holdings ranging from one to 50 shares. While they are paying for their shares the seven per cent. dividends which Swift stock is paying annually are turned over to the employee stockholders.

Berlin, Germany.—The number of women employed in industrial undertakings and otherwise earning their living has increased enormously in Prussia. In 1882 the total number of women and girls over 16 years of age returned as being "employed in gainful occupations," was close on 3,000,000; in 1907 the number was 4,335,792, of which 639,829 worked in factories or undertakings coming under the factory act. Trade unionism is making rapid progress, though not yet as strongly as among the male workers.

Columbus, O.—On the ground that American union miners are prevented from making a living in coal mines in Ohio because foreigners who have no experience have been permitted to work for less wages, having been admitted to the union at ten dollars a head, the organization in convention here recently increased initiation fee of inexperienced men from \$10 to \$50. Experienced men will be admitted at the former fee of ten dollars.

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company announced the closing of the contracts and placing of orders for 37,000 tons of steel rails of 90 and 100 pounds weight; also for 10,000 kegs of spikes, 5,000 kegs of bolts, as well as large quantities of angle bars and other track fixings. The rail orders were divided among the Maryland, Bethlehem, Carnegie, Cambria and Illinois Steel Companies, with delivery in 30 days.

New York.—A seven hour workday as suggested by the trades councils of Cleveland, O., is an absurdity, in the opinion of the American Federation of Labor. "The hours of labor," said Robinson, "will not be further reduced, no matter how extensive or powerful the movement for a seven hour workday will become. The unions will not aim at the accomplishment of absurdities."

New York.—A novel decision affecting labor unions was handed down by Justice Mills in the supreme court in White Plains, N. Y., who holds that labor organizations which picket a factory and thereby put the owner to expense for guards for his property and employees must pay for such expense. Justice Mills further finds that the unions involved and the men directly concerned by giving and taking pecuniary support aided and abetted the unlawful acts of the pickets.

Danville, Ill.—The general shops of C. & E. I. closed here indefinitely. Only about 350 men are affected, but the complete shut down of the shops has caused much comment in business circles. The shops have been running only on half time for some months and with only one-third of force at work. Roundhouse men will be the only ones left on duty.

San Francisco.—The bakers and cracker bakers have appointed a committee to wait on the proprietors of the local cracker bakeries to adopt a union distinctive label in order that their products, which are made under fair conditions, shall be recognized by purchasers.

Chester, Pa.—The Chessauqua Silk Manufacturing Company, which recently purchased J. P. Crozer's Sons No. 3 mill in Upland, took possession March 15, with 600 looms in operation. Employment will be given to 500 people.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The plants of the Tarentum Glass Company, Fidelity Glass Company and the Pittsburg Plate Company resumed operations at Tarentum, giving work to 1,000 men.

Boston, Mass.—An educational session once a month, with a professional expert as instructor, will be held henceforth by Boston Coal Holding Engineers' union, No. 74.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Organized labor is intensely interested in the railway employees' department which has been formed by the American Federation of Labor. Among the organizations interested in the department are the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, International Association of Machinists, International Association of Car Workers, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, International Association of Steamfitters, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

London, England.—A strike which has lasted for two and a half years recently ended in England. This was the strike of fustian weavers at Hebdon Bridge. Its termination was brought about by the decision of the Weavers' amalgamation not to pay strike benefits any longer. The amount paid was reduced several times, but the operatives remained obdurate. An attempt to start a co-operative mill failed; now, however, an attempt is being made to revive the scheme. The dispute originally was over a small matter of wages in different counts.

Chicago.—A bill for an extension of the state free employment bureau system will be introduced in the legislature through the efforts of the League for the Protection of Immigrants, of which Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge is director. The bill provides for the establishment of free employment agencies in cities of 150,000 inhabitants. It requires the governor to appoint in each city a superintendent who shall open main and branch employment offices, the entire system to be operated under the supervision of the commissioners of labor.

