

## World-Wide Labor Movement

**Interesting Items From Trade Union Papers and Exchanges, at Home and Abroad.**

No man should think himself bigger than his union.

If you are friendly to The Labor Press you will patronize its advertisers.

Laundry workers formed an international union in Troy, N. Y., last week.

Hornellsville, N. Y., has a new labor paper. It is called the Labor Journal.

The carpenters and their helpers have secured the eight-hour day in Honolulu.

Chicago stenographers, whose average wage is from \$5 to \$8 per week, are organizing.

The label and the working card are the strongest weapons of organized labor; use them freely.

Members of the Federated Trades Assembly should buy from merchants who advertise in The Labor Press.

The rubber trust has caused miners' rubber boots, which were sold a year ago for \$2.25 to be sold now for \$5.25.

Even a non-union man makes a better living in an organized labor town than in a place where there is no organization.

Edison's plan to cheapen electric power by abolishing dynamos will throw hundreds of mechanics out of employment.

The new United States census will show that nearly 1,000,000 females are employed in the factories of the United States.

Union upholsterers in San Francisco receive \$3 per day of eight hours. Every shop in the city is said to be thoroughly union.

Laborers are so scarce in Switzerland that they have to be imported not only from Italy, but from Bohemia and Silesia.

The Milkmen's Protective Union of Buffalo has the authority of the Federation of Labor to form an international association.

Fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars has been spent by the United Hatters' Union in the past two years in advertising its label.

All the white employes of the Diamond Glass Company at Stroudsburg, Pa., recently went on a strike against colored men as blowers.

Machine operators on evening papers under the jurisdiction of Atlanta (Ga.) union have secured an increase in wages from \$18 to \$20 per week.

Another "trusted employe" has defaulted. The assistant cashier of a Newport, Ky., bank stole in ten years the entire capital stock and surplus.

Every union should have a press committee, who will send to The Labor Press the news of the meetings of the respective unions. Please bear this in mind.

Nominations for officers of the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union of North America must be in by January 1, 1901. Each local is allowed to nominate a full set of officers.

A labor paper called La Huelga (The Strike) is the outgrowth of a recent strike in Porto Rico. It is printed in Spanish, and the city of its birth is San Juan.

A congress of most of the railroad brotherhoods has been organized in Colorado for the purpose of making the power of the railroad men of that state felt in politics.

The bricklayers of Boston are justly proud of their union. It has \$30,000 in its reserve fund, and is constantly adding to its bank account and increasing its membership.

The striker is not an outlaw. Nature has implanted within the breast of every man the sacred germ of resistance. When it fails to make itself manifest it lowers the man.

The barber shops of Indianapolis, Ind., being all non-union, the delegates to the United Mine Workers' convention, which will meet in that city soon, will take tonsorial artists with them.

Compositors employed on the Philadelphia Democrat, German daily newspaper, 25 in number, have struck against placing non-union operators on linotype machines.

Three hundred and twenty-five New York establishments engaged in the printing and stationery business, employing 21,800 persons, paid \$13,835,735 in wages during the year of 1899.

The period of closing nominations of officers of the Cigarmakers' International Union is passed. The election takes place in February. Every union cigarmaker who fails to vote is open to a fine of 50 cents.

Max Morris, general secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' Union, has been re-elected to the senate of Colorado. There are already about 15 members of organized labor in the legislature of Colorado.

In England during the past few years, it is claimed 140,320 farm laborers have been displaced by machinery, while the making of the latter, it is asserted, required only the labor of 4,600 men for one year.

The principal cities of Texas are in the throes of a strike of telephone girls and other employes of the Southern Telephone and Telegraph Company. They ask for increased wages, shorter hours, pay for overtime and better accommodations.

Men with an inordinate desire to hear themselves talk eventually have only themselves for an audience. Union men particularly are quick to squelch would-be leaders whose chief characteristic is a gift of gab.

Cigarmakers are in the midst of a national election for officers. The presidency is being contested for by G. W. Perkins, the present incumbent, and J. Mahlon Barnes, an aggressive and able young unionist of Philadelphia.

The French government has adopted a plan of avoiding strikes by providing that a council, composed of equal numbers of employers and employes, the latter to be members of a union, are in future to settle all labor disputes.

