

NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Vallejo, Cal.—The musicians have formed a labor union.

San Francisco.—The Building Material Teamsters' union now has on the roster 2,600 names.

Boston.—Union labor is renewing interest in a proposition to establish a "labor temple" here.

Milwaukee.—The American Society of Equity will be represented at the convention of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor at Madison July 17.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A new lodge of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen was instituted recently. The membership is almost wholly from the Soo shops.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A special committee from the Team Owners' union is investigating the feasibility of the union going into the feed business on the cooperative plan.

Portsmouth, O.—Because of a strike of stitchers the Selby shoe factory shut down, throwing 2,000 people out of employment. The stitchers demand an increase in wages.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Carpenters have reached an agreement with the contractors whereby the carpenters will receive 30 cents an hour, nine hours a day and union shop conditions.

Washington.—More attention is to be given southern states by the American Federation of Labor, which is planning to build up a stronger labor movement in that section of the country.

Kenosha, Wis.—The plant of the N. R. Allen Sons tannery, one of the principal members of the Central Leather company, is tied up by a general strike. Twelve hundred men walked out.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The weavers, who have been on strike, have voted to return at the increase offered by the proprietors. The operatives asked for an advance of one cent a yard, and they have accepted one-fourth cent.

Great Falls, Mont.—Electrical workers, machinists and blacksmiths, who recently went on strike, have signed a contract for five years. All the smelter employees are now back at work, and all are bound by five-year contracts.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A joint meeting of the four unions of Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of this city and St. Paul, decided that an effort should be made to get the 1908 meeting of the International body for Minneapolis.

Boston.—Patternmakers' League of North America spent \$9,300 in organization work in the eastern coast states last year, and since that time new members of the union have received \$200,000 in wages as a direct result of that work.

Davenport, Ia.—Trouble in the building trades of Davenport, Rock Island and Moline resulted in 500 carpenters being locked out by the Tricity Contractors' association, which has decided to stand for the open shop. All construction work was shut down.

Berlin.—The Master Builders association of Berlin and its suburbs decided unanimously to lock out all masons, bricklayers and assisting building workmen. Over 100,000 men are affected by the decision. This movement, which threatens to be one of the greatest ever known in Germany, arises from the demand of the men for an eight-hour instead of a nine-hour day.

Philadelphia.—The International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada was organized in 1875.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Electrical Workers' union has doubled its membership within the last six months. The local is composed exclusively of them.

Washington.—The Central Labor union recently passed a resolution to the effect that the various trades connected with the body, and not belonging to the building trades, be induced again to take up the question of an allied council of miscellaneous trades and form an organization to be known as the Allied Labor League of the Central Labor union.

Chicago.—If present plans are carried out, this city will have a union hotel, built by union men exclusively, all its furnishings and appointments to be union made, and every person employed, from bell-boy to manager, shall be members of labor organizations. It is believed that the labor unionists of Chicago, regular residents and transients, who live in hotels are sufficiently numerous to make a very large hotel a success.

Denver, Col.—An attempt will soon be made by the union bartenders to inaugurate an eight-hour day. One thing which will militate against the movement is the fact that the bartenders in that city have no separate union, but are affiliated with the cooks and waiters.

Fresno, Cal.—Stablemen recently formed a union and have put in certain demands for better conditions. The stable owners are not willing to meet their men as a union, but assert that if they have grievances they can lay them before the bosses individually.

New York.—In New York one out of every 19 persons is a member of a labor organization. In England the proportion is one in every 22; in Germany, one in 31; in France, one in 60; in Italy, one in 125, and in Spain, one in every 325.

Chicago.—The strike of the bricklayers and building laborers against the Masons' association was terminated by agreement between the strikers and the contractors. The bricklayers are to receive payment by check on Saturday, and the building laborers are to receive cash in their pay envelopes on Tuesday of each week.

San Francisco.—Speaking of the San Francisco political situation, the Coast Seaman's Journal says that a "union labor" government which is "no worse than any other government," is a government without any excuse for existence. A "union labor" government which is worse than any other government is a crime against human hopes.

Kenosha.—The strike at the plant of the Allen Sons tannery was marked with clashes between the strikers and tannery officials. The management offered to grant the same scale of wages as paid in Milwaukee tanneries, with the further stipulation that no reduction in the present scale of wages paid the men should prevail.

