

HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

thing, lumbering, agriculture, fishing, etc., are all carried on in the hills between the great mountains, and with almost unbelievable results.

Over 25 cents of selling straw, 25 cents a pound—seven times the price of the straw—did not get 70 cents a dozen. Did you ever hear of 200 feet high and fifty miles long? Did you ever hear of a 100-foot high and fifty miles long? Did you ever hear of a 100-foot high and fifty miles long? Did you ever hear of a 100-foot high and fifty miles long?

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Barbers 2nd and 4th Monday
Bakers 2nd and 4th Tuesday
Butchers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Carpenters 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Electricians 1st and 3rd Thursday
Furniture Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
Hatters 1st and 3rd Saturday
Ironworkers 1st and 3rd Sunday
Jewellers 1st and 3rd Monday
Lathers 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Machinists 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Millwrights 1st and 3rd Thursday
Painters 1st and 3rd Friday
Plumbers 1st and 3rd Saturday
Shoemakers 1st and 3rd Sunday
Tailors 1st and 3rd Monday
Tinsmiths 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Watchmakers 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Welders 1st and 3rd Thursday
Woolen Workers 1st and 3rd Friday
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At the recent London Navigation Conference in London, England, a resolution was passed that it is a recommendation of the International Union of Marine Workers that legislation be introduced whereby all seamen be paid two thirds of their wages during any port where the crew may desire such wages to be paid.

The New York Typothetae (employers) in an executive session has decided to stand out for the agreement signed with the officers of the International Printing Pressmen's Union by which the eight-hour work day is to be maintained on January 1, 1939, and to resist the new demand for the eight-hour day this fall.

To provide funds it is proposed by the Custom Tailors' Union, at Minneapolis, Minn., to assess every member 15 cents a month, commencing July 1, 1938, in addition to the regular dues of \$1.00 a month.

Bridge builders in San Francisco are paid \$5 a day.

The cornerstone of the new Labor temple has been laid in Kansas City, Mo., on Dec. 2, at Chicago, Ill., Bill Posters and Billers, and Seamen's Union will meet in convention.

Railway firemen on all eastern lines will demand further increases in wages soon.

Twenty-three Internationals in the States paid sick benefits amounting to \$69,436 last year.

The printing trade in Canada employed about 10,000 people at an annual wage list of \$5,450,835.

Scottish bakers in 1888 only earned about \$5 to \$6 a week, the average wages now stand at from \$6 to \$10 a week.

There are 4,000 men at present employed in construction work on the western division of the Grand Trunk Pacific.

New York City has acquired the reputation of having the most successful system of small land holdings in the world.

Following its usual custom at this time of the year, the M. C. R. has laid off 400 men, mostly foreigners, engaged in construction.

The Farmers' Union of Georgia, with a membership of 50,000, has gone to the aid of the cotton growers to flood the South with foreign immigrants.

Wages are low in France, and living expenses high. Common laborers receive from 40 to 50 cents. High-grade mechanics get \$1.00 to \$2.00 a day.

Reports to the Labor department show some of the slackening in the demand for unskilled labor that usually occurs at this season of the year.

The U. S. Bureau of Immigration is preparing to enforce the rigorous alien contract law. It is believed that gross violations have occurred and the question is to be fully investigated.

Textile workers have issued over 60 circulars in the last few months, and will no doubt show several thousand of an increase in membership when the per capita tax begins to take effect.

Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L. Executive Board, recently decided that legislation limiting the power of courts in injunction cases is to be the effort of organized labor in that state.

For saying that Empress Maria Theresa, who died 127 years ago, was a Bohemian workman was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in Vienna.

Members of the Boston Operative Plasterers' Union began work on Oct. 3 under the new wage scale agreed upon months ago. It establishes \$4.80 as the minimum wage for the eight-hour day. The old scale was \$4.00 a day.

The action of the cotton employers of Blackburn in closing their mills for a week at Whitinsville resulting in two creative trade unions having to pay out for their 9,000 members £25,000 as a wage.

