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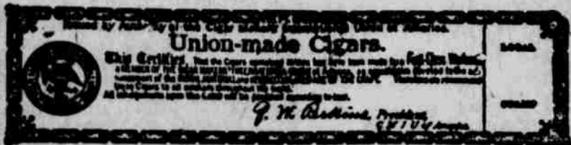
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In Labor's Realm

Matters of Especial Interest To and Concerning Those Who Do the Work of the World

New York.—Havelock Wilson, leader of the Union of British Seamen, is now in this country to organize American seamen on new lines so as to form an international union of seamen men in America and Europe. He said had started to organize the seamen on the ships of the Cunard and White Star lines at meetings held in West street. At a meeting at 326 River street, Hoboken, Mr. Wilson addressed the men of the Hamburg-American, Atlas and Bremen lines. He said that when the international union is completed three demands will be made—for a uniform system of wages in all countries, the regulation of the mechanical force in steamers in accordance with the amount of coal carried and the presence of a representative of the union whenever a crew is engaged.

Toronto, Canada.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor went on record as favoring woman suffrage, an eight-hour day for post office clerks, legislation for better protection of actors and actresses from the "extortion and corrupt business methods" of so-called theatrical employment agencies, a postal savings bank act, deep waterways projects, a continuation of the fight against tuberculosis, the granting of American citizenship to the people of Porto Rico and the construction of a 26-foot channel through the Great Lakes from Buffalo to Duluth and from Buffalo to Chicago.

London, England.—An important scheme for the amalgamation of British trade unions, embracing 15,000 skilled workers, will shortly be voted upon. The unions concerned are the Amalgamated Society of French Polishers, the Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers, the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades association, and the Amalgamated Union of Upholsterers, which have in the aggregate 240 branches.

Sydney, Australia.—The most satisfactory outcome of the recent farmers' conference was the decision to establish a co-operative company, with a capital of \$100,000, to sell the goods of the producers. The minimum number of shares a shareholder is to be five, and the maximum 100. The farmers entered heartily into the idea, and it is expected that the required capital will be put up within twelve months.

Bethlehem, Pa.—The wages of several thousand employees of the Bethlehem Steel Company will be restored to the scale in vogue before the 1907 depression, according to an announcement made by Charles M. Schwab, president of the company. The increase will amount to ten per cent, and will affect employees in the machine shops, foundries, blast furnace department and labor department.

Portland, Ore.—The Union of Butchers and Meat Cutters started a movement some time ago looking to the closing of meat and pork shops at six o'clock on ordinary weekdays, nine o'clock on Saturday and closed all day Sundays. The great majority of the shop keepers and market men have agreed to comply with the request and it will be put in force November 18.

New York.—According to a recently issued statement by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, three international labor unions with a membership of upward of 100,000, and nine fraternal and benefit organizations, with a combined membership of nearly 3,000,000, have during the last year enlisted in the war against consumption in the trades.

Washington.—An official inquiry has recently been made in St. Petersburg, Russia, with reference to the medical assistance furnished workmen by the different factories. One-third of the enterprises give no medical assistance at all, and 45 allow free drugs. New regulations are likely to grow out of the inquiry.

New York.—The official organ of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway Employees of America, the Motorman and Conductor, shows a substantial profit, having in the last two years paid off a large deficit, and is now on a paying basis.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The national executive board of the Metal Polishers and Buffers' International union has announced that it will start a fight in every state in the union for the eight-hour day, and that it has set aside a large fund to carry on this campaign.

Chicago.—The Illinois State Federation of Labor has taken a decisive stand in opposition to local option.

Leavenworth, Kan.—The woman clerks in this city have formed an organization.

Lead, S. D.—Members of the Western Federation of Miners working in and around the Homestead mines, have perfected an organization among seven-eighths of the men, and they will refuse to work with non-union men. This is the first time in 20 years that they will insist upon the enforcement of the closed shop.

