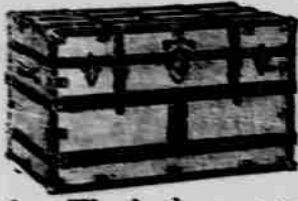


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NEWS OF THE LABOR WORLD

Indianapolis, Ind.—An announcement, signed by the president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, appears in the current issue of the official paper of that organization, setting forth that it is the opinion of these officers that it will not be necessary to collect the assessment of 50 cents a month on all members whose contracts extend beyond April 1. Local unions are notified not to collect this assessment, and it is explained that money received at international headquarters in this city on this special assessment will be refunded. The contents of the announcement, it is explained, will be submitted to the first meeting of the international executive board for approval or disapproval. At the time that this assessment was decided upon the affairs of the Mine Workers were not in as good shape as at present and it seemed as though it would be necessary to raise a fund by such an assessment.

Paris, France.—The labor unions of railway employes in France are not officially recognized by the railway companies, who refuse to deal with them direct. Nevertheless, that the companies do tacitly recognize the influence of the railway men's union is evidenced by the fact that whenever there is any dispute, question or demand arising from the labor union the same is made by the union through the minister of labor, who, in turn, informs the railway companies of the men's desiderata as expressed by the union. The companies reply through the same channel.

Chicago.—Instructions have been issued by F. D. Underwood, president of the Erie road, that all the locomotive and car shops of the company be placed on a ten-hour basis. This order has been issued with the idea of placing all the available equipment of the road in perfect running order with the least possible delay, so as to have it ready for use at the opening of the forthcoming traffic season. The carrying out of the order will insure employment to several thousand men, many of whom have been idle for a long time.

Paris, France.—They have a drastic way of curing carelessness on the part of railway employes in France. Last August a child of nine, Emile Remilly, traveling in a train with his parents, fell from the coach, the door of which had not been properly shut at the last station, St. Cyr, and lost both his legs. The St. Cyr station master has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the Western railway will have to pay \$2,800 damages as well as an annuity of \$1,200 to the boy.

Chicago.—The strike of 400 electrical workers employed by the West park board was averted when the difficulties of the men who trim the park lamps and keep the wires in repair were adjusted. W. N. Hetzel, the union member discharged for refusal to work with Oscar Carlson, a non-union man, was reinstated, and the action of the board in this respect seemed to satisfy the other union members.

Washington.—In the matter of factory inspection and the health and safety of employes, legislative action was taken in 39 states and territories last year. These include all states in which mining or manufacturing employes a considerable number of persons. In 14 states new enactments touching upon this subject were written into the statutes.

Boston.—According to Mrs. Henrietta L. Goodrin, secretary of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union, the increase in housework wages in the last five years, as shown by the records of the Domestic Reform League, is as great, if not greater, than in any other line of work.

Ottawa, Canada.—Labor unions were almost unknown in Newfoundland up to 1882. Then the only organization for the protection of the employed was the Typographical Union. Since then, and especially of recent years, unions and societies have sprung up on all sides.

New York.—Under authority of the American Federation of Labor, and within the jurisdiction of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, enrollment has begun in a local to be known as the Picture Machine Operators of Greater New York.

Ottawa, Canada.—At the present time the labor bodies in Newfoundland have under consideration two great projects—the establishment of a fishermen's protective union and the federation of all the unions under one supreme council.

New York.—The Operative Plasterers' International association is enjoying a steady growth. The latest report from the international body shows that there are now 246 unions under its direction in the United States and Canada.

Boston.—The Carpenters' district council has elected a trial committee, which will henceforth hear and adjudicate all trade matters that arise between the 34 affiliated unions of the council.

Guthrie, Okla.—Oklahoma has passed a law empowering the state labor commission to fix wages in all industries.

New Haven, Conn.—The supreme court of errors of Connecticut has granted a new trial in the case of the state against Frank McGee, organizer for the iron molders' union, who was found guilty on charges of intimidation. The case arose out of the alleged action of McGee in attempting to influence men at work at the MacLagon foundry during a strike about a year ago. The case in the common pleas court was tried in the latter part of October and the accused was found guilty on three counts and was acquitted on the fourth. A sentence of four months on each count was given. From this trial the case was appealed and a new trial was granted.

