

FALLS PRINTERS OUT.

Employers There Refused to Accede to the Demands—Strike in Watertown.

Niagara Falls, Sept. 9.—The union printers and job compositors of the city made a demand upon their employers to-day for an eight-hour workday.

The managers of the Gazette Publishing Company and the Cataract-Journal Company were given until 10 o'clock to-night to sign the agreement. They refused, and about 25 union printers removed their effects from the two shops named.

Both the Gazette and the Cataract-Journal will be open shops after to-night.

Watertown, Sept. 9.—Fifty printers, including the employees of all the newspapers and printing establishments in Watertown, struck this morning in an attempt to force the signing of the eight-hour agreement.

The Watertown Standard and the Watertown Times, the two daily newspapers, and the Hungerford Holbrook Company, the largest job shop in the city, have declared open shop. The newspapers were published to-day as usual.

The trade union movement does not need apologists; the time will come when it will not need defenders.—Typo. Jour.

A NEW YORK OVERALL WORKERS' STRIKE.

For the last two weeks thirty-two men overall operators have been on strike against the firm of A. Fina & Son, overall manufacturers, of No. 18 Walker street, New York. These men saw fit to better their condition by joining the union. When this came to the ears of their employers they were locked out, but they refused to give up their union. These members deserve a great deal of credit, having joined the union only a few weeks ago. They are helping to better the conditions all along the line and have refused all the employers' inducements to go back to work unless the firm settles with local No. 92. They maintain a perfect system of picketing, being ably assisted by Mr. H. Friedman, who was appointed by the local to take charge of the strike. So effective has their fight been that negotiations are now being carried on with a view of settlement in favor of the men. Their present demands are increase in pay and better conditions.

THE STARCHER'S TROUBLE.

Strike Has Resolved Itself Into Long Distance Fight.

Announcement has been made by the Troy Starchers' union that an effort was made a few days since by the firm of Cluett, Peabody & Company to put twenty non-union girls at work in the starching department. The girls were stopped by the pickets of the union and persuaded to return to their homes. It was stated that the twenty girls were employees of other departments in the factory who had consented to work in the starching department, says the Glens Falls Tilters.

George Waldron, district organizer, states that the trouble between the manufacturers and the girls has now resolved itself into a test of endurance. "The side which endures the present conditions the longest," he said, "will

win, and we are sure of holding out longer than the manufacturers will be able to. The manufacturers have proved to their satisfaction that the custom laundries are not able to do starching work for their factories and do it properly."

The Central Federation of Labor of Troy has voted from its treasury the sum of \$1,000 for the starchers, with directions to draw upon the treasury for any further amounts needed. Mr. Waldron states that the central body has also levied another weekly assessment against the various unions over which it has jurisdiction, the sums thus raised to be turned over to the Starchers' union.

Labor Commissioner Stafford, of California, estimates that 5,000 Japs are employed in San Francisco, most of whom are engaged in domestic service.

Only 50,000 people in the textile trades of the United States are organized, while 500,000 are not organized.

The Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union of Los Angeles, Cal., has been reorganized.

The new Structural Building Trades' Alliance, in Boston, Mass., has been officially organized, with seven trades affiliated.

Bakers' International Union's retirement vote was in favor of having an international convention at New York in October.

After a short strike the Carpenters' Union, in New Haven, Conn., has succeeded in obtaining an eight-hour day and a wage scale of \$3.

An effort will be made by San Francisco (Cal.) stereotypers and electrotypers to bring the 1906 international convention of the craft to that city.

The Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employees has closed seventy written contracts for the year, some of them covering 1907 and 1908, and one of them covering the wage conditions until 1910.

The threatened trouble between the iron moulders and the foundry men of the Pittsburg district has been smoothed over for the time being. The men will not get an agreement, but will receive 10c a day increase.

Boston (Mass.) sanitary and street-cleaning divisions, Teamsters' Union, have adopted a resolution to the effect that every teamster employed in the city departments should be a member of the Team Drivers' and Helpers' International Union.

Lathers' Union at Boston, Mass., recently obtained an increase from \$2 to \$2.25 a thousand for wooden lath work, and also established a flat rate of \$4 a day for both wood and metal lathing. The previous rates were \$3.40 a day for metal work and \$3.60 a day for wood lathing.

The successful outcome of the recent lockout of the journeymen painters of Washington, D.C., has called attention to the general organization of that craft. General Secretary-Treasurer Skemp, of the brotherhood, in a recent statement, says the organization embraces between 55,000 and 60,000 members.

Paper hangers of New York City who are members of locals of the Brotherhood of Painters will be organized in a local union of their own.

