

services and neglected the wages and hours of the rank and file of the unions—these men, he believed, would have to take a back seat. They would, he thought, be told in unmistakable language that the time had gone by when trade-unionism could sit on the fence as it had previously done, and that trade-unions in the future must be less rate-reducing societies for the middle and upper classes, must be less of sick and burial societies, and less societies for providing for a man's widow when he was dead. (Cheers.) They must, by securing the worker better wages and a higher and more comfortable standard of life, enable him to live longer—to prevent his dying so young. (Hear, hear.) They must get him a reduction of hours and higher wages, which would, in all likelihood, prevent his going to his grave prematurely. (Cheers.) The old trade-unions should have done this, and they would have done it if they had acted up to their best traditions, and put forth their fighting power instead of allowing themselves to be doctored, chloroformed, and hounded by party politicians for dirty political party purposes. (Cheers.) Of course, sentiments like these were cheered to the echo.

WHAT THE NEW TRADES-UNIONISM PROPOSES TO DO.

Continuing his observations in the same speech, Mr. Burns said:—

At the coming congress there would be discussed the ordinary questions, such as the Employers' Liability Bill, and he hoped that that measure would be passed in the next Session of Parliament with the contracting-out clause completely eliminated. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that the sum which a man was entitled to receive would be raised from £200 to at least £500. (Hear, hear.) They did not want an Employers' Liability Act to give sums of money to the relatives of men who were killed or to men who were seriously injured. They required an Employers' Liability Act which would be so full of penalties, so full of restrictions and punishments, as to make it impossible for employers to have their machinery in such a condition that the men would be hurt, injured, or killed at all. (Cheers.) Besides the Employers' Liability Act they wanted an extension of the Factory Acts, an improvement in the Mines Regulation Act, and increased sanitary and factory inspection. And, above all, they required to know what part, what power and influence, the weapon known as the boycott would have to play in future labour struggles. Throughout Great Britain and the whole of the working-class world the weapon called the boycott was a most formidable weapon indeed. Another question he hoped would be discussed at the congress was the organisation of all the agricultural labourers of Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) Thousands of landlords were immensely rich, drove their four-in-hand, kept hunters, had town and country houses, lived lives of luxury and, in many cases, of riotous debauchery, at the expense of the workers, while the agricultural labourers on their estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and other countries were earning only a beggarly pittance of 10s., 11s., and 12s. for a week of 80 or 90 working hours. ("Shame.") It was the duty of the town artisans in their own interests to pin those labourers to the soil by making their labour attractive, by so organising the agricultural labourer that he would be kept on the land by the inducement of higher wages than he now received and shorter hours than he now worked, and generally better and more considerate treatment. (Cheers.) If they did this, not only would they be conferring a boon on agricultural labour, but town artisans would raise their own wages by cutting off the source whence the labour market in towns became overstocked—(hear, hear)—and caused wages to diminish in consequence. Equally as important and necessary as the organisation of agricultural labourers was the organisation of the women, girl, and child labour of the big towns.

Of course the capitalist is a great ogre who has subsisted upon poor town and country labourers until he has grown so obese that he can hardly move, and he must now be made to pay higher wages for less labour in every sphere of industry. His exchequer is exhaustless. The labourers have only to ask and have. Machinery must all be recast, and so constructed that it will be impossible for these sugar-candy, gilt-gingerbread workmen to harm themselves; whilst if in spite of every precaution they succeed in doing so, they must be able to claim at least £500. We suspect that if the morals prevailing amongst some of these

new leaders pervade the masses to whom they are addressing such language to any extent, they would be putting their fingers in the wheels frequently that the coffers of the Bank of England would not suffice to meet the claims that would be made.

MONOPOLIST WORKMEN.

It has often been affirmed that there is no tyrant of the working man so great as his fellow worker. Mr. Burns, speaking on Sunday to a meeting of working men, dealt at some length with the action of the Dock Labourers' Union in limiting the number of their members.