Indianapolis, Ind.—President Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America announced that the charter of the Hudson (Ind.) Miners' union would be returned. This controversy was one of the most important in the recent miners' convention. President Lewis and the national executive board revoked the charter of the Hudson miners and suspended the Indiana district officers for having disobeyed the mandate to resume work in the Hudson mine pending arbitration.

Youngstown, O.—This city has partially adopted the daylight time, which has aroused so much discussion in England. Big steel mills here have adopted rules which make the men, working days, start work a half hour earlier in the morning and quit a half hour earlier in the evening. The cry is for more daylight. By starting a half hour earlier in the morning this is obtained.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The Scottish miners' conference arrived at a decision recently supporting a measure to nationalize mining royalties and in favor of state schools for teaching boys from 12 to 14 years of age the principles of mechanics and mining; and it urged the government to bring in a measure to prevent the employment of unskilled adult labor in mines.

London, Eng.—With a view of consolidating the labor movement in the boot trade, the English National Union of Boot and Shoe Makers has recently been taking a ballot of its members on the question of whether they should join the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, and the proposition has been carried by 123 to 1.

London, Eng.—The first notice of reduction in wages in the engineering trades of Sheffield for 28 years has been given by the Sheffield Employers' association. The reduction, which is 25 cents a week on time and 2 1/2 per cent. on piece rates, affects nearly 3,000 hands, including steam engine makers, machine workers, pattern makers and boiler makers.

Edinburgh.—The Scottish bakers are following the good example set them by many other unions, and their unemployed benefit scheme has gone into operation. The extra payment will be four cents a week, raising the contribution to the national fund to ten cents a week for those at work, and six cents for the unemployed.

Stuttgart, Germany.—Under the workers' insurance laws there were on the average about 40,000 workers insured in this city, in the year 1907. This number fell, in consequence of the depression, to 35,000 in 1908.

London, Eng.—Wages of blast furnace men in England were reduced one-fourth per cent. at the close of the year, to continue throughout this quarter. The reduction took place under the sliding scale.

New York.—All the factories of the members of the National Hat Manufacturers' association reopened on the open-shop plan. There are 65 firms which were affected by the strike of the hatters in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Wisconsin State Federation of Labor will introduce a bill in the legislature making more liberal appropriations for the university extension work of the University of Wisconsin. The bill will call for an appropriation of \$100,000 annually.

AMERICA'S PREMIER TRAP SHOT



CHARLES G. SPENCER

This St. Louis man heads the list of American Trap Shooters, according to the official averages for the year 1908 recently given out by the secretary of the Interstate Association for the Encouragement of Trap Shooting.

NEW BLOOD TO BE SEEN IN NATIONAL CUE TOURNAMENT

Many Good Players Listed to Fill Vacancies Made by Demarest and Others.

There is likely to be some new blood in the coming amateur championship tournament under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players at New York. At least two of the players who took part in the championship last year will not compete this year—Calvin Demarest, who is now a professional, and J. F. Poggenburg, whose wife died recently and who has retired from competition for a while. It is doubtful, too, whether E. W. Gardner plays this year, and Wright of San Francisco is not sure of entering.

There are plenty of amateurs of class, however, to make up a good field. Eligibles for this tournament, players whom the tournament committee would regard as equal to a grand average of 7 at 18:2—this will be the first year for 18:2 in the national amateur tournament, though it was the style of play in the last international tournament—are Dr. L. L. Mial, Arthur Townsend, Charles B. Norris, Byron Stark, Wilson Foss, Martin Mullin, Messrs. Rolis, Mayer Morton and Dr. Uffenheimer of Philadelphia, Messrs. Brown and Whitehead of New York, Dreher of Cleveland and Jackson, Bingham and Conklin of Chicago. All these will not enter, but there will be enough probably to give sufficient length to the entry list.

The N. A. A. B. P. championship has been won by the following players: 1901, Townsend; 1902, Gardner; 1903, Foss; 1904, Poggenburg; 1905, Conklin; 1906, Gardner; 1907 and 1908, Demarest.

