GENERAL MENTION.

Bits of Labor News Gathered Chiefly With the Scissors.

The union label—that's all.

Look for the union label.

If it is not labeled, refuse it.

Steamfitters in Hamilton, Ohio, have organized.

Union made shoes are sold by Rogers & Perkins.

Clothing Cutters' Union of Detroit secured an injunction against a dealer wrongfully using the label.

The industries of the United States suffered less from strikes during 1905 than in any year since 1892.

The Boston Cigarmakers' Union paid out $6,687 for advertising the blue label from January 1 to June 20.

A plan is on foot to flood Los Angeles with negro labor for the purpose of reducing wages of the workingmen there.

The New York Labor Bulletin, just issued by the Department of Labor, gives the number of organized men and women in the Empire state as 398,494.

The Structural Iron Workers of Toronto, Canada, have been granted an increase in wages of 2½ cents per hour and a threatened serious strike averted.

The National Association of Carpet Workers of America has been organized. The union will have jurisdiction of about 20,000 persons employed in carpet mills.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers commenced the present year with 105,000 members, and a credit balance in its funds for a quarter of a million pounds.

State Federation of Labor of Minnesota and the Farmers' Union have entered into a compact to extend mutual aid. The farmers are boycotting certain unfair concerns.

Painters and Deocrators in Rochester, N. Y., have organized four of the largest non-union firms in the last six months and secured an increase in wages from $2.75 to $3.00 without any trouble or strike.

For the first time in the history of the labor movement in New Orleans, La., the Central Trades and Labor Council will recognize the "colored brother" to the extent of meeting him on terms of equality.

The members of the Marble Cutters' and Setters' Union No. 50 and Marble Cutters' Helpers and Bed Rubbers' Union No. 56, in Boston, nearly 300 in number, have gained their contention with their employers for a "closed shop."

The temperance question was discussed at the Social Democratic convention in Essen, Germany. Only one vote was cast against a resolution whose main feature was an expression of opposition to the use of alcohol in any form during working hours.

Denmark is the country with the relatively highest proportion of trade unionists, no less than 49 per cent of the people actually engaged in industry being organized. In England the corresponding figure is 26 per cent, in Germany 24 per cent, and in Belgium 9.5 per cent.

The strike of the cabinet makers and hardwood finishers in St. Louis has been adjusted. Men have returned to work in afl shops except three, the St. Louis Bank Fixture company, the Century Woodworking company and the Lehnbeuter & Deichman Manufacturing company.

The railway telegraphers' eight-hour law passed by the Missouri legislature was declared unconstitutional by Judge Bradley of the circuit court, at Harrisonville, Mo. The railway attorney argued that the law favored one class of workingmen more than other classes.

An agitation is on foot among the flint glass workers of Pittsburg to recognize the union card of the foreign workmen coming to this country. It is proposed to allow these men to go to work on presentation of a card under the jurisdiction of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

After a several days' conference the new scale of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union has been signed by the manufacturers. The principal feature of the conference was the advance of 5 per cent given the gatherers in the pressed ware department. The only exception to this was concerning the shade gatherers and gatherers of articles worked on the sliding scale.

Some of the British trade unions are are taking very great interest in the higher education of the workman. For the past three years 100,000 members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, have made levies of a penny each to help out the work of Ruskin College at Oxford. This levy produced over $1,500 a year, and by means of it six "mals" are maintained for a year's course of study at the college.

Labor Commissioner Stafford of California, in a recent published report, shows that nearly 10 per cent of the restaurants in San Francisco are Japanese and Chinese. Employes of the oriental restaurants generally work twelve hours a day, while 70 per cent of the white employes of the Caucassian restaurants work but ten hours a day. Nine per cent of the Japanese work fourteen to fifteen hours a day.

The joint board of the parliamentary committee of the Trade Union Congress, the general Federation of Trade Unions and the labor party of Great Britian have issued a report on unemployment, in which it is recommended that trade unions be urged to abolish overtime, and that where this is not wholly possible, it be restricted to the narrowest limits, and that when worked, it be penalized to the fullest extent.

DRESS PATTERNS.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, states that the following patterns are fair:

McCall's.
Independent Peerless.
Pictorial Review.
Union Dime.
Paris Modes.
Economy.
Home Pattern Company.

All the Butterick patterns and publications are way up on the list of scabs, and should not be allowed in any workingman's home, especially if he is a union man.

COMING CONVENTIONS.

Dates of Meeting of International Union Conventions for 1907.

November 11—Norfolk, Va.; American Federation of Labor.

December 2—Chicago; Bill Posters and Billers.

December 2—Chicago; Seamen's Union.

The Platform of Unionism.

The Eight Hour Printer, under the caption "What They Teach," says:

"Unions teach men to live upright, clean lives, to protect the home and family, to respect and revere the commandment, Honor thy father and thy mother,' to champion the cause of the weak, to urge the abolition of child labor and seek fair remuneration for a fair day's labor. Can the opponents of unionism find any flaw in that platform?"

BRYAN ON CHILD LABOR.

Hews Right to the Line, Does the Noted Nebraskan?

Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke at the fair grounds in Richmon, Va., one day recently the the usual crowd of thousands. Before starting for the fair grounds, in talking upon the subject of child labor with some newspaper men, the noted Nebraskan said:

"On the question of child labor and my approval of the Beveridge bill I have this to say: I notice that the people who are interested in coining money out of children's work are very eager to plead State's Rights as against any Federal control. Nobody believes more in the reserved rights of the states than I; nobody is more for local self-government. But I don't believe that a state which is willing to degrade and destroy the next generation of its people shall be allowed to and thereby destroy their industrial system. The trusts maintain two sets of attorneys—one set at the state capital to protest that all state legislation is an encroachment on the Federal power; the other is stationed at the national capital to protest that all Federal regulation of trusts is a violation of the rights of the states."