

Aerial flights across the Atlantic are now but passing events.

Straphanging in an airplane is going to be even more unpleasant.

If the daylight could be spent next winter it would be still more worth saving.

The man who is unable to send a letter by mail may still express his views.

Flying across the ocean is in danger of descending to the commonplace.

It takes two to make a quarrel, and sometimes a jury of twelve can't settle it.

It is prison for the food profiteers in France. It should be the same in America.

Trade with Germany has been resumed. A ship is not all that passes in the night.

The food situation has long been one "problem of distribution" after another.

We can never feel that the war is entirely over until that extra penny disappears.

Everybody seems to be striking but the ultimate consumer and he gets hit at every turn.

The housewife who sings while washing the dishes is the real community singer.

The English government is having plenty of food for thought just now in the Irish stew.

Another argument for thrift is that when a man does buy something he can pay for it.

If Sir Thomas Lipton keeps pace with the times, his next Shamrock will be a blimp.

The only fault that can be found with many makes of autos is that they can still be stolen.

Amateur gardeners see no signs indicating the army of bugs and grubs is being demobilized.

No reform is easy, but if men would quit staring, the women might return to more modest gowns.

One reason for the sugar shortage may be the prevailing custom of selling fruit before it is ripe.

Turning hand-grenades into savings-banks is the next thing to making plowshares out of swords.

Wouldn't it be strange to see a moving picture advertisement without "big" and "sensation" in it?

Again it seems expedient to warn the public that the fishing season will not last many weeks longer.

Attracting attention and then appearing to be unconscious of the fact is an art with some women.

Uncle Sam is advertising for sale 100 water wagons. They are much used in these fateful times.

It would be a relief if all bolsheviks could be colonized in some remote portion of the globe and permitted to agitate to their heart's content.

It is claimed that people are thinking more seriously since the war. Maybe that is why summer furs are becoming rarer.

Despite the present chaotic condition of contemporary geography, some places are very much on the map, notably Flume.

An evidence of Russian courage is the fact that there are still people sufficiently brave to make Petograd a place of permanent residence.

They may be called "athletic union suits" because of their ability in getting into the wrong laundry package.

The fellow who said that automobiles never would be practical didn't know the fumes could be used to kill rats.

Having saved the world for democracy, America can most quickly realize on its investment in idealism and justice by helping the world get on its industrial feet and thus make the world prosperous for democracy.

In the light of the lack of housing facilities, there is now a deeper pathos in the family refrain, "There's no place like home."

Bumps and lumps in the air have been established as realities by aviation. It is conceivable, then, that even an angel may stub his toe.

Another British antarctic expedition is planned, this time by the air route. The surface of the earth, except for the most ordinary purposes, will soon be out of fashion.

That Columbia college course in Chinese certainly will make it handy for those who lose their laundry slips and try to explain.

The select circles of Moscow have been enjoying an epidemic of glanders, which has contributed to the exclusiveness of said circles.

## STRIKERS GAIN POINT SOUGHT

Association of Brooklyn Street Railroad Employees Is Accorded Recognition.

### CONTEST LASTED FOUR DAYS

Receiver Agrees to Matter in Dispute, With Condition the Men Claim Can Easily Be Met—Other Matters of Interest.

The strike which for four days paralyzed traffic on the surface, subway and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company was called off after an agreement had been reached between representatives of the strikers and Lindley M. Garrison, receiver for the road.

Under this agreement, the strikers win their principal demand, recognition of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees—provided they can show that 50 per cent of the company's employees were members of the union at midnight, August 8. This union officials profess to be confident they can do.

### GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Iron molders in Guelph, Canada, are now getting \$5.75 for an eight-hour day.

Nearly 150 meat shops in Seattle, Wash., are now paying journeymen meat cutters \$40 a week.

A six-hour day and a 25 per cent increase in wages is the demand being made by Scranton (Pa.) miners.

Eighty per cent of the painters in Los Angeles, Cal., work in strictly union shops. Scale of wages there is \$6 a day.

