

LABOR AND WAGES.

Gleanings From the Industrial Field of the World

The New York framers' strike is at last settled in all details. Almost all the bosses signed the contract.

The New York Jewish Barbers' Union, 95 men strong, joined the Journeymen Barbers' Union as Branch 3.

Nearly all the Nova Scotian and New Brunswick saw mills have shut down owing to trouble between masters and men.

All of the men on the railroad lines in Belmont, Jefferson and Gurnsey counties, Ohio, numbering 2,000, struck on Wednesday for nine hours a day.

Cardinal Manning is forming a union of Catholic workmen on the lines laid down in the recent encyclical of the Pope. The society embraces the entire English speaking world. Cardinal Gibbons is working in conjunction with Cardinal Manning in organizing the American branch of the union. The brassworkers of Toronto have decided to form a union.

On Wednesday morning about 3,500 additional Clyde iron workers struck against the proposed reduction of five per cent in wages. A movement is on foot to establish a federation of all the trades west of the Rockies, with its seat at San Francisco.

The letter carriers of Jackson, Mich., have organized a branch of the National Letter Carriers' Association.

About 100 shoemakers are thrown out of employment at Lynn, Mass., on account of the failure of the firm of White, Bayly & Potter.

A movement has been inaugurated by the Massachusetts shoemakers to hold a conference at Boston of representatives of all the unions, to consider the lasting machine question.

Ale and Porter Union No. 1 decided in favor of accrediting a delegate to Brussels. All the Clothmakers of Cleveland, O., are on strike.

The weavers of Boubaix, France, went on strike because of a refusal of the manufacturers to raise the wages.

At Stadtskanaal, Holland, two workmen of the factory called the Nyverheid were discharged because they had expressed themselves in favor of the introduction of the eight hour day.

At Paris, France, 2,000 barbers met and resolved to devote their efforts towards the compelling of their bosses to shut up at 9 p.m.

A paper in Hanover, Germany, contains an advertisement from a firm informing the public that it can furnish boys and young workmen at reasonable prices under contract with itself.

The miners at Eisleben, Germany, were forbidden to attend the meetings of the Social Democratic party upon pain of discharge.

The railroad companies of Northern France have instructed their agents to report the conduct of the employees not only when at work but after they quit work for the day.

At Livardoro, Russia, 300 workmen had the temerity to go on strike. They were driven back to work by the police and the leader of them got twenty lashes to boot.

Printers of Berlin have been approached from Vienna on the subject of a general international strike for eight hours. American and Australian printers will be invited to join in the movement, which is to take place in the autumn.

The strike of the Hebrew tailors in the East End of London has collapsed owing to the want of funds. The middlemen are jubilant.

The moulders of Chicago, 2,000 in number, are on strike to support their striking fellows of the Architectural Iron Works.

The strike of the cigarmakers against Joseph & Co., Paul Bros., Levy Bros., Henry E. Hart and H. Jacoby continues on.

The granite cutters at one of the shops at Charlotte, N. C., are on strike to resist an attempt at reducing wages.

The shoemakers of Keene, N. H., are on strike because of the improper conduct of their superintendent.

The granite cutters of Concord, N. H., claim to have abolished the piece and instituted the day work system.

The strike in the coal mines of Iowa is bearing heavy upon the unfortunate men. Women and children are living on bread and water, the men not even on that. They have sent out an urgent appeal for help.

On May 15th the quarrymen at Milford, Mass., went out on strike because the employers did not grant in full their demand for an increase of wages. Any appearance of a settlement seems to be about as far off as it was the first day.

After a ten days' struggle with the Cape Anne Granite Company, about a bill of prices for the ensuing year, the difference was satisfactorily adjusted with the granite cutters of Conway, N.H., and the men returned to work.

At Akron, O., an oatmeal trust has just been organized. The capital invested is \$5,000,000. This army is considered large

enough to make short work of any would-be competitors. If any such should appear and it be necessary the \$5,000,000 army is ready to be doubled.

Bakers' Union No. 24, San Francisco, Cal., was expelled from the Federated Trades by reason of its refusal to rescind resolutions which they had passed supporting National Brewers No. 16, which union the Federated Trades declared to be scab in spite of the fact that it is a member in good standing of the Brewers' National Union.

The coal miners of Spring Valley, Ill., have been out on strike for nearly a month on account of an arbitrary order requiring them to remain down in the mine until 5 p. m. and another grievance respecting the screens over which the coal passes before it is weighed. Finally W. L. Scott, president of the coal company, ordered the manager to rescind the obnoxious order and offer to submit the screen question to a board of arbitration.

The Sidney, Australia, Workman, referring to a statement made by the chairman of the Royal Commission on Strikes to the effect that an amalgamation of his own shipping company with another shipping company had been partly brought about by competition and partly by labor troubles, pointedly retorts: "This statement contains distinct evidence of the fact that capitalism is jammed between two forces—that of labor troubles and that of competition. It must remove one or the other. It cannot quiet the labor difficulty, but it can pretty well destroy competition by amalgamation of companies, the formation of large trusts and combines, thus making it impossible for people to start in small business. The result of this is inevitable. The discontented labor party will grow in proportion and in poverty, while the capitalists will not increase in numbers, but will grow richer. Then labor will step in and the State (the people) will knock out the capitalists in one act by becoming the sole employer of both labor and capital."

The London Times, referring to the fact that sixty delegates from the tin plate working districts of Wales are going to the United States to enquire into the prospects of profitable employment there, and to the statement made that American agents in London are buying the latest improvements in tin plate machines as well as offering double wages to tin plate workers, says: "Should the delegates report favorably upon the prospects for tin plate workers in the United States, it is not unlikely that there will be so large an exodus to America as to lead to a great portion of the trade hitherto monopolized by Wales being transferred to America. Hitherto the idea has been that it was impossible to manufacture tin plate in America owing to atmospheric conditions, but tin plate makers who accompanied the Iron and Steel Institute delegates to America reported that there was nothing but the want of skilled labor to prevent the successful manufacture of tin plate in America."

A special from Franklin says the white strikers, angered at the action of the Oregon Improvement Company in taking negroes to New Castle coal mines, started to clear out the negro camp Sunday night. It is reported that one white miner was killed and three wounded, and one negro guard was wounded. Over 100 shots were fired in the riot.

The committee appointed to investigate the charge of conspiracy preferred against the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen reported to the Supreme Council of the Federation finding the Brotherhood guilty. The Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association had preferred the charge, alleging that the trainmen conspired with the Chicago & Northwestern officials to provide men to take the Association switchmen's places. The vote sustaining the report was unanimous except for the three votes of the trainmen in the council.

Four-fifths of the plate works in South Wales have closed their doors for one month, throwing 25,000 hands out of employment for that time.

A Unique Rum-Seller.

Greenville, Pennsylvania, has a liquor dealer who publishes the following "card" in the last issue of the Progress: "To all whom it may concern:—Know ye that by the payment of \$350 I am permitted to retail intoxicating liquor at my hotel in this city. To the wife who has a drunkard for husband or a friend that is unfortunately dissipated I say emphatically, give me notice in person of such case or cases in which you are interested and all such shall be excluded from my place. Let mothers, fathers, sisters, and brothers do likewise and their request will be regarded. I pay a heavy tax for the purpose of selling liquors, and I want it distinctly understood that I have no desire to sell to drunkards or minors or to the poor or destitute. I much prefer that they save their money and put it where it will do the most good to their families. There are gentlemen of honor and men of money who can afford it, and it is with these that I desire to trade."

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