The Central Federal Union of New York has passed a resolution giving the Knights of Labor organizations repre-

sented in that body ninety days either to leave the Knights or the Central Federation Union. This action was taken because the Knights of Labor have organized a rival to the Asphalt Workers' Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Call for the Label.

TO FIGHT AGE LIMIT IS PURPOSE OF NEW UNION.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—An organization known as the Anti-Age Limit League has been organized in Chicago to fight the age limit of 45 years used against workingmen. It will endeavor to prevent age being a ban, irrespective of other qualifications. It has opened headquarters at the Palmer House, and welcomes to membership all workingmen more than 45 years old or other persons interested in abolishing the ban.

The league, in a circular issued by John F. Downey, president, and Benjamin Giroux, secretary-treasurer, announces the following objects:

First—to remove the ban on wage-earners by the cruel and unnatural age limit.

Second—to assist men past the proscribed limit to procure employment.

Third—to emphasize man's inherent right to be first considered as the wage-earner of the family.

Fourth—to place before the national Government the persistent ostracism of the veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars, in that they are refused the pursuit of their inalienable right to labor in all the departments of our national Government, in accordance with their mental and physical equipment, irrespective of age.

The prejudice against employment of men beyond 45 years of age in commercial life is declared to have been given birth by the rule placing that limit on the age at which a citizen may volunteer for service in the army or navy.

It is planned to ask Congress to act in some manner to relieve and restore the rights of older citizens.

In closing, the circular says: "Of all the obstructions to a man's right to earn a living the ban placed upon labor by the 45 year age limit is the most cruel, obnoxious and absurd."

STRIKEBREAKERS' UNION IS FORMED.

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Believing that their services will soon be in demand again, owing to the printers' strike, special deputy sheriffs and policemen have organized a strike-breakers' union.

A scale of wages of not less than \$3 a day and \$6, if it can be secured, was fixed.

Detective agencies and others, who collect \$6 and \$7 a day for each man from employers, and then pay guards but \$2.50 a day "for standing up to be shot at," were denounced.

Charles E. Turk, a discharged policeman, was elected president.

APPRENTICESHIP BOARD.

Officers of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League of America have made an agreement with the employing lithographers to raise the standard of trade in this country by forming an apprenticeship board, composed of employers and employees. Boys who are desirous of becoming apprentices will be tested as to their ability, will be put on probation for six months, and will then be examined again. If then they show real ability they will become full apprentices.

HOW'S THIS FOR WINNIPEG?

Moved by Delegate E. J. Reynolds, seconded by Wm. Bond, "That it is the regret of this Council that no mechanics' library exists in the City of Winnipeg; resolved, that the Trades Council put itself in communication with the responsible representatives of the Carnegie library, with the object that provision be made whereby a mechanics' library may be provided in the new Carnegie library building; resolved, that the Coun-

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ask the Board of Managers of the Carnegie Library to endeavor to have provided books both of a technical and elementary nature, suitable to mechanical pursuits, and that a deputation be appointed from this Council to interview the Library Board as above."

The Carnegie library question is laid over to give the unions an opportunity to express their opinion, and a motion was passed making this report the official notice to the union.

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GOVERNMENT PRINTING IN U. S.

The Typographical Union sent Mr. Trotter, a specially instructed delegate, to inform the council on the matter of foreign printing, as contained in this resolution "We, the members of the Winnipeg Typographical Union, No. 191, regretting that the Dominion Government should send \$60,000 worth of work out of the Dominion to be printed, which could have been done in Canada, and would have given employment to Canadian citizens, we wish to protest against such action, as being, in our opinion, detrimental to the interests of the workmen of the Dominion, and copies of this resolution shall be sent to D. W. Bole, M.P., the Dominion Trades Congress, and other parties directly concerned."

The council made a special order to hear Mr. Trotter, who said that his union requested that the council would instruct its delegate to the Dominion Trades Congress to present this matter at the forthcoming convention at Toronto.—The Voice, Winnipeg.

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LABOR DAY AT WINDSOR.

In Windsor the Labor Day celebration started with a parade that beat anything that has been in the Canadian border town for years.

The country people for miles around drove in with gaily decorated buggies and waggons, and Walkerville came down in a body. Some of the unions wore uniforms, and there was about 1,300 marchers in line. The parade was headed by a chief marshal and a platoon of mounted police.

ALBANY PRINTERS OUT.

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 12.—The printers in the employ of the J. B. Lyon Co., the Argus Co., and the Brandow Printing Co., a little over 200 men, walked out to-day because their employers refused to sign the eight-hour agreement. The Argus, the only newspaper affected, secured printers to take the place of the strikers.