

WILSON'S MUCH BATTERED BUILDING CODE, MADE WITH SHEARS AND PASTE, IS LAW

Aldermen Finally Ratify Measure For Which Mayor, As Alderman, Received Pay For Formulating — Imposes Restrictions On Three Family Houses.

By a vote of fourteen to eight the common council last night ratified the building code which Mayor Wilson as an alderman received pay for helping to prepare. The preparation of the code which cost thousands of dollars, was completed by cutting and pasting the codes of other cities and adopting such features as was thought desirable.

bridge in connection with the repair work now going on there. This "certain other work" the city engineer said would cost \$300. He asked the council to grant that sum. His request was referred to the ways and means committee of the council.

RAILROAD VICTIM NEAR BOTSFORD HAD BRIDGEPORT COAT

Mark of Local Clothing House May Solve Mystery of His Identity (Special to The Farmer) Newtown, Sept. 8.—Bearing on his clothing the mark of Meigs & Co., whose stores are in New Haven and Bridgeport, the body of an unknown man was found by section hands upon the tracks of the New Haven-Botsford division one mile east of Botsford at 7 o'clock this morning.

Atlas Wants Law On Serving Drinks Thoroughly Tested

Whether intoxicants, purchased before the legal closing hour of 12 o'clock, and set upon tables for consumption after that hour, leave the proprietor of the place liable to penalty for violation of the excise law, is the question raised by James M. Atlas, proprietor of the Hotel Atlas, whose dining room was invaded just after midnight by Police Sergeant John M. O'Connell.

Anti-German Turks are said to be planning to start a revolution and capture Constantinople, overthrowing Enver Pasha.

Summary OF THE War News

Grand Duke Nicholas, who has been at the head of the Russian armies since the beginning of the war and directed their movements in the great campaigns on the eastern front, has been transferred by Emperor Nicholas to the Caucasus, where the comparatively unimportant operations against the Turks are in progress.

Official VIEWS OF World's War SERBIAN

Nish, Sept. 3.—The Serbian war office gave out the following announcement today: "Serbian artillery on Sept. 3 and 4 actively opposed efforts upon the part of the Austrians to fortify the left bank of the Danube."

RELEASE DOLAN, WHO PICKED OUT BUSIEST CORNER FOR FIGHT

A fine of \$20 and costs which was remitted later was placed upon Stephen Dolan, 739 Lafayette street, an employe of Crane No. 2 plant, by Judge Frederic A. Bartlett in the city court today.

The Salt's Textile Company believe they are now paying the highest wages paid by any textile concern in New England

They have one weaving department here (Bridgeport Mill) producing identically the same fabrics as are made in their French Mill (Lyons, France) and therefore the actual wages earned at both places can be given. For the month of July, 1915 such earnings were as follows:

Table comparing wages at Bridgeport Mill and Lyons Mill in France. Columns include Weaver, Actual wages paid for 4 weeks in July 1915 at Bridgeport, and Therefore wages paid per week during July, 1915, at Bridgeport were.

Average wages earned \$86.99 \$21.75 per wk. Average wages paid per week in France for identically the same goods \$6.84 per wk.

Therefore the average wages paid in Bridgeport are 3 1/4 times those paid in France for identically the same fabrics.

Average of weavers in this department in Bridgeport is 47c per hour of actual work. Salt's know of no weaving textile mill where the average of the weavers is 47c per actual working hour.

The average wages paid in this department at Bridgeport is therefore 3/4 times those paid in France. The average wages paid in textile mills in the United States as against European wages are usually twice those paid in Europe, whereas Salt's are and have been for a long time paying in this department 3/4 times the European wages.

The Salt's Company know of no textile weaving concern in the United States paying such high wages.

Not one of the present Salt's weavers in this department can go elsewhere and make anything like the wages they are now earning at Salt's Mill.

The significance of these wages is even more striking when you note that nearly half the Bridgeport weavers are women (the women receive exactly the same wage rates as the men.)

The following are the weaving wages earned in July, 1915 by 50 weavers on all the various fabrics produced in the Bridgeport Mill. (Foreign wages cannot be given as some of these fabrics are not made in Salt's foreign mill)

Table showing actual wages paid to 50 weavers for 4 weeks in July, 1915 at Bridgeport, and therefore wages paid per week during July, 1915 at Bridgeport were.

Average weekly wages earned \$19.53 per week. Average per hour of actual work 42 1/2 c per hour.

The management of the Salt's company have always had and today still have the interest of their operatives at heart; they have been working for some time and expending large sums on systems for mutual benefit and would have put into operation within 6 to 8 months (probably the first of any textile weaving concern in the United States) a minimum weekly wage for weavers on basis of a full weeks working hours, guaranteeing a certain liberal weekly wage, whether weavers have actually woven a given quantity or not.

The present trouble at Salt's Mill was started by a few agitators taking advantage of unsettled conditions in Bridgeport due to certain war supplies at lucrative profits to the concern making same, and it is certainly only right and proper that the operatives should receive their share of said abnormal profits.

The Salt's Company, however, are not making a dollar's worth of war supplies of any kind or description and therefore cannot adopt the standards set by such concerns.

Neither can it adopt the standards of corset concerns where mostly girls and female help are employed and where the average wages are less than \$9.00 per week.

The only standards that can properly be applied to the Salt's Mill are the highly beneficial standards (for the benefit of the operatives) already practiced by the Salt's management, viz:—

The Salt's mill will for similar work pay wages equal to the highest wages paid by any one of their competitors anywhere in the United States, and if any wages now being paid by the Salt's are shown to be lower than the highest of any one of their competitors same will be increased to said higher wages.

More than this Salt's cannot do either in the interest of their stockholders or in the permanent interest of their own operatives. To do more would eventually kill work for the operatives themselves and success for the Salt's concern, neither of which will for a moment be considered.

The Salt's management will see a committee of their own employes from each department at any time but will not see any outsider nor any so-called Strike committee.

Farmer Ads. Are the Bridge from Merchants to Wage-Earners

Farmer Want Ads. One Cent a Word