Chicago.—The picketing of "struck" printing houses is declared unlawful, and all pickets maintained by Typographical union No. 16 against the large printing firms of the city must be removed. This order comes from the appellate court, which upheld the order of Judge Holdom, making an injunction against the union permanent. In addition the union must pay the fine of \$1,000 imposed by Judge Holdom and its officers must serve a 30-day jail sentence.



Wesley Russell, Secretary Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

Washington.—The National Women's Trade Union league, which has over 100,000 workers enrolled in membership, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. Raymond Robins of Chicago, president; Jane Addams, Margaret Daly, Rose Schneiderman, May Kehow and Ella Henrotin, vice presidents; Miss Nestor, secretary, and Miss O'Sullivan, treasurer. The delegates also mapped out work for the coming year and formulated plans for a national convention.

Washington.—Justice Holmes of the supreme court announced the decision of the court in a number of cases involving the construction of the eight-hour law of 1892 by which the employment of laborers and mechanics on the public works is limited to eight hours a day. The court held the law to be constitutional but held it does not apply to laborers and mechanics on dredges, that men so employed cannot be held to be employed upon public works. Justices Moody, Harlan and Day dissented.

Washington.—The plan by which the metal trades of the United States may act as a unit, and, if need be, call vast sympathetic strikes extending over the entire country is suggested by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, who has issued a call for a conference of the officials of the metal workers' unions of Chicago. The object of the plan is to have all contracts begin and end at the same time the country over, so that in making new agreements unions in this branch of the industry can have the full power of their entire national strength to enforce their demands.

Washington.—President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has given his official sanction to a merger of the San Francisco Waterworks union with the gas workers. The organization will be known as the Gas and Water Workers' union.

Fall River.—With the recent advance in wages to mill operatives in this city, amounting practically to ten per cent, in the present state of the market for cotton goods, the landlords have started a movement to increase rents. In many cases rents were advanced one or two dollars a month on May 1.

ODD MUSEUM FREAKS

RARE ANTIQUITIES TO BE SEEN IN KANSAS CITY.

Bones of an Unnamed Beast That Was 400 Feet Long—An Interesting Old Clock.

In the Kansas City museum are the skull bones of an unknown beast that was 400 feet long and 60 or 80 feet high. The skull in the museum weighs 440 pounds, is seven and a half feet in diameter, and from the tip of the nasal bone to the top of the head the distance is 12 feet. The eye sockets are four feet across. The brain cavity will hold half a bushel. A portion of a rib of this animal found near the skull is 14 feet long. From this a section seven feet long had been broken. Perhaps the rib was even longer when it was intact.

"Naturalists have been unable to name this animal," an attendant at the museum said. "They say that, judging from proportions, it must have been 350 or 400 feet long and 60 or 80 feet high. Think of an animal more than a block long and as high as some four-story business buildings. The skull of this beast was found on Little Bear creek in the Cherokee strip in September, 1893. R. H. Phelps of Wichita, Kan., found a part of the rib protruding from a sandbar. An excavation was made and the remainder of the animal was exterminated."

In another section of the museum are several teeth from the head of a mammoth. These bits of bone are a foot tall and about two feet wide. One of them will weigh more than 50 pounds. They were found in Oklahoma.

And then there are "samples" of another animal, a smaller one. These



The Old Clock Made Entirely of Wood.

are bones of a mastodon, a beast which in prehistoric days grew into enormous size. Some of the bones of its body are nine inches in diameter. One of its teeth is as large as the crown of a man's hat. These bones were found in an excavation at Second street and Lydia avenue June 27, 1909.

But the bones of animals are only one of the fascinating displays at the museum. There are oriental collections, Egyptian relics, Indian pieces. There are birds, insects, fossils—curios in endless numbers. It would take a person a week to examine the Indian curios alone. The arrow-heads, tomahawks, pipes, beadwork moccasins, are there in hundreds. One little beaded belt, made by a Crow Indian woman, is said to be the finest piece of work ever seen in the west. The belt is about two inches wide, the body of buckskin. It is covered with thousands of colored beads, worked in so that they show a series of American Beauty roses.

There are arrow heads in the museum, collected all the way from New York to San Francisco. There is one large display of them, gathered in and around Kansas City. They were made many years ago by the Wyandotte, Shawnee and Creek tribes. Some old mortars and pestles, used by the Indians around this section of the west, for preparing food, are also on display in the museum. They seem so odd and crude.