The machinists, boiler-makers and their helpers of the Monon shops at Bedford, Ind., who had gone out on strike, returned to work.

Newspapers of Tokyo, Japan, are again publishing, following the settlement of the strike of printers, which forced a general suspension last week.

Eight Winnipeg strike leaders were formally committed for trial at the November assizes by Magistrate R. M. Nolle on the charge of seditious conspiracy.

It is estimated that in 1918 in Great Britain there were 1,262 strikes. The average number of working days lost was 6,237,000, and the wages lost amounted to \$6,237,000.

Every little village or farm in Finland has its own workshop, where during the year, and in turn, come the shoemaker, the wheelwright, the saddler, the tailor and the harness maker.

Of the 111 national unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in 1918 only 69 were reported as paying benefits of any kind, and of these 35 had established only one kind of benefit.

A strike of girl operators at the Southern Telephone company exchange at Boonville, Ind., ended when Manager George Hall had the windows washed. They had been soaped so the girls couldn't see.

Millions of dollars in projected building contracts are being held in abeyance because of the uncertainty of the labor situation in the building trades and the refusal of the public to pay more for construction.

There are about 2,500 establishments manufacturing various kinds of beverages in Japan. Of this number 500 are located in Tokyo. Several additional glass bottle factories have started operations there to supply the receptacles for the increasing beverage trade.

According to Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of the women in industry bureau of the United States department of labor, there are millions of women in this country who now receive less than a living wage, and millions are working too long hours for health and efficiency, and many are working under conditions which are unwholesome and unsafe.

The Cudahy Bros. company's plant at Milwaukee was closed down. Recently 800 employees struck because some other employees were let out on account of decreased production.

Michael F. Cudahy, head of the firm, said the walkout paralyzed the output of the plant, making a complete shutdown necessary. This action means that 800 other employees who stayed on the job will be out of work.

The Interborough Rapid Transit company, which operates the subway and elevated lines in the borough of Manhattan, has granted a general wage increase of 10 per cent to its employees. It was announced. The advance in pay was given at the request of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees and is expected to forestall any possibility of a strike similar to that which recently paralyzed the transportation in Brooklyn.

The Vermont state branch of the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention voted to petition Governor Clement to appoint a committee on which labor should be represented to inquire into the high cost of living.

With the contracting bricklayers of Wilmington, Del., undecided whether to accede to the demands of the bricklayers, who are demanding an increase of 40 cents an hour, contracting plasterers have been notified by their workmen that after September 1 the wage scale will be \$8 a day, an increase of \$2.

## NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Recent Happenings in the United States and Elsewhere That Will Be of Interest.

Japanese factories drew more than 175,000 workers from the farms during the war.

The strike on the tramways of Liverpool, England, was settled. Work was resumed.

New York city has more than 1,000 machine shops employing 12,000 general machinists.

The membership of the National Union of Railway Men in England has passed the 460,000 mark.

Prohibition has closed many United States glass plants, throwing thousands of workers out of work.

Of the 301,233 persons employed on the important lines of railroads in France in 1918, 59,910 were women.

Oil workers in West Virginia are conducting a vigorous campaign to organize themselves into one big union.

Only about 3 per cent of Finland's population are engaged in industry, while 70 per cent follow agricultural pursuits.

Toledo washerwomen have formed a union with a view to increasing their daily wage from \$2 to \$2.50 a day for six hours.

The garment makers in Paris have organized in order to maintain the standard of living they attained during the war.

Thirty thousand employees of the Susquehanna silk mills, Sunbury, Pa., were given a voluntary wage increase of 10 per cent.

More than 12,000 employees of the Calumet and Hecla Mining company in Michigan have been granted a 15 per cent increase in wages.

Telephone girls in San Diego, Cal., have organized a trade union and will become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Trade union action has made it possible for iron molders and jewelry workers in Cincinnati to obtain the eight-hour day and increased wages.

The Union of Railway Employees of Alsace and Lorraine at a meeting passed a resolution declining to join the General Labor Federation of France.

