

# LABOR AND INDUSTRY

## The Golden Calf.

"Even so it is not the will of your Father which is in heaven that one of these little ones should perish."—The Savior.

"The child labor law has done more harm than good in the stock yards. Children are better off working."—The Meat Trust.

Work them, work them, work them all—  
Father, mother, daughter, son,  
Sisters, brothers, all as one;  
Work them, work them till they fall!  
Old and young, and weak and strong,  
Work them hard and work them long,  
Let them wear the oxen's collars,  
Grind them, grind them into dollars!

Toll them early, toll them late,  
Helpless children, puny slaves;  
Drive them into early graves,  
Keep them at the killing gait!  
What though stunted be the mind,  
And the moral sight grow blind,  
Soul and body, young and old,  
Mint them, mint them into gold!

Does the child voice cry to heaven,  
You but hear the dollars rattle—  
Dollars minted of their life-blood,  
These you cheaper hold than cattle!  
Listen! There will come a day  
When, in no uncertain tone,  
You will hear their Maker say:  
"NOW TO ME YOU SHALL ATONE!"  
—Henry Waldorf Francis.

## NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD.

### Items of Interest Gathered from Many Sources.

Chicago in 1903 had 250 strikes, involving 135,000 men.

A State Federation of Labor has been organized in Utah, and efforts are on foot to thoroughly organize the workmen in that territory.

Philip Weinsheimer, the former New York labor leader, convicted of extortion, was sentenced to state prison for not less than one year and eight months and not more than two years and eight months.

Trade unions were practically unknown in Sweden until the period 1880 to 1885. The first national organization was formed by the printers in 1886. A National Federation of Labor was organized in April, 1899, by eleven national unions.

Charging violation of an agreement, 125 girls went on strike at the shoe factory of J. E. Tilt & Co., Chicago, and unless settled in a few days the officers of the union state that 500 other union shoe workers employed by the firm will be called out in sympathy.

Since 1884 nearly 500 local unions have been organized in Norway, and beginning in 1889 various local unions of the same crafts combined into organizations on national lines, in general adopting the system of organization which had been established by the printers.

From 10,000 to 15,000 tailors are on strike in Chicago. They are members of the Special Order of Clothing Makers and have been employed in the big wholesale establishments which make clothes for the trade. The cause of the strike is the refusal of the employers to renew the working agreement with the unions, which expired Sept. 17.

Notices were posted at the mills of the five big mines of the Telluride (Colo.) district that in future the eight hour day would prevail in the mills. The plants concerned are those of the Smuggler-Union, Liberty Bell, Tomboy, Nellie and Alta. It was the demand for this concession in the mills of the state that precipitated the big strike in Colorado, and caused the bitter strife between unionists and mine owners in the Telluride and Cripple Creek districts.

Preliminary steps were taken at the recent convention of the International Longshore, Marine and Transport Workers' Association for the formation of an organization to include all the maritime crafts in the world. The association is directly in touch with continental Europe, Japan and other maritime countries. An international convention of maritime workers will be held in the near future in Sweden,

at which the question of international federation will be considered.

The delegates to the American Federation of Labor by unanimous vote decided to aid the striking textile workers of Fall River to the extent of \$25,000 per week for three weeks. If by the end of that time it is found that the strike is not broken the executive council will, if it sees fit, continue the donation. The money is to be raised by an assessment of 1 cent each week levied on each member of every labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Associated Stenographers and Typewriters of Chicago has been recently formed. The objects of the association are to promote the welfare of the members of the profession, to conduct a free employment bureau for its members, to afford opportunities for self-improvement by means of classes for speed practice in shorthand, for studying foreign languages, etc.; to have a library on subjects pertaining to the profession, to discuss and deal with all matters of interest to stenographers, and generally to raise the status of the profession.

The first Danish trade union formed for the specific purpose of securing higher wages and shorter hours, was organized in 1869. During the years 1871-1878 about thirty unions were organized, many of which were of a semi-political character. From 1878 to 1884 the trade union movement progressed very slowly and was confined in the main to the City of Copenhagen. Beginning with the latter year the organizations began to spread to other parts of Denmark, and since 1895 trade unions have been established throughout the country at large.

Homer D. Call, secretary of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, is in Chicago, and a series of mass meetings are being arranged to reorganize the skilled men in the packing houses who have shown apathy toward the union since the close of the strike. It is said that the big packers are now consulting with some of the larger independent plants with a view to reducing the wages of the skilled butchers. Already overtures have been made to the United Dressed Beef company of St. Louis to join with the big packers and reduce wages.

At Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 18, District Attorney Trowbridge dismissed the cases of forty-three men who had been charged with complicity in the Independence depot explosion and the Victor riot of June 6 last. Two of the men had been in jail five months. The others were out on bonds. There remains similar charges against seventeen men, including Charles H. Meyer, president, and William D. Hayward, secretary treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, but it is doubtful whether these cases will ever be tried. Since the election about fifty men who had been deported have returned to the district and have not been molested.

The reports of the officers of the American Federation of Labor, in its twenty-fourth annual convention in San Francisco, point out more strongly than anything else the steady growth of that body, beginning with its initial meeting in Terre Haute, Ind., in the summer of 1881, and its first convention in Pittsburg, Pa., in November of the same year. The men and women in the meeting in San Francisco represent in round numbers 1,750,000 wage-earners, and it is the general belief and aim of the officers of that body, with the assistance of those of its affiliated unions, to have 2,000,000 enrolled under the broad banner of the American Federation of Labor when it meets in twen-

ty-fifth annual convention and celebrates its silver anniversary next year.