"One old relic of which we are very proud," said the custodian of the museum, "is this old Seth Thomas clock, made in Plymouth. It is one of the old 'grandfather's' variety, a clock made entirely of wood. Its cogwheels are of wood, its regulator of wood. With the exception of the hands and a few wires used as pins there is no steel or iron in it. There are few of these clocks in existence."

One of the rarest collections in the museum is the property of Mrs. Clark Salmon, obtained from the orient. Carved ivory and mahogany images, trinkets in endless variety are in it. One rosary in the collection was blessed by Pope Leo XIII.

Queer Wedding Invitations. Invitations to weddings in Wales are very businesslike. When the parents of the bride-to-be bid her friends to the ceremony, they bid them not to come empty handed. The cards say: "Whatever donations you may be pleased to bestow will be thankfully repaid whenever called for on a similar occasion. The parents of the bride and bridegroom-elect desire that all gifts due to them will be returned to them on the above date and will be thankful for all favors granted."

AN EXAMPLE TO OTHERS.

The rude carving on the headstone shown here represents a young lady who died from the effects of tight lacing, and she appears to be in evident discomfort from the evils of the practice. Beneath this figure is a smaller one showing a man on horse-



back, riding. It is supposed, to fetch the doctor. This extremely quaint memorial is to be seen in the ancient churchyard of Springkell, near Ecclefechan.

DOG BRINGS UP KITTENS.

The Foster Mother Satisfied, Though Sometimes Surprised.

Down in Delaware City, Del., a young mother dog, when she turned to lick her four new born puppies, found they did not respond to her tender care. They had come into the world lifeless.

They were her firstborn and she was puzzled and grieved that they paid no attention to the soft caresses with which she strove to woo them to her. She finally ceased in despair, and looking about her spied a mother pussy, to whom a pair of healthy kittens had just arrived.

Jealous and indignant she flew to the happy mother and seized and shook her till the cat fled in terror and did not return. Then the dog, taking the kittens tenderly in her mouth, carried them to her box and adopted them as her own. There were only two babies in place of her four, but not being able to count she did not notice the lack.

The kittens accepted the situation, threw and waxed fat. But since they are older and have become playful their conduct sometimes astonishes their foster mother.

For instance, when they chase each other up a tree she looks after them with amazement and solicitude, apparently reflecting that she never beheld that way when she was a puppy, and as soon as they alight on the ground again she seizes them in her mouth and carries them reprovingly back to their box. There are probably other surprises in store for her when she finds that their language, instead of being a bark, is a spit or a mew, but in the meantime she is happy and self-satisfied.—Country Life in America.

RAINMAKING DEVICE.

A Ussukuma chief has invented this original apparatus for making rain. At the entrance to his village a flat stone has been hollowed out, and in



the cavity two stone balls are placed. Behind the stone two pots are buried in the ground. The magician collects sacred herbs, places them in the hollow of the stone, beats them with the stone balls, then transfers the beaten mass to the two pots. The Ussukuma chief claims this process never has failed to attract rain.

TWO STRANGE TREES.

The Mojava Yucca a Vegetable Freak—The Creeping Oak of Monterey.

California has one tree which is the personification of mystery. Found nowhere else in the world, it has a mysterious origin and thrives in a region of mystery.

The Mojava yucca is a vegetable freak which has developed into a species. It has the characteristics of several plants, to which no relationship can be traced.

It is an endogee, yet its bark shows concentric rings such as characterize the exogenous stems. It lives and thrives in great numbers in a region early devoid of vegetation, in a land of heat and thirst and barrenness.

Another tree in California which has a peculiar personality is the creeping oak of Monterey.

Nowhere in the vegetable kingdom can be found so true a representative of monopoly. The tree is of gnarly growth, its limbs, like those of the sycamore, bending and twisting in all directions.

Wherever a branch touches the earth it takes root and becomes, as it were, another trunk, though still a branch of the main stem, drawing nourishment both from the parent stem and from the new source. In this manner the tree is spread till it has taken possession of five acres of ground and it is still advancing.

Good Jokes

DON'T YOU MIND.

Trouble—don't you mind it, and don't you mind the care, Push 'em all behind you, and dream of heavenly fair. The sorrows, that, like shadows, come falling 'cross the way Will fade before the sunbeams and blossoming of May.

Don't you mind the thunder, and whies that threaten low, Don't you mind the wind sighs that keep a-wailing so; For every sigh we hear, dear, there'll come a lifting tone— For every bit of trouble there'll come the smiles of June!

