

Of Interest to Labor

Important News of National, State and Local Interest

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE

Liberty Bank & Trust Co.

317-19 St. Charles St., Corner Union

Banks are required by law to make quarterly printed reports of the condition of their business. We had on deposit:

June 29th, 1918, \$125,410.05

September 18th, 1918 \$162,518.97

December 31st, 1918 \$331,993.04

Total Resources Dec. 31 \$561,605.00

This shows a healthy growth and indicates gradual enlargement. To us the present is bright, and the future full of promise. With profound appreciation to our rapidly increasing clientele.

SAFES

DAWSON-PIERSON CO. INC. MAIN - 400 - CAMP

O. DORSEY

THE CLEANER AND DYER SUITS CLEANED & PRESSED \$1.00 711 TECHE ST. ALGIERS, LA.

M. Abascal & Bros., Ltd.

Dealers in GROCERIES AND WESTERN PRODUCE. Imported Spanish Sherry Wine, in bottles and in bulk; 75c a quart in bulk. PELICAN AVE., Cor. Verret St. ALGIERS, LA.

3rd Semi-Annual Financial Statement

DIXIE HOMESTEAD ASSOCIATION

Machea Bldg., 830 Canal St. at the close of business December 31st, 1918.

RESOURCES.	
Mortgage loans secured by vendor's privilege	\$ 931,000.00
Unimproved loans and property in course of construction	33,580.15
Loans secured by stock	1,345.00
Liberty Loan Bonds par value (\$1000)	9,869.00
War Savings Stamps (val. in 1922 \$1000)	834.00
Real estate acquired by foreclosure or otherwise	22,563.38
Office fur. and fixtures	361.06
Cash on hand and in Banks	17,914.16
	\$1,017,437.75

LIABILITIES.	
Full paid stock	\$ 573,800.00
Reserving stock and dividends	347,257.68
Bills payable to individuals	55,100.00
Contingent loss and reserve funds	15,073.53
Net profits after paying all expenses for six months ending Dec. 31, 1918	26,206.54
	\$1,017,437.75

The above is a true copy of the books of the Association.

WILLIAM J. SONNEMANN, Secretary-Treasurer.
F. R. HULLINGBORN, F. GEO. ZITMANN, Auditors.

Signed and subscribed before me this 10th day of January, 1919.

ALLAN R. BEARY, Notary Public.

A 3 per cent semi-annual dividend was declared on both full paid and current shares after first deducting 3 per cent of net earnings for continuing new fund. Cash dividends, checks and pass books with dividends credited thereon will be ready on and after January 18th, 1919.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins.

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lereboullet in the Paris Medical Journal. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or homogeneous tissue a clear, silvery metallic ring is heard.

Heat Stains on Wood.

To remove white stains made by heat or water from varnished surfaces one method is to apply olive oil on salt. Leave for half an hour, then wipe dry with a soft cloth. Another way is to wrap a cloth out of hot water. Place on the spot for an instant; remove and rub till dry with a soft dry cloth. Still another way is to use alcohol or camphor. Apply this quickly, then rub off.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY OPPOSED

American Federation Announces Its Opposition to the Movement Proposed.

ENDORSE WORLD CONFERENCE

Delegates From the United States Will Attend International Gathering at Versailles—General News of Interest to Labor.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, at a special session held at New York, rejected a proposal calling for the formation of a national political labor party, but voted to send delegates to the international labor conference to be held at Versailles in January.

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, in a formal announcement after the meeting said the council considered "it is not the province of the central bodies and state federations to form or become part of a national labor party," as the best interest of labor would be served "by the more thorough organization of the workers, skilled and unskilled, in the trades and labor council."

He added that there was no objection, however, to central or state organizations entering the political field, "either independently or otherwise."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Toronto airplane woodworkers have secured 65 cents an hour.

British trade union membership increased over 250,000 last year.

Canadian munition workers have been granted the right to organize.

Total membership of the Brotherhood of Bookbinders is almost 16,000.

Journeyman tailors and women helpers at Ottawa, Can., ask increased pay.

In France women are working 12 hours a day, with two hours' recess at noon.

L. W. W. printed matter will not be permitted to enter Canada from the United States.

More than 6,000 French and English girls are now acting as chauffeurs in the Red Cross service.

Coalville (England) trades and labor council passed a resolution urging the abolition of workhouses.