Although the domestic servants' ten-hour act was passed by the last California legislature Governor Stephens permitted it to die without action on his part.

Striking members of the Federated Car Men's union, at Springfield, Ill., affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were ordered back to work.

In order to obtain additional help Cincinnati overall manufacturers are offering girls a bonus of \$5.50 weekly, in addition to the wages while learning. Their weekly wage is \$18.

The coal miners of Yorkshire, England, where more than 200,000 men have been on strike since July 21, decided to resume work. This action was taken at a mass meeting at Barnsley.

Germany is threatened with a total tie-up of its entire railway system on account of the demand made by the workers for higher wages and shorter hours. Several lines are already at a standstill.

Four thousand employees of the plants of the Standard Steel Car company, Butler, Pa., struck for a wage increase, alleging they were unable to live on the present wages. The plants employ 7,999 men.

Wage increases ranging up to 40 per cent and a reduction in hours of labor were granted 2,500 brewery workers employed at St. Louis under a new agreement. The agreement affects all large St. Louis breweries.

Of the 1,195 fatal industrial accidents in Canada during 1917, 200 were caused by falling objects, 159 by explosive substances, 144 by railroad cars, 124 by persons falling and 112 by drowning, while a number of different causes were responsible for the remainder.

The puddle mill of the Blandon (Pa.) Rolling Mills company at Blandon, which went into operation several days ago after an idleness of seven weeks, was followed by the eight-inch mill. The plant has orders enough on hand to keep the various mills going for a long time.

Twelve thousand California oil field workers have been granted their demand for a minimum wage of \$5 a day retroactive to July 1, with back pay of 50 cents for each day's work from January 1, 1919, to July 1, according to advices received from Walter J. Yarow, who represented the California Oil, Gas and Refinery Workers' union at a conference in Santa Barbara, Cal., with a mediation commission appointed by President Wilson.

More than 4,500 employees of the American Steel and Wire company at Newburg, Ohio, returned to work with the ending of the strike on the Newburg and South Shore, the industrial railroad which serves the plant. About 250 members of the four railroad brotherhoods and the switchmen's union voted to end their strike of three weeks, which had tied up operations in the big mills.

More Underwood Typewriter company employees, mostly women, struck at Hartford, Conn., demanding wage increases. They have been receiving \$16 and \$20 a week on punch presses. About one-half of the 4,000 employees went out.

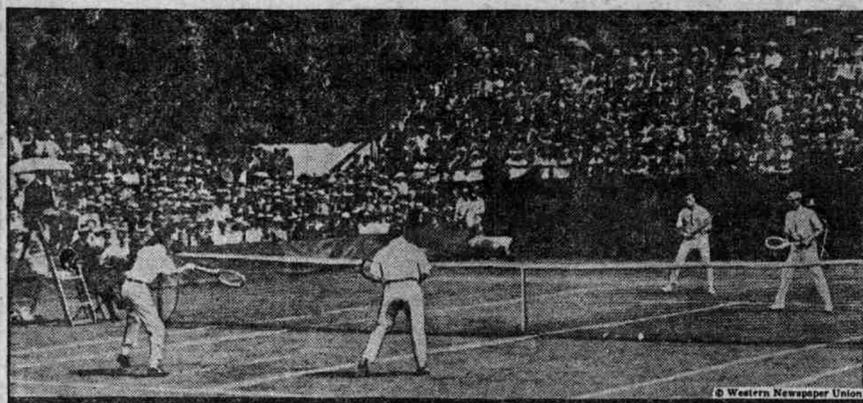
The London bakers' strike, which had been in progress for some time, ended. The men agreed to resume work on the understanding that the strikers would not be penalized for refusing to work and that the government introduce a bill at the earliest possible moment abolishing night baking.