Don't you mind the grieving—grief must play its part; Tears must blind the sight, dear, ere joy creeps in the heart. Don't you mind the thistles that wound the weary feet— We must know the bitter that we may know the sweet! —Milwaukee Sentinel.

Two Souls, Etc.

"I hope I shall never see you coming out of a saloon, Henry Peck!" "I hope you never will, Maria."—Houston Post.

TWO OF THEM.



Madre—Young Siekuppe has his good points, you must admit. Ada—Myes, his moustache sticks out all right.

Thought Omar Alive.

"Yes, indeed," said the pretty college girl, "our literary club held a meeting last night and I tell you we just went wild over Omar Khayyan." "Gracious!" exclaimed the rural aunt in horrified indignation. "It is just a sin and a shame the way gals these days are falling in love with forriners."—Chicago Daily News.

Somewhat Stingy.

"What a stingy fellow old Groucherly is."

"Stingy? That's hardly a name for his complaint. Why, if he owned a flower store he would worry himself to death because the people who passed might get whiffs of fragrance without paying him for them."—Chicago Herald.

The Obstacle Itself.

Eva—Yes, I am a great believer in onions as beautifiers. Why when a girl diets on onions she is pretty enough to kiss.

Jack—But who wants to kiss a girl who diets on onions?—Chicago Daily News.

TIME TO GO.



The Boys—We've had a ripping run, Miss Rose. Miss Rose—Well, then, I wish you'd say yourselves away.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Strange, Indeed.

Tall Bard—Here is an article that says overeating prevents poets from writing good poetry.

Short Bard—Great Homer! Who ever heard of a poet suffering from overeating?—Chicago News.

Room for Doubt.

Blinks—I read a most remarkable story the other day in an Arizona paper, the Tombstone Epitaph.

Blinks—Hub! Who ever heard of an epitaph telling the truth?—N. Y. Weekly.

Accuracy of Statement.

"What is that fellow's occupation? He says he works about the public offices?"

"So he does; works about everybody in them."—Baltimore American.

A TIME OF SUSPENSE.



Bromson—I never tell my boy that I won't take him to the circus if he isn't good.

Woodson—Why not? Bromson—I don't care to take any chances. I'm tired of worrying for fear he'll do something that'll keep the whole family home.

In Darkest Africa.

"Your highness," announced the royal adviser, "the white explorer begs the permission to penetrate your kingdom. He says he will cure much sickness by distributing cough medicine on his way.

"Very likely," replied King Gumbo, with a broad grin. "All the white men try to make us poor savages 'cough up.' Back to the elephant grove with him!"

And then the king ordered the sounding of the war drum.

Not to Be

"Good!" exclaimed hotel proprietor, as guest prepared to depart. "I regret to see you take with you so much of your visit; it shows you have been happy here. Is it not so?"

"Not exactly," was the morose answer; "I'm taking it to prevent any chance of my making a mistake and coming here again."

THE REASON.



Binner—I notice you always contribute to the foreign missionary society.

Skinner—Yes; I always try to make my money go as far as possible.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Hard Language to Understand.

Bacon—I see that Jeremiah Curtin, at present living in Bristol, Vt., is said to be the master of seventy languages.

Egbert—And yet he might go to London and ask a bus-man a question and have to give it up after the bus-man had repeated his answer a dozen times.—Yonkers Statesman.

Campaign of Education.

"In the summer," remarked the obese passenger with the big diamond stud, "people should eat nothing but cold food and drink the coldest water obtainable."

"Ah!" exclaimed the railway detective, "you are evidently a doctor?"

"Not me," replied the o. p. "I'm an ice dealer."—Chicago Daily News.

His Pious View.

First Passenger (on the "L")—We ought to agitate for better service.

Second Passenger—Oh, no. Why not leave the matter to those in whose hands Providence has placed the transit facilities of the country?—Puck.

Woman's Idea.

"Why is Mabel so disagreeable today?"

"She's pouting because her new shoes don't fit."

"No?"

"No. They don't hurt her a bit!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Getting a Rest.

Bacon—Do you enjoy walking? Egbert—Oh, immensely! You see, I can't get my wife to walk at all, and when I'm walking I'm where I can't hear her talking!—Yonkers Statesman.

How Did He Know.

"Lushley thinks that automobiles are a snare and a delusion." "Does he labor under one of those delusions?"—Life.