

STRIKE OF AMERICAN LABOR OCCURRED IN NEW YORK CTY, 1802

Receiving \$10 a Month Demanded an Increase to \$14; Able, Like the Police of Later Days, Were Soon in Court and Lodged the Leaders in Jail; Progress Steady.

First strike of American labor occurred in 1802, in New York City. John Bach McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," relates that the workers, who were receiving \$10 a month, demanded an increase to \$14. This being refused, they went on strike. They marched to the river front, headed by a committee. They coaxed or threatened other sailors to join the strike. However, the committee was soon in pursuit, and the leader, lodged him in jail. This ended the earliest of strikes.

Progress which labor has made during the life of the American Republic is summed up by Arthur Hays Sulzberger, editor of the "New York Times," in his book "The Matter of National and Industrial Progress."

50 Cents a Day. In the month of September, 1802, the cornerstones of the building were put in place. The work was done by hand. The British performed most of the labor. The day started at sunrise and ended at sunset. The average pay was 50 cents.

In the year 1802, the workmen of 1793 reappeared with the twilight of progress in the United States. The nineteenth century can be measured, I think, by the progress of the day.

Long Work Day. In 1802, a mechanic, in a published during the year of New England, ran for 15 hours in length. Even in 1840, the day started at 5 in the morning and ended at 5 in the evening. Thirty min-

utes were allowed for breakfast and 30 minutes for dinner, eaten at noon. Women and children in the mills of Paterson, N. J., so Luther stated, began work at 4:30 o'clock in the morning. Furthermore, textile operatives at some places were taxed to support the churches, and if a man were regularly absent from divine services on Sunday, he was in danger of losing his employment.

Hand-loom weavers in Baltimore complained that they could only earn from 65 to 71 cents in a day of 12 hours and that they were unable to pay for the schooling of their children. It was not long before the workers of Baltimore left their benches and looms and with file and drum paraded in protest through the principal streets. They won their battle inside of a week and the 10-hour day was accepted by the employers of that city.

Richard F. Trevellick was a ship carpenter in New York when the day's work began "just as the first sunbeam gilded the tallest spire in sight." He has shown the waste that marked the old 12 and 14-hour system.

"During Cake Time." Aunt Arlie McVane, he has written, came to the yard at 3:30 o'clock in the morning with packets of doughnuts, ginger bread, turnovers, and cookies. The men spent from 10 to 15 minutes refreshing themselves with the dainties. "No one ever hurried," Trevellick states, "during cake time."

Two hours later, Johnny Grogan appeared with a huge board of stock candy and taffy. It required 15 minutes for him to sell his stock and take his departure. At 11 o'clock "there was a general sailing out of the yard and into convenient grog shops after whisky." There were also "four or five men among us, and one apprentice—not quite a year my senior—who used to sail out pretty regularly, 10 times a day on an average," and "two that went for whisky only when some one invited them to drink, and two who never went at all."

Then at Sundown. The afternoon was much like the morning, except that Uncle Jake Grider was the cake peddler. His rounds were made at 3:30 and at 5 o'clock. Work stopped whenever he appeared. "Then at sundown," Trevellick says, as he puts the finishing strokes on his picture, "off home to supper." The 10-hour day, however, when it came to be operative, changed these practices in the yard where Trevellick was learning his trade, and in the yards elsewhere on the Atlantic seaboard. The year after the signing of the

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The wedding of Miss Alfreda Hokanson and Joseph Schwartz was announced Saturday evening last. The Labor World family was made happy at the glad tidings for we have a deep interest in the young couple. The bride was employed at this office as a stenographer and Mr. Schwartz has set up our advertisements ever since his return from the war. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz have the best wishes of a large number of friends.

SUCCESSFUL MEN MAP OUT THEIR WORKDAY

Many of the busiest people that I have ever known accomplish the least. And some of the biggest doers and achievers seemed, mysteriously, to me, to have the most time. The secret is this—method. Map out your day. Plan it out the day before. In fact, keep looking forward to the day ahead.

Map out your day. Plan it out the day before. In fact, keep looking forward to the day ahead. Many workers come to their day with no idea as to where they are going to begin, and after wasting half an hour or so in useless flitting around, they finally get started at something.

But the person who begins his day's work promptly with a list of things to do, of definite forms, ends his day with those things done.

The late Dr. W. R. Harper, who was the first president of the University of Chicago was probably one of the greatest organizers that America ever produced. At his death it was stated that he had plans already mapped out fifty years ahead for the University of Chicago.

I was also told recently by a gentleman that this great organizer carried around in his pocket every day a little book with these words printed on the outside: "Things To Do Today." Think things out in advance, then put them down. Do one thing at a time. Always keep thinking ahead. And don't worry about any difficulties in the path of any single job. The further you go into it, the faster the difficulties fade.

THEN IT HAPPENED. "I wonder if she does?" mused the Cheerful Idiot. "You wonder if who does what?" ask the Wise Guy. "Why when a sailor dies, I wonder if his widow wears sea weeds?" replied the Cheerful Idiot.

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