London, Eng.—Out of a total of 307,157 workers in clothing factories 197,320 were women, the female tailors numbering 46,072 to 13,984 men. Out of a total of 102,489 employed in boot and shoe factories 31,467 were women, and out of 18,962 lithographic printers 6,358 were women. In explosives factories there are 5,538 women employed out of a total of 15,114, while 2,947 out of a total of 12,431 persons employed at bottling beer are women. There are also 25,608 women included in the total of 34,112 workers in tobacco, snuff and cigar factories.

Madrid, Spain.—The question of child labor is being agitated in Spain. Under the Spanish law children between ten and 14 may not work more than six hours a day in industrial establishments, nor more than eight hours a day in offices. Now a decree has been passed forbidding the employment of boys under 16 and women under 25 in a number of trades deemed injurious to health. Chemical works, glass works, the manufacture of ether, of celluloid and of explosives and the handling of lead or arsenic colors are among the forbidden fields.

New York.—A decrease of more than 22,000 in the number of idle freight cars during the latter half of May is shown in the fortnightly report of the American Railway association just issued but dated May 27. On that date there were 381,779 idle freight cars against 404,375 on May 13, the date of the previous report. This makes the second consecutive decrease in idle cars, the previous report having shown a reduction of about 9,000 cars from the maximum of 412,338, reached on April 29.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The supreme court, en banc, declared unconstitutional the eight-hour telegraphers' law passed by the last Missouri legislature. The eight-hour telegraphers' law came to the supreme court from Johnson county where the circuit court quashed an information filed by the prosecuting attorney against the Missouri Pacific Railway company for working Herman McClain, an operator, more than eight hours in a day.

San Francisco.—There is a movement to organize all the laborers of the several departments of the municipality into a new union. The men of the fire department have asked the labor council for information upon the subject of forming a union, to work on lines similar to the various unions affiliated with the council.

Edinburgh.—The Scottish Trades Union Congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor disputes. The gathering was very hazy about labor representation, but wished a labor policy for the benefit of workpeople.

New York.—Figures given out June 1 by the Immigration bureau show that only 153,027 immigrants arrived during the first five months of the year, as compared with 583,835 during the same period of last year. The departures from this port last week reached the total of 311,995.

Reading, Pa.—On the heels of suspension of work at the locomotive shops of the Reading Railway company the order went forward to reduce the hours of work in the roadway department from 60 hours to 45 hours a week. More than 4,000 men are affected.

Pawtucket, R. I.—The five mills of the J. & P. Costes company, limited, in this city and Centralville have resumed a schedule of five days a week, which was in effect up to a few weeks ago, when a four-day schedule ruled. About 2,000 operatives will be affected.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will petition the prison board to discontinue shoemaking at the state penitentiary as soon as practicable, and representatives of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union are now preparing the appeal.

San Francisco.—The Bakers' Union has appointed a committee to prepare a recommendation to the international convention that is to meet in October to erect a home for aged and disabled members of the organization.

Helena, Mont.—Word was received here by telephone that the Montana smelter at Great Falls is flooded, water being one foot deep in the second story. More than 1,000 men are thrown out of work.

Washington.—The governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the legislature a law creating a labor bureau on the island.

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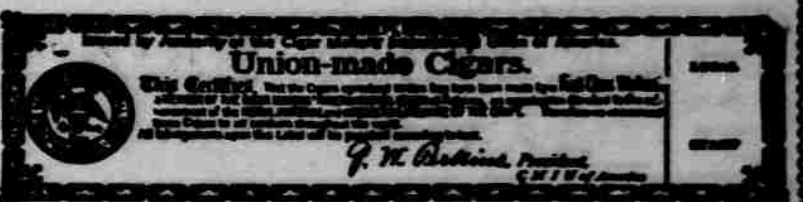
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