

**LABOR AND WAGES.**

**Cleanings From the Industrial Field of the World.**

Trade for shoemakers is very dull in Detroit, Mich.

The workmen of the Central Railroad of Brazil are on strike.

The lithographers of San Francisco have formed a labor organization.

The New York Furriers' Union has joined the Central Labor Federation.

There are now over 5,000 local unions in the American Federation of Labor.

A big strike at Cassen, Germany, affects fifteen collieries employing 2,000 men.

The clerks employed on railroads in Indiana have organized an Assembly of the Knights of Labor.

Brassworkers' Union No. 3, of Cleveland, O., has doubled its membership during the past three months.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 149 of New York has over \$3,000 in its treasury and not one of the members is on strike at present.

The National Convention of the Horse-shoers' Union of America will take place on the first Monday in May at Grand Rapids, Mich.

The brickyard at the National Military home at Leavenworth has been discontinued through the exertion of the bricklayers' union.

Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Union No. 1 has applied for admission to the Brooklyn Central Labor Union. Their membership is over 700.

A national union of shoe and bootmakers has been organized in Hungary. One of their principal demands is to abolish Sunday work.

The sailors, dock laborers, stevedores and all engaged in the shipping trade at Cleveland, O., are about to form an association for mutual protection.

The Vestmakers' Union has issued an appeal to all men, women and girls employed in that trade to join them in order to raise wages and reduce hours.

Since the establishment of their free employment bureau the Barbers' Union of San Francisco has gained 83 new members. The bureau was opened two months ago.

Advices from Braddock, Pa., state that the Edgar Thompson steel mill, owned by Andrew Carnegie, has resumed business after being shut down for two months.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 gave the label to ten bosses last week. The receipts during the last quarter were \$3,733, and the expenditures amounted to \$1,905.04.

On Tuesday the female stenographers and typewriters, of whom there are about 7,000 in New York, formed an organization at the rooms of the Workingwomen's Society, 26 East 4th street.

New York Journeymen Plumbers No. 2, United Association, has resolved that on and after June 1 none of its members shall be permitted to work with any plumber not holding a clear card.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 90 has decided to contest the decision of President Strasser regarding the tenement-house workers in the courts, and counsel has been engaged to take the necessary steps.

A strike of all the London carpenters and joiners is expected to occur on May 22 to enforce the demand for tenpence per hour and 48 hours a week. It present 53 hours is regarded as a week's work.

The Binghamton, N. Y., Federation of Trades holds its meetings weekly in Cigarmakers' Hall on State street, and has a representation of nine organizations. These unions are all boycotting the Rochester scab-made clothing.

An attempt was made to reduce the wages of corporation laborers in the Ottawa Council, but the friends of the workmen, led by Ald. Devlin, Hill and J. K. Stewart, rallied and carried an amendment making the rate \$1.25 for nine hours.

The Indiana Midland train hands struck work on Saturday. Cause: They had received no pay since last December. All hands in the service joined in, and refused to allow any trains to move except the U. S. mail, until they receive their money.

The Myrtle Assembly, composed of working girls in Baltimore, got into trouble with the K. of L. on account of some "charitable ladies" who crept into the assembly and demoralized part of the members by frowning upon the proletarian character of the labor movement.

In view of the approach of May Day, Anarchists are busy throughout Europe organizing for a general strike. In Paris, Vienna and Madrid they are distributing fiery circulars. Fifty thousand of these circulars are said to have been distributed in the barracks of Paris surreptitiously during the past week. Meetings of workmen were held on Sunday throughout Austria and Hungary to arrange for demonstrations, and displayed the greatest cohesion. In Spain the workmen are agitating in Barcelona, Valencia, Cadiz, Valladolid, Saragossa and other places, but the trades unions deprecate a strike, on the grounds that the men are unorganized and lack funds, and that

by striking they will only play into the hands of the employers, besides creating a hostile feeling in the Cortes, after the Government has projected important remedial measures. All the European Governments have decided to prohibit outdoor demonstrations. The employers are combining to refuse a holiday in Spain and insist that every indoor meeting must be attended by Government delegate.

There has been some bomb-throwing in the Scottsdale region of Pennsylvania amongst the striking Huns. No one was injured, but several windows were smashed and the people of the district are terrorized. While serving writs of ejectment a deputy sheriff met with resistance and was knocked senseless.

A committee of the Hamilton Trades and Labor Council was appointed to wait on the members for Hamilton in the Dominion Parliament and discuss their probable course of action regarding the expenditure of public money for immigration purposes and on the bill to prohibit the importation of alien labor under contract.

The Quarrymen's National Union has issued five charters the past month, and has five more applications on hand. In West-ly, Rhode Island, it has secured a reduction of hours to nine per day, eight on Saturday, and a slight increase in wages. The same reduction of hours has been gained in Madison, N.H., and an increase of 20 cents per day.

The Monmouthshire and South Wales Miners' Permanent Provident Society had 52,766 members last year, an increase of 7,828. The revenue of the society has been \$272,555 and the disbursements \$143,635. During 1890 there were 7,658 cases of disablement among the members, and 157 fatal accidents, by which 405 members were killed.

The Women's Trade Union in Adelaide, Australia, is gaining a firm hold under the guidance of Mrs. Mary Lee. The Women's Union have determined that the South Australian Labor Council shall adopt the suffrage for all adult women on the same terms as those on which men obtain the suffrage, as part of their authorized political programme.

The German Reichstag have been debating the Trades Regulation bill. The first part of the bill, which provided that the work day for women be reduced to nine hours in 1894 and to eight hours in 1898, was defeated. Baron Von Berlepsch, Minister of Commerce, opposed the socialist motion fixing the maximum day for women at ten hours. Finally the bill was amended by securing for women prolonged rest hours during the working day, and a shorter day for adult males.

The striking weavers of Bradford held an immense mass meeting on Sunday without interference on the part of the police, although it had been previously announced that no gathering of the strikers would be permitted. The speakers addressed the crowd from three platforms which had been erected in different parts of the town hall square. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the action of the municipal authorities in forbidding meetings of the strikers. The assembly was quiet and orderly. Large forces of military and police were held in readiness for action, but were kept out of sight in order not to irritate the strikers.

**Child Labor in Europe.**

Child labor is regulated by law in the various countries of Europe as follows:—In Germany no child under twelve may be employed in a factory, and those between twelve or fourteen may not work more than six hours, of which three must consist of necessary instruction. In Hungary children between ten and twelve may work in factories under special permission of the trades authorities, but not to interfere with attendance at school. Eight hours is a working day for children under fourteen. In Great Britain children under fourteen may work only six hours a day or ten hours every other day. In France children under fourteen who have a certain amount of education may work twelve hours a day, those with less than the required education only six hours. In Switzerland no child under fourteen may work in factories. In Italy children between nine and fifteen may work at the various trades only on a physician's certificate showing them physically capable of the labor and the specified trade to be choice. In unhealthy or dangerous work children under fifteen have to obtain the royal permission.

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