The newspapers, he said, had been denouncing the docker for closing the membership of his union, but those journals said nothing about the close corporations of the legal and medical professions. They had decided to have only sufficient men in the union to do the required work. They were not willing that the wages of 24,000 men should be reduced to a lower than the existing standard, and to suffer the docks of London to be made cesspools for the reception of all the loafers, criminals, and ne'er-do-wells who were desirous, not of doing an honest day's work, but simply earning sufficient to enable them to have an occasional booze. (Cheers.) Every available man had joined the union. They had had twelve months' notice to do so, and now that the number was adequate for the work to be done, the union was about to close its books, and it would be no injustice to future applicants if they saw written upon the gates of London docks "No hands wanted." But some would say, what were the poor labourers who were not needed to do? Society must hold itself responsible for that flossam and jetsam. Society had no right by working men long hours, by introducing labour-saving machinery, and by creating a loafer, criminal, and degraded class—society had no right to bring about such evils without finding the remedies. The men who could not get work at the docks must be thrown upon the poor law or relief works. If that would not solve the problem, then the upper and middle classes must adopt as soon as possible an eight hours' working day by Act of Parliament, which he believed would be the means of the absorption into the ranks of remunerative industry of the loafers and idle to whom he referred. (Cheers.)

BOYCOTTING.

As will be seen from an extract given above, boycotting is a perfectly proper and legitimate act when committed by a trades-unionist, but if the employer accepts the position and endeavours to provide himself with other workers and to defend them from attack, it is an outrage upon the rights and liberties of the new trades-unionists by the employers. We will leave Mr. Burns to say what shall be done unto them. Speaking at a meeting on Tower Hill, also on Sunday, convened by the Dock Labourers' Union, Mr. Burns said:—

They heard rumours of a Shipowners' Union in the port of London, with a capital of eighty millions, with the object of smashing up the Dockers' Union. If the capitalists of the Shippers' Union thought they were going to elog London with "blacklegs," by God they would have a warm time. These gentlemen said that if the tyranny of the unions was to be continued they would organise groups of police in the name of the law, who were known in America as the "Pinkerton gang." On behalf of the dockers, not only of London, but of the United Kingdom, he said that the first gang of "Pinkerton's" which came into force in this country would have their hair lifted in less than 24 hours. Fancy gangs of police walking about the East End of London armed with bludgeons and revolvers! If the capitalists thought they were going to have a "Pinkerton" gang in this country it would be bludgeon to bludgeon. At the forthcoming conference the dockers' officials would discuss a

new method of working ships. New schemes, embracing profit sharing, gave the masters an opportunity of undermining the union. He had, however, confidence in the officials that they would not put their necks in a noose.

Our space is quite exhausted, but not our matter. We could fill another page with such expressions and teachings as these. It must not be supposed because we have drawn solely from Mr. Burns' utterances, that the textile trades are free from similar pernicious teachings, as it was our intention to have shewn—an intention which we may shortly have an opportunity of carrying into effect.

Letters from our Readers.

The Editor does not necessarily endorse the opinions of his correspondents.

THE DANGEROUS ELEMENT IN STRIKES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE Textile Mercury.)

SIR,—It has been often said that it is a defect in our national character that we are slow to realise the importance of taking action in good time whether in war or peace. We are dilatory at the outset of new events, and have had frequently to pay for our unreadiness. Now a grave social danger threatens, which, though not very formidable at present, may easily become so if not promptly dealt with. That danger must have been apparent to many keen observers of the strikes last year, and still more so to those who are watching the present course of events. Strikers are gradually adopting the totally indefensible line of action, both legally and morally, of absolutely preventing fresh hands (called by them "blacklegs") from filling the places they have vacated. It needs little penetration to see that this tyranny, if once allowed to be generally established, must end in the ruin, first, of the employers, and, secondly, in that of the trade of the country. If a set of men, knowing that their employers can get no others in their places, combine in the most preposterous demands and refuse to work till they are granted, they bring to bear a coercion on the said employers which would be very soon intolerable. The results every one can easily imagine. Trade would be driven out of the country and pass into the hands of the foreigner even more than it has already.

It is absolutely essential that a firm stand should be made before it is too late against this odious tyranny. Men must be taught that, though they have every right to strike themselves, they have not the least atom of right to prevent other men from accepting the labour they have thrown up. The contract of labour must be kept absolutely free; it is the right of every worker that it should be so. The law and the rights of strikes should be widely proclaimed by Government, for many of the strikers are entirely in the hands of the professional agitators, and really are not aware of the gross injustice and illegality that attend so many of their proceedings.—Yours faithfully,

MAGISTRATE.