£247,016; funds on December 31, 1934, £25,170,285; funds on December 31, 1935, £25,217,311; difference as before, £47,016. The average gross income per member was £112.74, and the smaller funders per member £23.98. Six unions increased their funds by more than £10,000, while in seven the funds were diminished to the same extent.

William Lamb, a septuagenarian, who has worked at Felton Foll Colliery, Durham, Eng., for nearly 62 years, is still employed, and descends the mine three m. every morning. He began work at the pit before he was nine years old.

Cigarmakers of Minneapolis, Minn., will try the plan of organizing a banking system on a small scale, to handle the funds of the union and individual members. They have been encouraged to this step by the operations of a loan fund which they established some time ago.

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ed hands until spring however. They will be placed in communication with the Salvation Army labor department.

Secretary Strauss, of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, has determined to establish a national employment bureau. This is not the name that Secretary Strauss gives to it, but it is a bureau of national employment bureau. This is not the name that Secretary Strauss gives to it, but it is a bureau of national employment bureau.

The German "Imperial Labor Gazette" devotes seven pages to a review of the German trade unions, which are grouped under individual names. The total membership is stated to have been 2,115,165 in 1936, which represents an increase of 386,224 during the year. Central unions had 1,839,763 members, their income for 1936 was \$1,265,631. Christian Workers' Unions had 247,116 members, their income for 1936 was \$1,265,631. Christian Workers' Unions had 247,116 members, their income for 1936 was \$1,265,631.

Appropos of the present railway strike in Britain, a London Times Saturday says that probably the longest strike on record was that of the late Lord Penrhyn's quartermen at Bethesda, Wales, in 1900; it ended in 1903, costing the district in wages alone \$234,000. It was a national strike in the sense, but it aroused national sympathy and national sympathy through the efforts of the railway men against their employer, who stood as hard and firm as a rock against their demand for recognition as a part of the railway men's society claim to be fighting today. The result, after three years of struggle, was that the men were practically starved into submission.

There is one country in the world where there is no question about the wages of labor. It is Belgium, where they choose to undertake. In the little kingdom of Belgium, not much larger than the island of Ireland, the number of employees in the establishments investigated was 7 per cent. greater.

Delegate Criswell, of Los Angeles, introduced a resolution at the recent Typographical Union Convention at Hot Springs, Ark., that "the convention do to the international Typographical Union." The resolution was adopted by a large majority, and the report of the committee was approved.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Printers' Home, in Colorado Springs, Colo., it was decided to establish an endowment fund for the care of dependents, who, by illness or accident, are unable to support themselves. This gift will double the capacity of the Home.

The new child labor laws went into effect in New York October 1. One law forbids the employment of children under 14 years of age in any industry except agriculture. Boys under 16 years of age are not allowed to sell papers at any place, and the law will be enforced strictly.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor Strauss, announces that President Roosevelt is enthusiastic about perfecting the new national organization for the promotion of industrial peace, the foundation of which was assured by the establishment of the National Labor Relations Board, the Nobel prize prize. The secretary stated that Labor Commissioner Neill is to be the secretary of the organization, and a popular subscription of \$1,000,000 is to be raised.

The printers' trade unions held an international congress at Paris, France, recently. The printers' trade unions of France, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Portugal were represented. Two thousand delegates took part in the congress, and the Scottish Printers' Union, were also represented. The congress was held in the Hotel de Ville, Paris, and the Scottish Printers' Union, were also represented.

The dispute between the owners of the Galt mine and their employees at the Galt mine, Alaska, regarding the interpretation of the clause concerning the time for work was settled last week. The board found in favor of the contention of the employees. Mr. Galt announced that the offer made to the men previously still held good. The agreement was signed for eight hours at the place of work, but will be allowed pay for half an hour extra, and for the time taken in going to and from work.

New Zealand newspapers and politicians are debating the question how it is that the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act has failed to prevent strikes or lockouts. New Zealand has been enjoying a comparative prosperity for some time under this alleged beneficent act. The workers strike and the masters lock out the men the same as in other countries. It is generally conceded that the law is a failure. The class struggle cannot be abolished by statutes of capitalist legislatures.