The American Federation of Labor convention adopted a resolution asking congress to give payment to government workmen for all overtime performed by them in excess of eight hours a day since May 19, 1861, the matter to be adjudicated by a court of claims. A movement to make the union label more effective was approved, and a universal label was urged. A proposal to ask the secretary of commerce and labor to appoint a strike arbitration board was lost, as were proposals of workmen's banks and for settlement of the question of trades autonomy. It was voted to ask congress to prevent enlisted musicians from competing with union men.

The lumber industry, which was the foundation for the growth of Clinton, Iowa, has come to an end and doubtless not another log will ever be sawed in what was formerly known as the old City of Clinton. However, the Joyce mill, located in what was formerly the old City of Lyons, will continue for a few more years. At one time nearly 3,000 men were employed in the saw mills in the city and millions of feet of lumber were cut annually. Scarcity of logs compelled the mills gradually to close down. This is true of all the cities along the Mississippi river and within five years the last mill will have ceased operations and a great industry will have passed into history.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Following are the receipts and expenditures of the American Federation of Labor from 1881 to 1904:

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
1881.....	\$ 174.95	\$ 136.20
1882.....	125.00	252.25
1883.....	690.19	352.32
1884.....	336.22	365.07
1885.....	584.03	450.58
1886.....	474.11	510.63
1887.....	1,939.82	2,074.39
1888.....	4,512.55	3,933.67
1889.....	6,838.40	6,578.33
1890.....	23,849.74	21,070.57
1891.....	17,702.36	13,190.07
1892.....	17,834.51	18,324.69
1893.....	20,864.62	21,383.36
1894.....	15,346.43	17,302.08
1895.....	13,751.75	15,612.42
1896.....	16,290.18	15,452.95
1897.....	18,629.92	14,113.83
1898.....	18,894.15	19,197.17
1899.....	26,757.13	30,599.22
1900.....	71,125.82	68,373.39
1901.....	115,220.89	118,708.39
1902.....	144,498.21	119,086.74
1903.....	247,802.96	196,015.57
1904.....	220,995.97	203,991.15

Thomas I. Kidd, who has just refused further election as national head of the woodworkers, has an interesting editorial on "Democracy in Labor Unions" in the International Woodworker. He says: "Our 'best citizens' bewail the fact that there is corruption in politics, but they stay at home on days when there are primary elections. So with the rank and file of the unions. They want to see everything conducted as it should be, but they stay at home and take no interest in the meetings. They leave it to a few men to conduct the business. Then when some proposition comes up that they are summoned to vote on, they turn out and vote it down, not because they have considered the matter, but because the 'clique' that runs the union favors it."

The Cincinnati Chronicle says: "When the members of a trade union have, by the expenditure of their own time and means, created certain conditions necessary to their safety and well-being in a given industry or institution, it is morally their right and logically their duty to insist that the non-unionist who seeks to share these conditions shall first agree to share the labor and expenditure necessary to their maintenance; in other words, to insist that he shall join the union." Such is the main contention of the trade unions in so far as the non-unionist is concerned, and upon this principle rests the so-called "closed" shop. For his own sake, as well as for the benefit of all workingmen, the non-unionist is asked to join the union. If he refused he certainly has no right to complain when union men decline to work with him. If he is willing to accept the benefits which unavoidably come to him because of unionism without making some return for them, that is a matter he must square—if he can—with his own conscience.

## TWICE MARRIED IN AN HOUR.

### Speeding Auto Helped Couple Out of a Dilemma.

Twice married within an hour—the second time in an automobile—was the romantic termination of the courtship of Christian Silistia, a young business man of Parkston, S. D., and the lady of his choice, who came from Iowa for the purpose of uniting her fortunes with those of the young South Dakotan.

Mr. Silistia, after producing a marriage license, met his sweetheart at Scotland, Bon Homme county, where they were promptly wedded by Rev. A. M. Thurston.

When the marriage certificate was being prepared it was discovered that the marriage license had been issued in Hutchinson county.

As the state law requires marriage ceremonies to be performed in the county in which a license is issued, the pair were in a quandry until the clergyman's wife came to their rescue by suggesting that they induce Dr. Seagley, a local physician, to take the wedding party in his automobile across the border to Hutchinson county.

The couple, together with the clergyman and physician, got into the automobile, which was soon speeding in the direction of the Hutchinson county line, only a few miles away.

As soon as the party had crossed the border, and while the automobile was spinning over a public highway, a new marriage ceremony was performed.—New York World.

## Umbrella.



The inventor says this umbrella leaves the hands free. The dotted lines show how it may be shifted according to the direction of the rain.

## Came Over Ocean in Washtub.

An aged apple tree stands on the premises of Henry Coleman at Dover Neck, in the historic locality of the first permanent settlement of New Hampshire.

Tradition says that the tree came over from England in a washtub. It is not known who brought it, nor in precisely what year it arrived, but in view of the fact that it is on land originally owned by the Hilton family, there is every reason to suppose that it voyaged with the first shipload of settlers, in the spring of 1623, when, according to the earliest record, "the Hiltons set up their stages at Dover," others of the company having remained for a time at the first landing, near the mouth of the Piscataqua river.

## Artistic Artificial "Calves."

Among German sportsmen there is a rage for English knickerbockers and a shortage of muscular development is said to have been noticed among the German huntsmen. An enterprising human "taxidremist" has circulated a price list of artificial calves. The calves supplied by our firm," says the advertisement, "have been designed by skilled anatomists and are modeled on the finest sculptures of classical antiquity."