

**COMING CONVENTIONS.**

Dates of Meeting of International Union Conventions for 1907.

- May 1—New York City; Cloth Hat and Cap Makers.
- May 7—Toledo, Ohio; Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
- May 13—Minneapolis, Minn.; Railroad Telegraphers.
- May 13—New York City; Hatters.
- May 20—Cleveland, Ohio; Musicians.
- May 20—Detroit, Mich.; Switchmen's Union.
- May 29—Washington, D. C.; Steel Plate Transferers.
- June 3—Newark, N. J.; Twp Printers.
- June 3—Baltimore; Ladies' Garment Workers.
- June 3—Boston; Marble Workers.
- June 2—Toledo, Ohio; Steam, Hot Water and Power Pipe Fitters.
- June 17—New York City; Printing Pressmen and Assistants.
- June 28—Chicago; Pavers and Rammenmen.
- July 1—Detroit, Mich.; Brushmakers.
- July 8—Toronto, Cana.; Glass Bottle Blowers.
- July 8—Detroit, Mich.; Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers.
- July 8—East Liverpool, Ohio; Operative Potters.
- July 9—Detroit, Mich.; Amalgamated Window Glass Workers.
- July 9—Norfolk, Va.; Theatrical State Employees.
- July 15—Chicago; Steel and Copper Plate Printers.
- July 16—St. Joseph, Mo.; Retail Clerks' Association.
- July 20—Brooklyn, N. Y.; Wire Weavers' Association.
- August 5—Boston; Brotherhood of Teamsters.
- August 6—Rockford, Ill.; Glove Workers.
- August 12—Philadelphia; Stereotypers and Electrotypers.
- August 12—Hot Spring, Ark.; Typographical Union.
- August 13—St. Louis; Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers.
- August 21—Cincinnati, Ohio; Metal Polishers.
- September 2—St. Louis; Machinists.
- September 2—Indianapolis; Postoffice Clerks.
- September 3—Chicago; Sawsmiths.
- September 3—Eureka, Cal.; Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers.
- September 9—Indianapolis; Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Workers.
- September 12—Boston; Cotton Mule Spinners.
- September 16—New Orleans; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
- September 16—New York City; Wood Carvers.
- September 27—Waldon, N. Y.; Pocket Knife Grinders and Finishers.
- October 6—Milwaukee; Blacksmiths and Helpers.
- October 7—Chicago; Photo-Engravers' Union.
- October 7—Bay City, Mich.; Shipwrights, Joiners and Caulkers.
- October 15—Rochester, N. Y.; International Car Workers' Association.
- October 15—Providence, R. I.; United Textile Workers.
- November 11—Norfolk, Va.; American Federation of Labor.
- December 2—Chicago; Bill Posters and Billers.
- December 2—Chicago; Seamen's Union.

**LABOR'S NATIONAL PLATFORM.**

1. The abolition of all forms of involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free schools, free text books and compulsory education.
3. Unrelenting protest against the issuance and abuse of injunction process in labor disputes.
4. A work day of not more than eight hours in the twenty-four hour day.
5. A strict recognition of not over eight hours a day on all federal, state or municipal work and at not less than the prevailing per diem wage rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.
6. Release from employment one day in seven.
7. The abolition of the contract system on public work.
8. The municipal ownership of public utilities.
9. The abolition of the sweat shop system.
10. Sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home.
11. Liability of employers for injury to body or loss of life.
12. The nationalization of telegraph and telephone.
13. The passage of anti-child labor laws in states where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.
14. Woman suffrage co-equal with man suffrage, the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate and right of recall.
15. Suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities.
16. Continued agitation for the public bath system in all cities.
17. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns, that there shall be bathroom and bathroom attach-

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**CHILD LABOR BILL PASSES.**

Not a Good Feature Lost, Although Minor Amendments Made.

House roll No. 9, the Clarke child labor bill, was passed by the senate on Tuesday, March 26, the vote standing 34 to 9. The bill now goes to Governor Sheldon for his signature.