It is announced from headquarters of the National Postal Clerks' Association that they will have a lobby before the Sixtieth Congress in advocacy of an eight-hour day, thirty days' vacation, and fifteen days' sick leave, with more promotions above the \$1-100 limit. The association will ask for hospital at Nainburg, New Mexico, for the treatment of tuberculosis among its members. The association has also asked Congress to pass law opening new channels from the postal service to higher civil service positions.

The provincial government is receiving a large number of applications out to the different rural districts for the purpose of establishing just what was the situation of the agricultural and domestic servants. A large number of applications have been received and the wages which the agricultural and domestic servants are prepared to pay range from \$2 a day down, with and without board. From Ganges, Vast, and other districts, the average wages are willing to pay being \$1.50 a day, and some are willing to pay \$1.00 a day, and some are willing to pay \$1.00 a day.

Some people won't leave him alone until Kipling writes a companion poem, entitled "Our Life of the Holy Air."—Ottawa Journal.

FINANCIAL PANICS OF 1873 AND 1907 Conditions Thirty-Four Years Ago Similar to Those This Year

The financial panic of 1907 came to confound two classes of seers. One class was composed of the theorists who have believed that great financial disturbances recur in twenty-year periods. The other class, equally wrong in their predictions, had held that the days of panics were over. As late as the middle of September, a banker of experience declared that the interrelation of financial and industrial interests was so close that anything short of a National calamity seriously to interfere with the working of Wall street's machinery. Market declines there might be, but of individuals or of single institutions, but anything approaching a panic never again.

The panic of 1873 came hard upon the heels of a time of tremendous industrial activity the country over. The nation was in the shadow of the civil war and "got its breath," as it were, after that great struggle, it leaped into the air. The country was in the midst of a great industrial revolution, and the country was in the midst of a great industrial revolution.

The result was an enormous transfer of capital from the old to the new. The result was an enormous transfer of capital from the old to the new. The result was an enormous transfer of capital from the old to the new. The result was an enormous transfer of capital from the old to the new.

By Monday the panic had spread to savings bank depositors, and runs on the banks were everywhere. In Brooklyn, Henry Clewes and Co. suspended on Tuesday, and other small banks followed suit. The panic had spread to savings bank depositors, and runs on the banks were everywhere.

Had there been muckrakers in the days of 1873, they would have been at hand for to do while the rest of the country was apparently busy building up the new industrial order.

Every inhabitant of the United Kingdom, the United States and Germany requires annually, says Engineer, of the slower than any other country, and the total iron production of the year gained from 120 million tons of ore, was 10 million tons. Many of the richer mines show signs of depletion.

In 1873 Blackwell estimated the total pig production of the world at 6,000,000 tons. The production of the United Kingdom, 50 per cent; France and the United States, each 12.5 per cent; Germany, 10 per cent; Russia, 7.5 per cent; and the rest of the world, 10 per cent.

The following year Jay Gould and the Erie Railroad Company, which had been a corner in the Erie Railroad Company, which had been a corner in the Erie Railroad Company, which had been a corner in the Erie Railroad Company.

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On the 13th came the failure of Kenyon Cox & Co.

A storm broke on September 19, with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. on top of a confession of a former officer of a Brooklyn trust company that a ring which included one or more city officials had been looting that institution. The market opened strong on September 19, with advances in the favorites—Western Union and the Vanderbilt stocks. Then came the announcement that Jay Cooke had suspended payment. Stocks were slammed upon the market from all quarters of the floor. At first the Vanderbilt interests and Jay Gould tried to stem the tide, but it was quite in vain, and the slaughter continued until the close, with net losses of from 4 to 8 points in the active issues. Oxyde, and several other stock Exchange houses followed the lead of Jay Cooke & Co. in suspending payment.

The following day, brokerage houses by the dozen went down in the continued decline of stocks. Risk and safety seemed to be the only thing that was left. The market was in a state of panic, and the market was in a state of panic.

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