Demarest's two victories gave him the trophy for keeps, and a new one will be played for this year. The N. A. A. B. P. has decided that outside of the trophy the regular prizes shall not cost over \$100 apiece this year. There will be the usual special prizes for high runs and best averages. The place for the tournament has not been decided, but should it be held at the Liederkranz club at Brooklyn again no admission will be charged. Admission would be by invitation only.

A French amateur championship tournament is to be held in Paris soon, and efforts have been made to induce several of the American players to enter. None is likely to be over, however. One of those who was invited was J. F. Poggenburg, but he wrote to the Count de Dree that he would not be able to go.

Plans are already being discussed for another international tournament in 1910, and it is expected that one will be held either in New York or Paris.

Chicago Track Dates.

Track athletics are booming at the University of Chicago. Coach A. A. Stagg has announced the schedule for the outdoor season and the dates show what promises to be a third series of competitions. A team will be sent to the Pennsylvania relay carnival, a fact which necessitates the men getting out early and rounding rapidly into condition. The schedule is as follows: April 17, Pennsylvania relay meets tryouts; April 24, Pennsylvania relay meet; May 8, Wisconsin at Madison; May 15, Illinois at Chicago; May 22, Purdue at Chicago; May 29, open; June 5, conference meet at Chicago (not official); June 12, University of Chicago interscholastic meet.

Latham to Coach for Giants.

Old Arlie Latham, the most entertaining coach baseball ever knew, bobs up again as an active diamond participant. He has been signed by John McGraw, not to play with the New York Giants, but to be one of them on the coaching lines. He is expected to stir up things considerably in the coaching department. Of late years Latham has been umpiring.

WANTS CLEARING HOUSE FOR BASEBALL PLAYERS

President Dovey of Boston Nationals Has Plan to Help the "Poor" Clubs.

President Dovey of the Boston Nationals has a plan for a national clearing house for baseball players which he will put up to the national commission and the major leagues. In addition to this he will press a resolution limiting the number of players to be held by any one club in either league to 18 players after May 15 of each year.

Dovey's clearing house scheme is devised to do away with the exorbitant prices paid by some of the clubs for players and to put all clubs, regardless of their money, on an equal basis. He will ask the national commission as formed at present, to be the clearing house.

According to Dovey's scheme every club in both leagues by May 15 must reduce its staff to 18 players. All players who are released, whether new players or drafted from minor leagues, are to be sent to this clearing house.

The clearing house will fix a price on each player and this list of players with their prices is then to be submitted to the clubs in both leagues, beginning with the clubs of lowest standing. After they have had their pick the list goes to the better clubs. In this way the poorer clubs, with no money, will have a chance to build themselves up, as no player can go back to the minor leagues or be purchased by a club of higher standing until the lower club has waived on him at the listed price. Dovey thinks the national commission will hearken to the scheme.

"The club that won the pennant," said Mr. Dovey, "with many of its players at the top of form, even if they did go bad the following year, would have as good a chance as any other club to strengthen, even if it had to wait a season or so to do it. One year a club might be weak in pitchers, or another year weak in the infield. Under the clearing house conditions the weak clubs stand a chance which to-day doesn't exist. The clearing house for ball players is, in my opinion the salvation of organized baseball."

BASEBALL BRIEFS

Forrest Moore, one of the Cub recruits, has been appointed clerk in the Indiana legislature.

All the guesses on the lineup of the Pirates for the coming season put Alan Storke on third base.

John Hummel, the Brooklyn outfielder, is keeping in condition this winter by mountain climbing.

Outfielder Seymour is of opinion that he could pitch as well as in his early days if put to it.

President Pulliam's brother is president of the Oshkosh club of the Wisconsin-Illinois league.

Roger Bresnahan will be presented with a big loving cup the first time he comes to bat in New York next season.

Clark Griffith may try Mike Mitchell on first base if the California outfielder, Oakes, comes through all right.