## PERSHING REVIEWS A. E. F. IN FRANCE FOR LAST TIME



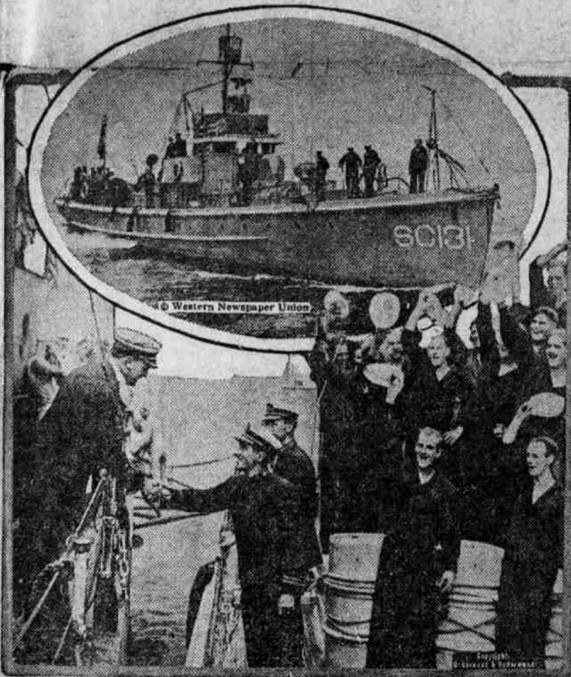
Final review of American expeditionary forces in France at Vincennes, and General Pershing and Ambassador Wallace watching the troops march past.

## WORLD'S TENNIS STARS PLAYING AT BOSTON



Brooks and Patterson (Australians) in the foreground in an exciting set of doubles against Johnson and Griffen at the courts of the Cricket club, Boston, in one of the series of elimination matches preliminary to the great championship games at Forest Hills, L. I.

## WINNER OF SUB-CHASER OCEAN RACE



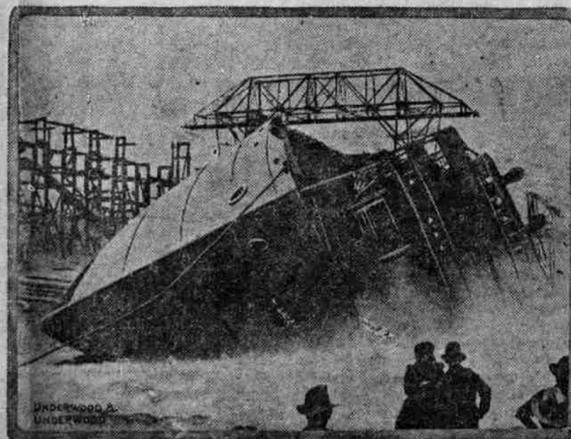
Above is SC-131, winner of the race of sub-chasers from Bermuda to New York, and below Capt. Charles Courtney of the destroyer 154, which met the racers, is seen congratulating Capt. Alfred F. Loomis on his victory. The contestants were all returning from duty in European waters.

## KING SWOPE OF KENTUCKY



King Swope, twenty-eight-year-old discharged soldier who swept the Democratic Eighth Kentucky district into the Republican column for the first time it has been done in 23 years, received a big ovation when he was inducted into the house. The main platform in his campaign was opposition to the League of Nations. He succeeds the late Harvey Helm.

## MOST REMARKABLE SHIP LAUNCHING



The Lake Fugard, an emergency fleet vessel launched at Buffalo, tipped to the extraordinary angle of 73.8 degrees and in seven seconds righted herself. A ship usually capsizes if it tips to an angle of 60 degrees. The Lake Fugard was launched with engines and everything else installed and steam up.

**Our Reserve of Ordnance.**  
If the war had lasted into this year, as was expected, ordnance for our army would have been pouring into France on an enormous scale, says the Scientific American. For the war department had \$14,000,000,000 worth of orders for ordnance on its books, of which about half had been virtually completed when the armistice was signed. It was enormously costly work, but it has left us with a magnificent reserve of ordnance as a safeguard for the future.

**Not Looking for Novelty.**  
"Did you get any new ideas from the delegation that called on you?" "I wasn't exactly looking for new ideas," admitted Senator Sorghum. "What I'm hoping to do just now is to get some of those old ideas that gave pretty good service back into working order."