The British Columbia Employers' organization has been established to co-operate with organized labor.

The Dominion and the province of Ontario are to co-operate in the matter of settling Canadian soldiers on the land.

At Seattle, Wash., unskilled laborers, who never before made more than \$16 or \$18 a week, were paid \$65 to \$75 a week in the shipbuilding yards.

Sixty per cent of the work on a ship is in constructing the hull and the remaining 40 per cent is installing mechanical parts, deck furnishings and other equipment that goes to make the finished vessel.

The North Dakota state council of defense is solving two problems—the food problem and the surplus labor problem—by putting workmen on unused farms in order to stimulate crop production in the northwest.

Every day that one coal miner stops work on strike there results loss in production of 25 3-inch shells. The recent strike in Wilkesbarre, Pa., caused loss of coal sufficient to supply 15,000 families for the winter.

The 4,000 employees of the Western Cartridge company, Alton, Ill., were notified by J. L. Donnelly, secretary, that the plant would cease operation temporarily until the future work of the company could be determined.

A standard low-heeled boot is now worn by women in the English shipyards, introduced by the managements because of the many sprained ankles that resulted from the clumsy, high-heeled shoes that were first worn by the workers.

Official announcement has been made by the United States war department of the fact that woman messengers in the Rock Island (Ill.) arsenal are using roller skates to "speed up" on their errands around and between buildings.

Samuel Gompers has recommended that medical examination of workers be made one of the functions of the government labor recruiting agencies as a measure which "will greatly augment and help to maintain the health of our industrial army."

Six hundred employees of the Webster Manufacturing Co. at Tiffin, O., participated in a bonus ranging from 5 per cent of their yearly income for men who have been at the plant a year to 2 per cent for men who have been there three months. Checks covering the bonus totaling over \$30,000 were issued to the men.

Because of their efficiency there is an increased demand for women workers in British shipyards, and among their achievements has been the building of a temporary railway and the laying of concrete platforms to receive the keels of ships.

The strike of the Toronto municipal police force to enforce recognition of their union was called off as the result of an agreement reached at a conference of the police commissioners and representatives of the men. The policemen returned to duty and all the questions at issue will be arbitrated.

LABOR PARTY FOR ONTARIO

Workers Decide That They Will Enter Politics as a Separate Parliamentary Organization.

Before the members of the Ottawa (Ont.) University club recently Mr. John Cameron, president of the Allied Trades and Labor council, explained the aims of the Independent Labor party of Ontario. He said that the object of the party was to promote the political, economic and social interest of the people who lived by their labors, mental or manual, as distinct from those who lived by the profits made from the labors of others. The purpose of the organization was to elect men who would stand by the democratic ideals of a working class movement.

BRIEF ITEMS OF INTEREST

There are 200,000 women sewing machine operators in this country.

There are 53 carpenters' local unions in the province of Ontario, Can.

Women are being employed in the manufacture of bricks at Milltown.

Women street cleaners in Mount Vernon, N. Y., wear official uniforms.

For every 100 workers in the factories of Sweden there are 23 women.

Consideration is being given in Boston to a proposal to close stores for an hour at noon.

Oakland (Cal.) Typographical union has secured a war bonus of \$2 a week for its members.

Miners in Arizona have organized in an effort to have reforms in the compensation laws made.

The Alisoa branch of the Scottish National Farmers' union has decided to boycott the Irish harvesters.

A movement is on foot to call a convention of the labor interests of the four western Canadian provinces.

The pay offered harvesters by the Holderness (England) Agricultural club is \$16.80 a week, with beer and tea.

When dock laborers at Cork (Ireland) were refused an increase in pay and shorter hours they went on strike.

Salaries of officials of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners have been advanced by 25 per cent.

Glasgow, Scotland, was the first city to introduce women conductors and motor operators on the street railways system.

Approximately 70,000 members in good standing in the United Mine Workers of America have entered the service.

Metal workers at Winnipeg, Canada, are earning \$37 to \$40 a week. In two years increases have been from 38 to 50 per cent.

The Remington Arms company's plant at Ilion, N. Y., engaged in government work, has been closed. At one time 18,000 persons were employed.

Women clerks in the cities of Winnipeg and Boniface, Canada, have organized, with the result that they are now receiving a minimum wage of \$12 a week.

