

FALL AND WINTER

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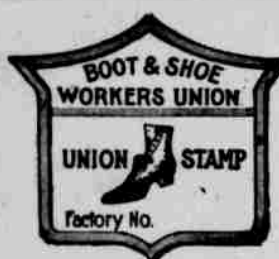
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NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Cincinnati.—One of the most important decisions in the history of labor litigation was given in the United States district court of southern Ohio when a temporary injunction restraining the International Pressmen's union from calling, inciting or supporting a strike for an eight-hour day—in violation of contract—was made permanent. The injunction was granted by Judge A. C. Thompson of Cincinnati upon the petition of the officers of the United Typothetae of America and some Chicago and New York printing houses which already were affected by the walkout of Oct. 1. The court held that the instigation or the assistance of a strike would be a direct violation of a contract providing for a nine-hour day.

St. Louis, Mo.—The United States circuit court of appeals at St. Paul, Minn., confirmed the decision of the United States district court of the eastern district of Missouri, holding that it was proper to enjoin labor organizations from boycotting a manufacturing company by forcing contractors to discontinue the use of its products or to do without laborers. The suit was originally brought by the Fox Bros. Manufacturing company of this city, whose goods were boycotted because they ran an open shop, all union carpenters refusing to work on buildings in which they were used.

Sharon, Pa.—It is officially announced that the Sharon tin plate mill of the American Sheet Tin Plate company will close down within the next few days for an indefinite period, throwing about 2,000 men out of employment. The reason assigned is want of orders. The company has all the tin in stock sold, and this will be shipped in accordance with the instructions of the buyers. At the present time the Sharon plant is the only large union mill of the company that is being operated. The Shenango and Greer plants, containing 50 mills, are both idle at New Castle.

Spokane, Wash.—Wheat growers in the Palouse belt, south of Spokane, where several counties will each yield more than 9,000,000 bushels of grain this season, have organized a farmers' union for the purpose of handling their product and establishing independent warehouses to combat the Oregon Railroad and Navigation company, operated in Washington and Oregon as part of the Harriman system.

Boston.—The clerks at the navy yards will also probably receive a wage increase from congress. Last week the heads of departments were asked to fill out blanks giving the name, work and rate of pay of each clerk, and also a suggestion for an increased rate. The information is desired by the Dick commission, which congress authorized to consider the subject.

Salzburg, Austria.—The international congress of miners in session here adopted a resolution opposing any restriction of the output of coal. The Americans voted affirmatively. A resolution in favor of a legal prohibition of employment of children under 14 in mining, or under 16 in underground work, was also adopted.

Washington.—A dispatch from Honolulu says that the Spanish immigrants brought to that city some months ago are giving satisfaction in all parts of the island where they have gone. For the most part, too, they have remained on the plantations where they went to work first.

Chicago.—At the Chicago Shipbuilding company's yard at South Chicago 200 more workmen were laid off. This leaves only 300 men out of a total of 1,800 employed before the recent strike, and it is said some of these will be let go soon. It is rumored that the South Chicago yard is to be abandoned by the American Shipbuilding company, but the local officials refused either to deny or confirm the report.

Boston.—The annual discussion regarding changes of wages for the deep water and transatlantic longshoremen has been begun. Suggestions from the affiliated unions and K. of L. assemblies have already been made to the longshoremen's trade council. All will be discussed at the next meetings of the different organizations, and recommendations to the council will be considered at a later meeting.

Duluth, Minn.—Dock men employed by the Duluth, Messabe & Northern railway were notified that on Nov. 1 their wages would be advanced 25 cents a day in accordance with a promise made before the strike last summer. Under the new scale day men will receive \$2.50 a day and night men \$2.75.

Glasgow, Scotland.—The executives of the Associated Iron Molders of Scotland are at present negotiating with the Scottish Employers' Federation of Iron and Steel Founders for an advance of one farthing an hour, and, although the first formal demand has been declined, it is expected that a satisfactory settlement will be reached.

Chicago.—An effort is being made in the east and middle west to form an international industrial peace congress to devise ways by which strikes may be averted whenever dispute may arise between employe and employer.