Catcher George Schlei has accepted the New York club's terms, coupled with the statement that he is immensely pleased with his transfer to the Giants.

Len Stanley, brother of Joe Stanley, now a member of the Cubs, is to get a trial with the Boston Americans. The younger Stanley is a tall left-handed pitcher, and said to be a hummer.

Manager McGraw is rather sweet on the outlook for a good season from his Indian catcher, J. J. Meyers, purchased from the St. Paul club. The Indian is said to be a good thrower and he batted .292 for 83 games in the American association last season. He was something of a run-getter with 45 tallies, and he had 132 assists.

PASSING OF TELLER

SUCCESSOR ELECTED TO COLORADO'S BRILLIANT SENATOR.

Has Unique Record in That He Has Served 18 Years as Republican and 12 Years as Democrat Without Interruption.

Washington.—Press dispatches recently announced simply that Charles J. Hughes of Denver has been elected to the United States senate to succeed Henry M. Teller. Literally that was all. Politically there was much more. It was that the election of Mr. Hughes marked the passing of Henry Moore Teller, the grand old man of the Rockies.

During one-third of a century Mr. Teller, to a greater or lesser extent, has been continuously before the eyes of the nation. For a large part of that time he held high rank in the councils of his party. Few able men have come out of the west and none who longer held the affections of his people. Yet when the final summary was made up, the only mention he received was that his name was among those entered.

Mr. Teller's entry into the senate was coincident with the entry of his state into the union. His record is unique in that he served in that body 18 years as a Republican, and then without missing a day he served 12 years more as an independent and a Democrat. A few older men have been elected to the senate at different times by political parties of opposite beliefs, but a period intervened in which they waited for the people to experience a change. Mr. Teller repudiated his old affiliation and took up with the new without interruptions in his service.

Since Colorado has been a state one-half of its representation in the United States senate, except for three years, has been Henry M. Teller. The other



Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado.

half varied, as one term followed another, and the ability and character of that representation likewise varied.

Born in New York state in 1830, Mr. Teller when he became a young man, studied law and was admitted to the bar. He sought the great west in 1858, and as Illinois at that time seemed to be a long way toward the setting sun, he came to this state and began the practice of his profession. He only remained here two years, however, as he foresaw greater possibilities in the territory of Colorado.

That his judgment was good when he decided to take the long jump to the new and little known land in the Rockies was proved by the later events in his life. Fifteen years afterward, while the nation was celebrating its centennial, Colorado was admitted as a state, and among the first acts of its legislature was the election of Henry M. Teller as one of its representatives in the United States senate.

Chosen as a Republican, he served in the senate until in April, 1882, when he was called to President Arthur's cabinet as secretary of the interior. Here he twice honored his state—bringing it an important cabinet post after only six years of statehood, and being the instrument by which this distinction was given to a state beyond the great American plains.

Mr. Teller served as secretary of the interior during President Arthur's term, but near the close of the period there was a sensational election in Colorado, and he was offered his old seat. He accepted it, and when his work as cabinet member ended on March 4, 1885, he walked over to the capitol and took the oath of office as a senator.

A few years later the money question began to make trouble for men in public life, and what was destined to be Mr. Teller's greatest political sorrow began to take form. A financial stringency, followed by the repeal of the Sherman act, precipitated the free silver controversy upon the country, and Mr. Teller, an ardent advocate of free coinage, found himself in conflict with many of his political associates.

Subsequent developments are of too recent occurrence to require recounting here. Mr. Teller was approaching the end of his third senatorial term. His state was overwhelmingly for silver, but a majority of the leaders of the Republican party in the country at large were bending their efforts to obtain a declaration for the gold standard. The crisis for the Colorado man was near at hand. It came with the Republican national convention at St. Louis in 1896.

WELL PLEASED WITH WESTERN CANADA.

GOOD CROPS, SPLENDID CLIMATE AND WELL ENFORCED LAWS.