A resolution passed by the South Waterloo (Canada) Trades and Labor council is being forwarded to the fuel controllers in Galt, Preston and Hespeler, asking that the cellars of all houses be inspected.

Last year 190 United States firms were engaged in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals from coal tar, as against 7 prior to the war. The total production last year was 54,000,000 pounds, valued at \$69,000,000.

It is more economical and more expedient to spend five or ten minutes in properly placing the new worker than it is to spend two hours or sometimes two days in trying to replace him.—Employment Service Bulletin.

To keep the workmen in the allied and neutral European countries informed as to the true attitude of America toward the war, the Socialist Democratic league is to establish commissions at Milan, Paris, and other cities.

The number of shipbuilders employed at Hog Island now is almost as many as the total number of iron and steel shipbuilders reported four years ago throughout the entire nation, when 33,508 constituted the national quota.

The fixing of the minimum wage for female clerks in mercantile houses at \$12.75 a week, as the result of the first sitting of the new minimum wage board appointed by the provincial government, is meeting with hearty disapproval from the Vancouver (B. C.) council.

The Manitoba (Canada) minimum wage board has set its first wage for working women in the province in the case of laundry workers. The board has figured that \$9.48 a week is necessary for a girl to live decently, and for good measure an additional 2 cents a week is added.

Employees of the Lima (Ohio) Locomotive works have organized for the operation of a co-operative store. Eighty thousand dollars was made available for the project. Goods will be sold to employees of this and other industries at cost. The store will be opened within a short time in a downtown location.

Eight thousand Chinamen, destined for sugar cane fields in Cuba, are being sent to that country through Florida ports. Several contingents have recently passed through Mobile. The greatest movement of sugar from Cuba ever known is expected next year.

A page advertisement appearing in a Butte, Mont., newspaper and signed "Worker's Council," appeals for the establishment of a worker's commonwealth in America. The article is headed "Down With Capitalism!" and concludes: "Up with the glorious commonwealth of the workers! Come and join us to the working class!"

TRADE UNIONISM IN SWEDEN

Increase of Membership During the Last Five Years Has Been Remarkable, Says Report.

In an article in the Socialdemokraten a review is made of the increase of membership in the different trade unions during the last five years, and attention is drawn to the great importance of this fact. When the Amalgamated Trade union was established in 1898, the journal states, all the members of the party were proud to know that the membership in the trade unions reached 50,000. Twelve years later the number exceeded 100,000, and at the international conference in 1910 the national organization was admired as one of the strongest organizations in the world, compared with the size of the country. At the present time the membership of the national union has doubled. More than four-fifths of all the organized workers belong to the union, which will soon be able to boast of containing every wage-earner in Sweden.

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Canada has over 5,000 female bank clerks.

Public school teachers in New York are agitating for higher salaries.

Forty-six women draftsmen are now employed by the Pennsylvania railroad.

Four large steel plants to cost \$15,000,000, are to be established in Duluth.

Wives of men in military service are now admitted in the Kansas City post office.

Blyth (England) Soldiers and Sailors' federation has refused to join the labor party.

It is proposed to increase the wages of the Glasgow (Scotland) police \$1.25 a week.

Derry (Ireland) workers resumed work pending the reopening of the wage question.

Over 1,000 girls are employed in the big seaplane factory at the League Island navy yard.

The war labor board is to make an investigation into traction problems in New York city.

Repair work absorbs about 40 per cent of the labor and machinery of British shipyards.

The Augusta (Ga.) Builders' association has recognized trade unionism for the first time in its history.

A large number of Irish carpenters over military age have gone to England to work on government buildings.

The Scottish institute of accountants has decided to admit women to membership on the same terms as men.

The Massachusetts minimum wage commission has established a minimum rate for women employed in retail millinery workshops.

Aerodrome contractors from Great Britain are at present in Dublin for the purpose of employing men for their work in England.

A new find of coal seams in the Irish Midlands promises to give an abundant yield and relieve the coal situation in Ireland.

Unskilled workers employed in the Illinois Central railway shops at Waterloo, Iowa, are being organized into a federal labor union.

Secretary Daniels asked congress to make permanent the double-pay given the enlisted men of the navy at the beginning of the war as a temporary measure.

Liebknecht's appeal for a general strike is meeting with more response with many strikes in big factories. Liebknecht himself, entering buildings backed by force, has persuaded workers to quit. The coal mine strike at Essen has taken a serious turn, the miners trying to enforce their demand by threats to destroy the mines on Monday.

