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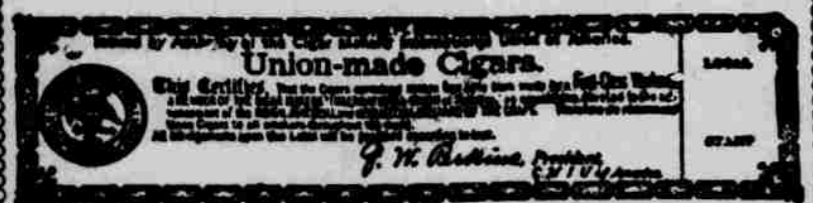
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NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Indianapolis, Ind.—Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, is sending to the delegates of the United Brotherhood to the American Federation of Labor and the building trades department of the A. F. of L. the calls for the next conventions of the two bodies. Mr. Duffy is a delegate to both. The convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Toronto, Canada, beginning November 8, and will continue until the business before the convention is finished. The convention of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor will be held in Tampa, Fla., beginning October 11. Representation in the convention of the A. F. of L. will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than 4,000 members, 1 delegate; 4,000 or more, 2 delegates; 8,000 or more, 3 delegates; 16,000 or more, 4 delegates; 32,000 or more, 5 delegates; 64,000 or more, 6 delegates; 128,000 or more, 7 delegates, and so on, and from central bodies and state federations, and from local trades unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate. The basis of representation in the convention of the building trades department is along the same lines as for the American Federation of Labor.

Detroit, Mich.—Union seamen throughout the great lakes region are rejoicing over the announcement from headquarters of the International Seamen's Union of America that the organized seamen of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will give financial support to the sailors, firemen and cooks on strike against the Lake Carriers' association. "An unceasing fight until an honorable peace is secured" is the slogan that has been sounded among the striking marine workers for months and the aid promised by the employees on ocean vessels has given renewed hope to the men who are fighting the employers' association. All unions of sailors, firemen and cooks on the eastern and western coasts, it is declared, have decided to back the lake unions to a "winning finish." The strike has been in force since May 1, last, the total number involved being 10,000 men.

Indianapolis, Ind.—A complete registry system of the membership of the International Typographical union is to be established at international headquarters in this city. The new system, which will be of the card index type, will show the name of each member, the union of which he is a member, whether he has been expelled or suspended, and is so if he has been reinstated, and various other details. To each member will be assigned an individual number. As an example of the manner in which these individual numbers will be utilized—in case a traveling card is issued to a member it will bear the number of that member shown in the records at international headquarters, instead of bearing the consecutive number of the card at present.

Boston.—The strike of Boston plasterers' union, which began July 29, has been settled. The men struck for a wage increase of five cents an hour, which would make the new union rate 65 cents an hour. All the employers but the members of the master plasterers' association agreed and their men remained at work. In fact there were few, if any, men out of work at any time during the strike. Under the terms of the agreement a wage rate of 62½ cents an hour goes into effect at once and the 65 cents an hour rate will be paid on and after March 1 next. An agreement was also signed.

Washington.—Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, received word that by an almost unanimous vote the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, comprising employees of many of the big railroads, at its convention held at Atlanta, Ga., decided to affiliate hereafter with the American Federation of Labor. At present there is in the federation the Car Workers' International union and it is said to be probable that steps will be taken to amalgamate the two associations.

Boston.—Large gains in membership and finances of the Lathers' union were shown by the reports of the officers at the second session of its international convention in this city. President William J. McSorley of Cleveland recommended in his report that biennial instead of annual meetings be held.

Boston.—Boston bricklayers' and masons' unions learned last week from International President William J. Bowen, General Secretary William Dobson and First Vice-President Thomas R. Preece, that the big St. Paul union has joined the international.

Washington.—John P. Frey, editor of the Molders Journal, and B. A. Langer of the United Garment Workers of America are the fraternal delegates to the British Trade congress.

Boston.—Boston cabinetmakers' and millmen's union sent \$50 to help the strikers in Sweden.