Mr. George E. Hunter is a Maltstone, Saskatchewan (Central Canada), farmer, who writes to a Canadian Government Agent as follows:

"It was the first week in November, 1907, when we arrived here. There was very little snow or cold weather until after the holidays, then the snow and cold increased, but to no great extent. I think the coldest I heard of was 30 degrees below zero, but that degree of cold would not be felt here any more than 10 degrees below zero would be back home in Michigan, owing to the beautiful dry atmosphere of this country. There came a good thaw every month that settled the snow, the fields soon became bare, and on the 12th of April I commenced ploughing. The snow was then all gone and summer at hand. This last season was something more than an average year around here, with fine crops gathered from a large acreage. In parts the crops were less than average, but generally speaking they were above it. The price of wheat was quite good. Some fine yields sold at \$1.10 per bushel, while some were marketed at much less, but hardly any went below about 60 cents a bushel.

"Oats started on the market at 35 cents a bushel, barley about 60 cents, and flax from 90 cents to \$1.00 a bushel.

"As this was my first year in this country, it was a hard year for my horses, owing to their being eastern horses, and not used to the western climate, but they will soon get climatized.

"The soil on my farm is a black loam, about one foot in thickness, below that we find about six feet of clay, and below that again gravel and sand, with an abundance of excellent water. This was the condition of the ground as I found it when I dug a well. I can say that the water is as sweet and as free from alkali and impurities as I ever saw.

"My opinion is that the man who comes here with a little means can do no better than invest \$500 or \$1,000 in cattle, after locating a homestead adjoining or near some hilly part of the country where it will not be taken up as soon. There is plenty of grass and hay to be found in the hilly country and small lakes and sloughs will afford sufficient water for any amount of cattle. The bluffs with a few hay or straw sheds will make sufficient shelter for them. There is no need to worry about the market for cattle, as there is already a great call for stock of all kinds to satisfy the continued demands of the large packing house at Edmonton, established by Swift and Company.

"The dairy business should by no means be forgotten. It is one of the paying enterprises of this great west. The price of butter seldom goes below 25 cents and reaches as high as 40 cents a pound. Also the new creameries that are fast being erected along the lines of railroad are calling on the farmers for their cream.

"These creameries are greatly welcomed in all communities, because selling cream is better than making butter, even at an average price of 25 cents a pound. For a new country the railroad transportation facilities are good; not yet, of course, what they are in older countries, but the new lines are swiftly gaining as the country gets more settled and supplies them with produce to ship. It is hard to say too much in favor of this country. All one needs is a little money with grit and ambition. I have seen homesteads that were filed on a little over three years ago that the owners have refused \$3,000 for.

"There is much more that can be said in favor of Western Canada, but I think my letter has been long enough."

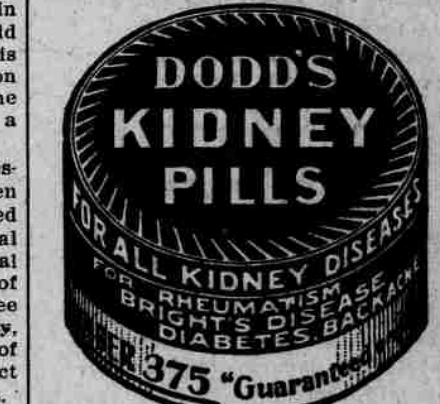
When a man's heart is broken by a woman he employs some other woman to mend it.

Pittsburg is beginning to get the smoke out of its eyes.

Some men have no excuse for being sober when the lid is off.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE" That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of E. W. GILROY. Used the World over to Cure a Cold in One Day. 25c.

A woman probably feels blue when she is green with envy.



TEXAS STATE LAND Millions of acres of school land to be sold by the State, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per acre; only one-fourth cash and 48 months time on balance; three per cent interest; only \$12.00 cash for 100 acres at \$12.00 per acre. Greatest opportunity: good agricultural land, send 10 cents for Book of Instructions and New State Law. J. J. Snyder, School Land Locator, 100 N. 3rd St., Austin, Tex. Reference, Austin National Bank.