A "union" co-operative movement has been started by the Central Labor Union of Macon, Ga. The scheme involves the buying of union-mined coal in car lots and the selling of it to union people and their friends at wholesale rates.

Working women cannot hope to succeed without labor unions. So long as they are unorganized they will have less wages for the same work as men are doing. This is a wrong to themselves and to the men. It lowers the wage rate for every one.

New York state claims 21 farmers' unions. Their headquarters are located at Binghamton. The agriculturists have banded themselves together to advance their own interests. This they hope to do by working in harmony with the trades unions.

Judge McPherson issued an injunction against the clerks of Davenport, Ia., prohibiting them from boycotting unfair merchants. But the clerks have friends. Later.—The judge says he acted hastily and the plaintiffs withdrew the case.—Galesburg Labor News.

Rochester grocers held a meeting last week and steps were taken to organize a local union of the National Grocers' Association. They seek to regulate the huckster, tax the peddler, eliminate the trading stamp, secure a shorter day's work and the strict observance of Sunday as a day of rest.

Labor men in Vancouver, B. C., are urging the imposition of a heavy tax on male domestic servants, the object being to diminish the employment of Chinese and Japs. The tax has long prevailed as a revenue measure in Great Britain, but in British Columbia it is wanted as a protection to white labor.

A few days ago a monument erected in Pana, Ill., to a miner who fell in the riots on April 10, 1899, was unveiled with imposing ceremonies. Over 1,500 miners were in line. W. D. Ryan, of the United Mine Workers, and Rev. Mr. Hefferman were the principal speakers. The monument cost \$600 and was paid for by the miners.

Men, women and children who do the world's work have received more advantage and betterment of condition through the agency of the trades union than any other known force in the knowledge of mankind. And as it has demonstrated such ability in the past, what reason is there to believe it will not maintain its standard in the future?—Pueblo Courier.

Congressman J. J. Lentz, of Ohio, took a prominent part in investigating the Idaho outrages and showed that the state and national authorities were united with the Standard oil trust in breaking up the miners' union. In the recent election, Lentz was beaten by eight votes. Labor evidently forgot him, but the Standard oil crowd didn't.

There is a peculiar strike on in Lyons, Ga. Recently the people of the town voted to issue bonds for the purpose of building a schoolhouse for white children only. Because they will be taxed to pay the interest and principal of these bonds from which the race has no benefit, the colored wash-women have struck, and decided at a meeting to do no washing for any white folks until the bonds are cancelled.

Personal grievances, real or imagined, are the cause of much intestine strife in local unions. A union cannot expect to be successful if its members are at war among themselves. If your union or one of its officers takes some step not altogether in accord with your ideas, remember that concerted and consistent action brings the best results. Give the other man's plan a trial. If it proves a failure, then push your own, but whatever you do, don't be a "knocker," and thus lend your aid to the union's enemies.—The Labor World.

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To Organized Labor and Their Friends:

The organized Leather Workers throughout the country are making great efforts to establish their Blue Label permanently in the market. Below is an exact fac-simile of our Blue Label.



## OUR LABEL

The Leather Workers have adopted this trade mark or Label as a guide for the purpose of enabling union men and the friends of organized labor to distinguish the goods made by union labor from those made by non-union labor. Whenever you see this Label on harness or collars, horse boots, or anything made of leather that a horse wears, you are at once assured that they are made by union labor. All union men and friends of fair labor can greatly assist us by the proper use of their great power as purchasers, through the means of our Union Label, which has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and all its affiliated bodies throughout the country.

Retail dealers, it will be found, are ever ready to cater to any organized demand made upon them for labeled goods, and by handling such goods the dealer is working to the interests of himself as well as organized labor. We respectfully request that you use your influence as a customer in assisting in this demand for Union Label harness, collars, horse boots and gig saddles by requesting your dealer to handle labeled goods if he is not doing so at present.

With your co-operation in the way suggested we will be enabled to build our organization upon a basis of permanency, steadily adding to its membership and gradually advancing the wages of its members.

Thanking you for the many favors shown our organization in the past, we are,

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CHAS. L. CONINE,  
General Sec'y-Treas.

KANSAS CITY, MO.