Every employee of Morris & Co., packers, was given a Christmas bonus of 10 per cent of the amount of their salary for the six months period ending November. The total amount distributed aggregates several hundred thousand dollars. H. A. Timmins, secretary and assistant treasurer, said. The bonus brought a smile from the office boy up.

The National Alliance of Employers and Employed, whose object it is to bring British employers and workers together in harmonious co-operation, recently held successful meetings in the Midlands of delegates from trades and labor councils. As the result of activities of the alliance, a joint committee of employers and employed has been formed at Liverpool.

The house bill providing for the payment by the government of the railroad fare of war workers returning to their homes was passed by the senate and now goes to conference. The measure applies only to workers receiving not more than \$1,400 annually, and to encourage reduction in the number of government employees as quickly as possible the senate amended the bill so that it will apply to workers whose services will terminate by next January 15 instead of March 31, as provided in the house draft.

The board of directors of the Canadian railway has ordered the Great Northwestern Telegraph company to include chiefs and linemen in its new schedule, thus avoiding a strike.

The strike of policemen, firemen and other city employees of Montreal was settled and the men returned to work. The strikers agreed to arbitrate after the city council had voted to accede to their demand for the dismissal of the director of public safety, his assistant and the chief of detectives. While the strike lasted only 33 hours, gangs of hoodlums caused damage estimated at more than \$250,000.

ASK FOR SHORTER HOURS

British Workers Not Satisfied to Go Back to Conditions Prevailing Before the War.

Labor unions throughout the United Kingdom are agitating for a 44-hour week. This would mean eight hours a day on five days of the week and four hours on Saturday.

The National Transport Workers' federation has presented to all the municipal and privately owned tramways a demand for a working week of 44 hours at the present weekly wages.

Representatives of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades and representatives of the employers recently held a meeting at which it was decided that a 47-hour week without any reduction in existing wages constituted a reasonable attempt to readjust working conditions.

The compromise of a 47-hour week has been passed upon by the engineering and shipbuilding union and a count of the ballot shows it was accepted by 286,545 to 146,526.

To Regulate Building Industry.

Important action of great interest to the building industry was taken at a conference held at Washington. Arrangements were made to appoint a committee of three employers to represent the industry with a like number of labor selected men on a joint committee to act under authority of the war labor policies board. This committee will be headed by a chairman appointed by President Wilson.

A proposed tentative agreement for the establishing of this board was approved. It is to be known as the national building trades board. Its province will be to deal with wages, hours and working conditions to the end that the full force of all the civilian energy of the country may be applied to the task of meeting government requirements in this industry. Power is vested in the board to conduct investigations and render decisions subject to appeal to the national war labor board under certain conditions. The war labor policies board will, whenever necessary, exercise its power for the enforcement of decisions of the building trades board.

Want League of Nations.

The Trade Union congress and the labor party jointly have decided to hold nation-wide demonstrations in London, Glasgow, Cardiff and other big cities, advocating immediate establishment of a league of nations. Resolutions will be submitted at meetings of the two organizations favoring disarmament at sea and on land.

A parliamentary committee of the Trade Union congress and the national executive committee of the labor party has outlined plans for an international working class conference to be held concurrently with the official peace conference. It was agreed to take steps in conjunction with labor and socialist parties in other countries and to summon an international conference early in January, probably in Switzerland. There will be ten British delegates, five representing the Trades Union congress and five the labor party and affiliated organizations.

Arthur Henderson, J. R. Clynes, Ramsay MacDonald, J. H. Thomas and Will Thorne will be among the British delegates.

Are "Getting Together."

The bonus, being voluntary on the part of the employer, and yet accepted by the employee as an acknowledgment of merit, cannot but prove contributive to that good will between the two which is coming more and more to be recognized as an economic and social asset.

In an earlier day, when our industries were in their swaddling clothes and when almost every employer had a personal acquaintance with his employee, this good will naturally obtained. A five minutes' talk dissipated any sense of grievance on either side. But with the advent of big business and delegated authority and the correlative formation of labor unions a menacing change took place.

The old personal relations can never return, but there is gratifying evidence of a growing recognition on the part of both capital and labor that their welfare is not antithetic but reciprocal. In this happy readjustment the bonus plays a conspicuous role.