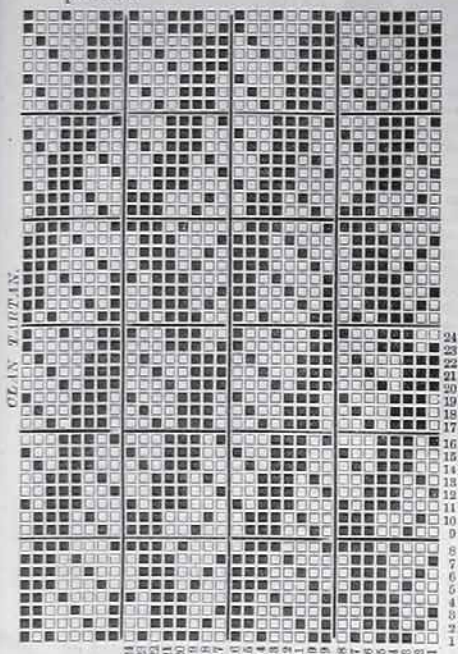
Designing.

NEW DESIGNS.

A CLAN TARTAN.

There is every prospect that the clan tartans will become fashionable for winter wear; in fact they are at present inquired about. We therefore propose to give from time to time a few designs in this class of goods that are likely to become prominent. The one given herewith is the McDonnell of McDonnell (Glengarry): On 6 shafts, straight over draft, 6 to the round, three up and three down, for 6 treads warp and weft pattern; 8 red, 20 bluish green, 4 red, 20 black, 20 green, 8 red, 4 green, 4 red, 8 green, 4 white, 8 green, 4 red, 4 green, 8 red, 20 green, 20 black, 4 red, 20 blue, 8 red, 24 light or sky blue; total, 220 ends complete pattern. Reed 80 ends per inch, and 80 picks of 30's cotton for warp and weft. A heavier but coarser cloth may be obtained from 20's weft and warp in a 60 reed, two in a dent, or 60 ends on one inch, and 60 picks; of course different counts of reeds warp and weft, can be used. We have only given the

above particulars as a basis for cotton, but no doubt wool, worsted, silk, and linen will also be used in the production of these beautiful patterns.



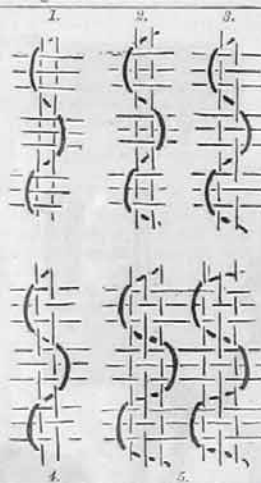
GAUZE FABRICS (Continued).

Before continuing our remarks on *Figure C*, given in our last issue, we would just point out to our readers who have failed to find coincidence of pegging plan, draft, etc., that inadvertently *Figure A* has been printed wrong side up, and *Figure B* has been placed in such a position that weft takes the place of warp, and vice versa. We trust that with these corrections the true relationship of fully-sketched pattern, douping plan, plan, and pegging plan will be fully realized.

Proceeding to the consideration of *Figure C* (which we reproduce for convenience) the structure of the central gauze effect first claims consideration. Notice first that there are two stationary threads, round which the doup thread passes. Then notice that though the picks leave the plain gauze in series of fives, this order is completely broken up in the principal gauze effect in which repetition occurs at the twentieth pick; thus it is very evident that to a very considerable extent the picks and threads in a gauze pattern may be made to open out, leaving almost a clear space, or to close up, forming a compact cloth, giving, as demonstrated in *Figure C*, patterns which in effect almost equal embroidery. The sketch is not exactly true, some little divergence of the weft picks occurring, as shewn at the top of the sketch, the reasons for which shall now claim attention.

The essential condition for the production of a gauze effect is that the crossing thread should pass over a pick first at one side of the stationary threads and then at the other. No crossing can be formed unless this condition be observed, for if the crossing thread be only lifted at one side of the stationary threads it is bound to continue its course through the cloth as an attachment to that particular side, unless lifted over a pick on the opposite side. Having, then, decided that for the production of gauze, a lift on first one side and then on the other side is essential, we may now give attention to the grouping of the picks, when it is at once evident that this depends wholly on the action of the doup thread. We have prepared five sketches, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, to illustrate this. In 1 we have two stationary threads with the doup changing position every three picks. Now, the effect of this arrangement would be to press all three threads together; thus most of the doup thread would be seen on the opposite side of the fabric

to that sketched. In *Figure 2* more stability is given to the three picks by causing them to interweave with the stationary threads. Also observe that here we have paid particular attention to the conditions for producing a perfect gauze, viz., the outside picks of each three pass over the stationary threads. But then we see that if this condition be observed the centre pick never rises, and thus never interweaves at all. In order to remedy this defect, make one of the stationary threads interweave exactly the opposite to the other. *Figure 3* is constructed on this principle. On examination, however, it is found that though in one case, viz., the left hand side, the crossing is as neat as possible, in the other case this state of perfection is not maintained, since, instead of the uppermost pick of the last three coming over the stationary thread prior to passing under the doup thread, it passes under the stationary threads, thus creating a defect. Such a defect is, however, absent in *Figure 4*, where the two stationary threads are worked perfectly plain, irrespective of the divisions of three picks which it will be observed have been taken as repeats in *Figures 2* and *3*, where the stationary threads repeat their manner of working every three picks, thus not interweaving perfectly plain. In *Figure 5* the construction of gauze with the doup thread crossing three stationary threads is demonstrated. Here the two outside stationary threads work plain and oppose the centre thread, thus forming a firm structure.