Indianapolis, Ind.—It is probable that a convention of union cigar makers of Indiana will be held this fall as the result of a circular letter that has been sent out by Cigar Makers' Union No. 215 of Logansport, Ind. The Logansport local suggests that local unions of the cigar makers in the state send delegates to the South Bend convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor instruct their delegates to arrange for a meeting of cigar makers' delegates. It is thought the cigar makers' delegates to the State Federation will make arrangements for a state meeting. The unsatisfactory condition of the cigar industry in the state is assigned as the reason for a meeting, in order that the thing may be discussed and some plan to remedy present conditions formulated. It is suggested in the circular that it might be well to organize something after the lines of the "blue label" leagues in some other states, for the purpose of booming the cigar makers' union label. It is apparently the opinion of some union people of this city, who are not members of the cigar makers' organization, that the closing of saloons, by reason of local option, is having a bad effect on the union cigar makers. It explained that the saloon is more likely than the drug store to carry union label cigars, and that the closing of saloons in many towns means a decreased consumption of union "smokes."

Chicago.—The last shadow of the trouble between the street railway companies of Chicago and their employees, which threatened to lead to a strike of great proportions, has passed away. Formal peace under a 3½-year contract was agreed upon at a meeting between the officials of the companies and of the unions. The proposition made by President John M. Roach of the North and West side lines, which foreshadowed peace, was made to the South side unions by President T. E. Mitten. It was accepted by President M. E. Buckley, representing the union men. The new men are given 23 cents an hour for the first six months, 24 cents for the next six months, 25 cents for the second year, 26 cents for the third year and 27 cents until the contract expires, February 1, 1913.

Washington.—There was a queer strike in St. Petersburg, Russia, recently. The trolley lines of that city had never, since they began operation, changed their labor schedule. Motor-men and conductors worked 19 hours a day, with every second day off. It recently dawned on the authorities that many accidents might possibly be due to the 19-hour system and a new schedule was adopted, making eight hours a day's work and canceling the "off" day. As compensation for the loss of a day's rest the pay was so arranged that the men would receive five rubles more a week than under the old arrangement. In short, the reform meant fewer hours and more pay, but the conductors and motormen, yearning for the day off, wanted no change and the strike followed.

Washington.—Labor unions have for a long time recognized the necessity for uniform labor laws among the states. On this point Charles P. Neill, United States commissioner of labor, argues that there should especially be uniformity in the laws regarding employers' liability, the guarding of dangerous machinery, industrial hygiene, compulsory reports on a uniform basis of all industrial accidents and the compulsory registration of deaths, showing facts as to occupation, etc. He also favors uniformity of legislation regulating the employment of women and children, the hours of labor of all employees in injurious occupations, factory and mine inspection and all convict-made products.

Hartford City, Ind.—The strike of the cutters and fatteners of the American Window Glass Company took on a most serious aspect when 48 strike-breakers arrived here from Chicago to take the places of the strikers. They were met at the train by the strikers and induced to refuse to take the places. The men stated that they had been informed by an agency in Chicago that they could make from \$20 to \$30 a week and that there was no trouble on here. When they learned that a strike was on and that they had been promised bigger wages than the strikers were demanding they refused to go to work.

Washington.—There is a union of hatmakers in Le Mans, France, in which the office of president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer are held by one man.

Newburgh, N. Y.—At a conference held here a union was effected of the organization known as the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and United Brotherhood of North America. The name of the amalgamated bodies will be the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders of the United States.

Lynn, Mass.—A convention of the Massachusetts Federation of State, City and Town Employees held here recently, adopted a resolution in favor of a \$2.50 wage and pay for all holidays.

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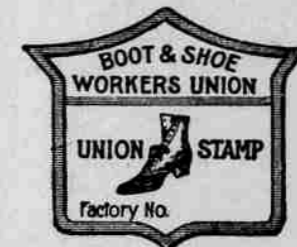


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