AVERAGE STEEL WAGE PAID BY BIG CONCERN.

For the present year the average wage for each of the 275,000 men working in the service of the United States Steel corporation is estimated to have been approximately \$1,500. The total wages and salaries will reach \$450,000,000.

During 1917 the big corporation paid \$347,370,000 in wages and salaries to 238,000 employees, the average wage for the year being \$1,280.

Aid for Service Men.

To hasten the readjustment of employment conditions during demobilization the United States labor bureau has established a branch office at St. Louis for the benefit of men in the service. Before the office could be formally opened more than 200 applications were filed in a 48-hour period. While the preliminaries of the work were being arranged 75 of these men were given jobs. In this undertaking the labor bureau is working in conjunction with various organized war activities.

May Give Clerks Bonus.

Plans to assist in the return home of thousands of war workers in Washington soon to be released were considered at a conference of personnel officers of the war department. Secretary Baker said it would be "practical" to have them suddenly thrown out of work. It was suggested that provision be made to supply transportation home or that some bonus be paid as recompense for short discharge notice.

DEMAND FOR ALL WORKERS

Returning Soldiers Will Be Absorbed by the Country's Industries.

OFFICIAL FIGURES GIVEN OUT

New York State Bureau of Statistics and Information Makes Illuminating Statement of Conditions That Prevail Throughout the Country.

With the question on every tongue, "What's going to happen to wages and how will labor behave when all the soldiers get back?" there was especial interest attached to the bulletin issued by the New York state bureau of statistics and information reviewing the labor market in October.

In metals, machinery and conveyances, which rank first in importance as an industrial group, the number of workers and total payrolls each declined 3 per cent from September to October. Three of the twelve sub-groups, structural and ornamental iron work, pig iron and rolling mill products and railway repair shops, reported increases of workers of 11, 2 and 1 per cent respectively.

The most notable increases in employees were in shipbuilding, firearms and structural iron work, and the most notable advances in wages from 1917 were in structural iron work, 133 per cent; ship and boat building, 147 per cent, and firearms, 108 per cent.

Every division of the food, liquors and tobacco group, except bread and bakery products, had a smaller number of workers busy in October than in September. The aggregate loss was 5 per cent, beverages losing the most, 20 per cent. The gains were in bread and bakery products, 15 per cent; slaughtering, 8 per cent, and groceries, 2 per cent. Here, too, there was a heavy advance from last year in wages for the group, 24 per cent.

Everywhere there were wage increases no matter what other conditions were reported, such as a decrease in number of workmen or in output. Chemical industries reported wages up 21 per cent from the preceding year. In furs, leather and rubber goods the number of workers fell off 5 per cent from 1917, but here again wages went up to the tune of a 21 per cent increase. In the textile industries there were 14 per cent fewer operatives and a wage increase of 3 per cent.

Although fewer people were employed in manufacturing activities in October than in September those who were so employed received on an average the highest weekly compensation that has been paid in New York state factories since 1914. The average week wage in October of this year was \$22.34, and for other years it was as follows: 1917, \$17.33; 1916, \$14.95; 1915, \$13.30, and 1914, \$12.20.

In October there were forty-seven workers available for every 100 positions open, the labor shortage having been progressive up to that month. The greatest shortage was in the manufacture of chemicals, oils and paints, where there were only fifteen workers for every 100 jobs. The greatest supply was clothing, millinery and textiles, where there were seventy workers for every 100 jobs.

The only surplus of labor reported was in clerical and professional positions, where there were 129 applicants for every 100 jobs.

Labor Director Created.

The Canadian government has passed an order in council creating a new office which is to be known as the director of labor research and employment service, the duties of which will briefly be as follows: To treat with provincial governments as to the establishment and development of employment offices, the standardization of such offices and their co-ordination into a national system; to supervise labor clearing houses; to negotiate the annual agreements between the dominion and provincial governments required under the employment office and co-ordination act; to study and report on employment and ways and means of lessening unemployment, including wages and hours, etc.

Pay Increase Granted.

In the case of pattern makers in 19 Detroit shops, the national war labor board granted them a pay increase to 95 cents an hour, dating from August 29, and \$1 an hour from November 22. The retroactive payment shall be made not later than January 1.

On the other matters brought up by the pattern makers, such as the right to organize, the board did not pass, but merely directed attention to the principle that the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively should be recognized by employers.



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