Returning now to the pattern under consideration (*Figure C*), it will be seen on examination that the crossing thread passes over three picks on the left-hand side of the stationary threads, thus isolating these three picks from their companions. Then the crossing takes place, and the count thread is worked for 17 picks on the right-hand side of the stationary threads, thus tending to bring these 17 picks together, leaving a space between them and the other three, which is taken advantage of for the formation of the ogee figure. The construction of the pattern will be now readily grasped, so that we may now briefly call attention to the heading plan. It is evident at first glance that more than one doup will be required, since the two centre doup threads are working the same figure as the doup threads on either side on quite a different lot of picks. Thus, two dous and two shafts to work in combination with the dous will be requisite for the formation of the centre gauze portion of *Figure C*. Then again, there are four other crossing threads of finer yarn, which edge this stripe and mark it off from plain. To work these another doup and shaft will be required, which we have not indicated in the heading plan, since what we especially wished to demonstrate was the formation of the principal gauze stripe, and the introduction of this third doup and shaft would possibly lead to confusion.

In comparing the pegging plan and heading plan note that the directions of the hand and arrow indicate the direction in which the pegging plan acts upon the heads.

If reference be made to the issue of this journal for August 2nd, *Figure 24* will be found to illustrate the remarks made above.

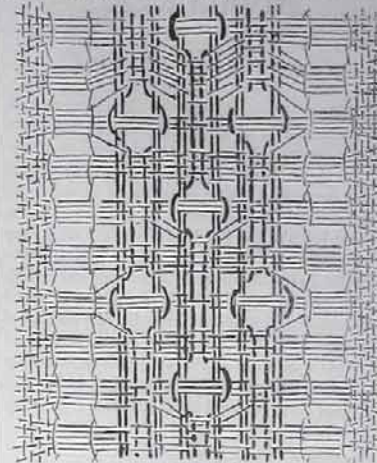


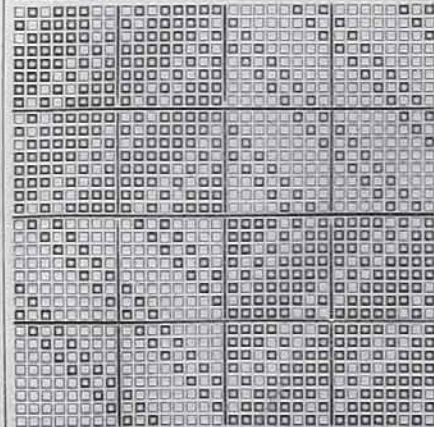
FIGURE C.

DEVELOPMENT OF FIGURE C.

As this pattern evidently owes its beauty to the arrangement of yarns, etc., special attention should be given to our remarks on the subject. Since this pattern is to represent embroidery, as nearly as possible, all the stationary threads in the principal gauze stripe must be much thicker than the picks and those threads that form plain. Then, since the crossing thread here plays a prominent part, it is advisable to have it much thicker than the stationary threads, so that these latter threads will seem to form a ground on which the thick crossing threads partake of a definite figure. We need scarcely say that the introduction of coloured threads, particularly of light tint, or of silk or worsted threads, will yield exceedingly beautiful effects.

WOOLLEN MANTLE CLOTH.

Mantle and dress cloths constructed on the principle indicated in *Design 176*, yield some exceedingly good effects. To begin with, this check may be increased almost indefinitely in size without any additional shafts. Then fancy threads, either in colour or construction, should be inserted to demark the cuts, which it should be observed in this pattern are perfect. Probably the best effect will be obtained by using two neutral mixture yarns, one for warp and the other for weft, and then introducing single threads of stronger colours similar either to warp or weft, or both. Respecting the setting, the intersections are equivalent to the 2 and 2 twill, but a more open set than that usually used for this latter twill, will yield more pleasing results. The more complicated types of this class of design shall claim our attention in future numbers.



DESIGN 176.