As passed the bill lost not a single one of its good features, although in deference to the farmers a few minor amendments were made. The farmers were dreadfully afraid that the bill as originally drawn would not let them work the children like galley slaves if they so desired. Knowing the impossibility of regulating farm labor, the advocates of the bill acquiesced in these minor amendments in order to reach the greater of two evils—child labor in the cities.

The bill prohibits children under 14 years of age working in the best fields. Children between fourteen and sixteen are limited to eight hours labor a day, forty-eight hours a week. It will rank as one of the best child labor laws enacted by the states, and will be a wonderful advantage in the work of enforcing the educational laws and the juvenile law. The vote on the bill was as follows, every senator present and voting:

Ayes—Aldrich, Ashton, Buck, Byrnes, Dodson, Gibson, Holbrook, King, McKesson, O'Connell, Patrick, Phillips, Randall, Root, Sackett, Saunders, Sibley, Thomas, Thompson, Wilcox, Wiltze, Wiley, Wilson—24.

Nays—Clarke, Epperson, Glover, Good, Goodrich, Hanna, Latta, Luce, Thorne—9.

It will be noted that on the final vote the Lancaster senators, Burns and McKesson, voted for the passage of the bill. When the bill as up before these gentlemen opposed it. They are to be congratulated upon their change of heart and entitled to credit for assisting in the final passage of the bill.

The chief credit for this victory for humanity is due to the Woman's clubs of Nebraska. The women worked hard—harder than any union men. Judge Kennedy of Omaha, Judge Sut-

ton of Omaha, Representative Clarke, Truant Officer Morris of Omaha, Superintendent Stevens of Lincoln, Truant Officer Hoagland of Lincoln, J. E. Baum, one of Omaha's largest merchants, and others, fought valiantly for the bill. Union men also lent their aid. But the chief credit belongs to the splendid women who took the management of the business into their own hands and worked night and day to take Nebraska out of the class in which Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama are found, and put it in the class of states that have determined to put a stop to the sacrifice of the innocents upon the altar of Mammon.

At last Nebraska has a child labor law that means something. Now for its enforcement.

**A GROWING UNION.**

During the year we have chartered sixty-one new unions, making a total of 937 unions on our rolls to December 1, 1906, or a total gain of thirty-one unions. It is, indeed, our ambition to make our roster total at least one thousand unions by December 1, 1907. Let the entire membership do its utmost to help along this good work, so that our hopes may be realized.—Bricklayers and Masons.

**OTIS RELIEVED.**

The California legislature passed the following laws: Regulating child labor, eight-hour day for women, employers' liability, voting hours increased, eight-hour day for railway men, ten hours for drug clerks, sixteen-hour limit on railroads. Immediately following this batch of laws the Los Angeles Times frantically belched its: "Thank God the legislature has adjourned."—Western Laborer.

**WANT A PIANO?**

The Wageworker has for sale a piano that it secured on an advertising contract. This is a standard piano, one of the best made, and will be sold for just half the regular retail price. We want to sell it right away. If you are interested, ask the editor.

**A Rich Union.**

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain. Statements just published show that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000. Most of this is locked up in secure investments, which bring in steady returns. On January 1, 1907,

the membership of the union was 105,188. The union pays sick, death and superannuation benefits. The organization has just presented a demand for an increase in wages of two shillings a week, and announces that it may ask for an additional increase at the end of another six months.—Labor News.

**A LABOR REPRESENTATIVE.**

One of the men organized labor most heartily regrets to have retired from the halls of congress is Representative Hunt, of Missouri. He was a real laboring man and carried a card in the stonecutters' union. It is said that he will go back to the trade—yet he may come to congress again.—Washington Trades Unionist.

**UNIONISTS HEAP DAMN FOOLS.**

Eastern man: "Are those Indians union men?" Chief Mudhorse: "No understand. What you mean by union men?" Eastern Man: "Well, union men work only eight hours a day." Chief Mudhorse: "Union men heap much damn fool—Indian work eight hours a week."—Puck.

## Henry Pfeiff

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