New Haven, Conn.—All organized labor in this city will give financial assistance to Frank McGee of Worcester, Mass., the national organizer of the Foundrymen's union, in his appeal from a fine of \$500 by the city court and six months in jail on each of four counts for intimidation of nonunion workmen. The trade council has signified its willingness to contribute from \$1,000 to \$1,500 toward McGee's defense. The arrest of McGee grew out of a strike at a local factory.

Chicago.—Apprehension spread through the town of Pullman when the discovery was made public that the Pullman company, whose great shops constitute the chief industry, has been steadily laying off men until the number of employes has been reduced by 5,000. In the last three months the working force of the car factories and foundries have been cut down from 12,000 to 7,000, and thousands of idle men walk the streets looking for work.

San Francisco.—C. M. Schwab addressed a large gathering of the most influential men of San Francisco in the boardroom of the merchants' exchange. The most important of the direct statements made by Mr. Schwab was that after looking the ground over carefully he has decided not only to continue the Union iron works, but to modernize that shipbuilding and structural plant at a cost of \$1,000,000 or more, and enlarge its capacity of output.

Sydney, Australia.—A labor candidate for a vacant seat in the Australian parliament has hit upon a novel idea—"young age pensions," on the ground that they are "wise and merciful, and would be commercially profitable to the commonwealth." He adds that they would conduce to good citizenship and "enable the struggling parents of large families to bring up their children decently and with credit to themselves and the community."

London, Eng.—The joint board of the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress, the General Federation of Trades Unions and the Labor party of Great Britain has issued a report on unemployment, in which it is recommended that trades 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.

Rome, Italy.—Owing to the fact that public opinion is opposed to the proposal to declare a strike of railroad men throughout Italy, and in view of the adoption by the government of extensive precautionary measures, it is now not believed that the leaders will call upon the men to engage in the general strike which had been threatened as a result of the recent trouble among the railway employes at Milan and Turin.

Washington.—The Panama canal officers have been asked to make a report to the war department on charges made in Spain that recruiting agents for the Isthmian canal work have deceived Spanish laborers to induce them to emigrate to the isthmus. One hundred and fifty Spaniards go to the isthmus now every week under the inducements offered them by Le Roy Marks, labor agent of the canal.

San Francisco.—Brewery Workers' union is discussing a proposition to procure a site for the erection of a brewers' hall.

London, Eng.—Within the space of three years the British National Society of Operative Printers' Assistants has been able to establish 14 branches, a solid footing being obtained in each of the three kingdoms, and the provincial propaganda is actively maintained. The English provincial branches are being augmented by foundations in Bath, Bristol, Birmingham and Cardiff; the Glasgow branch is to have sister organizations in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee, while new branches are in course of formation in Belfast, Cork and other Irish towns.

London, Can.—This city will have a labor candidate for the mayoralty.

Eau Claire, Wis.—The boiler makers of this division of the Omaha, located in the shops at Altoona, went on strike. They were getting 38 cents an hour, but struck for 45. The company offered to compromise on a basis of 41½ cents an hour, which the boiler makers refused. Strike breakers have now been brought in, but this action has thus far occasioned no trouble. The strike interfered with the train service, as shorter trains have had to be run.

London, Eng.—The biggest colliery strike which Great Britain has seen was the South Wales strike in 1898. The strike was started by the boys who acted as haulers at one of the principal collieries suddenly throwing up their work. One hundred thousand men came out, and not a pick was swung for 117 days.

Winnipeg, Canada.—The Canadian trades and labor congress in annual session recently passed a resolution urging the abrogation of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, so as to pave the way for Japanese exclusion.

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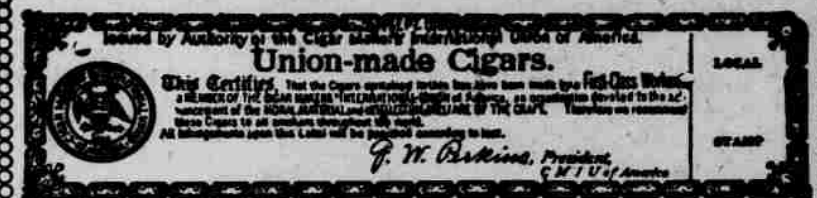
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