Boston.—Boxmakers' union members stopped work at three local shops and then secured a new agreement, reducing the hours of work from 64 to 50 each week, and several other betterments. The wage scale was not materially changed.

Toronto, Canada.—With a unanimous chorus of "ayes," the American Federation of Labor adopted a resolution introduced by President P. J. McArdle of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, declaring the United States Steel corporation to be "the most formidable and aggressive enemy" with which the organized labor movement has to contend and recommending that a meeting be held during the present convention to outline a campaign of organization among the employees of the steel corporation and devise ways and means to make the fight against it more effective.

Baltimore, Md.—The Consolidated Cotton Duck Company issued orders for mills in this city and vicinity to shut down on Saturdays indefinitely, owing to the scarcity and high price of the raw material. This will cut down the operation of the mills here to five days a week. Whether or not further curtailments in the output will be made, depends upon the future situation in the cotton market. Apparently there is no reason why the price of cotton should come down, as there was a short crop and interests lined behind the supply are playing for a rise.

Boston.—Boston Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' union No. 72 elected a committee to consider the 1910 wage scale and working rules which will be presented to the employers on January 1, to take effect May 1. The lathers' union does not ask for signed agreements. It establishes wages and rules for union men and if an employer does not wish to live up to them he can endeavor to get men elsewhere, which is difficult, as the trade is practically absolutely organized.

New York.—There are 200,000 men and women in New York city who are willing to work, but who are not able to obtain employment, was the statement made by Cora D. Harvey, secretary of the National Committee of the Unemployed, before the state commission, which is investigating the operation of the employers' liability act. She urged the state to open factories and employ these men and women.

Evansville, Ind.—The electrical workers for four of the largest firms in the city have been discharged and a lockout exists. The men said the contractors have determined to run an open shop, and that the fight will be prolonged. The contractors say the workmen have failed to live up to their agreement. About thirty workmen are affected. Labor leaders have suggested arbitration.

Toronto, Canada.—Resolutions looking to the establishment of a national defense fund by the American Federation of Labor to assist unions in distress were voted down after a spirited debate. On the ground that employment agencies are used as strike-breaking organizations, the federation will attempt to have enacted national legislation for their regulation.

Philadelphia.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works received orders for 68 locomotives from three railroads. Fifty passenger engines will be built for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, 13 for the Lehigh Valley and five for the Charlotte Harbor and Northern railroad. The contracts aggregate more than \$1,000,000.

Guthrie, Okla.—Upon recommendation of the labor organizations of Oklahoma, the state board of public affairs has adopted a rule that hereafter no contractor who is not willing to stipulate that only union labor shall be employed and union rates paid for such labor will be permitted to bid on state work.

Salt Lake, Utah.—The Salt Lake Typographical union has started a campaign to secure the session of the International union for 1911. San Francisco is also out for the convention and has had a booster committee at work for the last three months.

Philadelphia.—The Central Labor union of this city passed resolutions urging all organized labor wage workers throughout the United States to cease work for two weeks, beginning the day Mitchell, Gompers and Morrison are incarcerated.

New York.—The Federation of Labor of the state of New York has declared its belief in woman suffrage as a necessary step toward the better protection of the industrial interests, not of women wage workers only, but of men as well.

Chicago.—The Chicago Federation of labor is doing good work in undertaking to limit women's working time to ten hours a day.

Leeds, England.—A Jewish labor hall is about to be erected here.

Budapest, Hungary.—The general run of wages in this city may be inferred from these rates: Bricklayers, paid by the hour and losing even part-day time through bad weather, and with four or five months' loss in winter, receive \$1 to \$1.50 a day; carpenters, working under the same conditions, get \$1.10 to \$1.50 for a day of ten hours.

Washington.—A noticeable feature in recent child labor legislation in this country has been the increasing emphasis placed upon the proof of age requirements of children who desire to go to work.

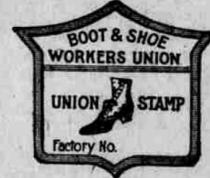
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