

## A. F. O. F. L. TO MEET IN FANIEUL HALL

CALL IS ISSUED FOR ANNUAL CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

Will Be the Greatest Labor Convention Ever Held—Railroad Rates Will Be Cheap.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24.—President Samuel Gompers today issued the following call for the twenty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor.

To All Affiliated Unions, Greeting: Pursuant to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, you are hereby advised that the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held at Faneuil Hall, in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, beginning at 10 o'clock Monday morning, November 9, 1903, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

**Representation.** Representation in the convention will be on the following basis: From national or international unions, for less than four thousand members, one delegate; four thousand or more, two delegates; eight thousand or more, three delegates; sixteen thousand or more, four delegates; thirty-two thousand or more, five delegates; sixty-four thousand or more, six delegates; one hundred and twenty-eight thousand or more, seven delegates; and so on; and from central bodies and state federations, and from local unions not having a national or international union, and from federal labor unions, one delegate.

Organizations, to be entitled to representation, must have obtained a certificate of affiliation (charter) at least one month prior to the convention; and no person will be recognized as a delegate who is not a member in good standing of the organization he is elected to represent.

Only bona fide wage workers, who are not members of, or eligible to membership in, other trade unions, are eligible as delegates from Federal Labor unions.

Delegates must be selected at least two weeks previous to the convention, and their names forwarded to the secretary of the American Federation of Labor immediately after their election.

Delegates are not entitled to seats in the convention unless the tax of their organizations has been paid in full to September 30, 1903. The growth in numbers and in importance of our organizations and our movement, the duty of the labor and for the future, demand that every organization entitled to representation shall send its full quota of delegates to the Boston Convention, November 9, 1903.

Do not allow favoritism to influence you in selecting your delegates. Be fully represented.

Be ably represented by your best, most faithful, and experienced members.

**Credentials.** Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated unions. The original credentials must be given to the delegate-elect and the duplicate forwarded to the American Federation of Labor office, 423-425 G St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

The committee on credentials will meet at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor six days previous to the opening of the convention, and will report immediately upon the opening thereof at Boston; hence secretaries will observe the necessity of mailing the duplicate credentials of their respective delegates at the earliest possible moment to Washington, D. C.

**Grievances.** Under the law, organizations having grievances against other organizations are required to meet by representation for the purpose of adjusting the questions in dispute before the same can be considered by the convention. A grievance which has already been considered by a previous convention can not be taken up by the forthcoming convention unless three years have elapsed from the time of the decision being rendered; provided, however, that the organization feeling aggrieved has obtained the consent of the executive council to again bring the subject-matter to the attention of the convention.

**Executive Council Meeting.** For the purpose of not only giving the executive council ample time to consider matters which parties in interest may desire to bring before the attention of the executive council, but also that ample time may be afforded in the preparation of its report, the executive council will meet at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor on Monday, September 21, and for several days thereafter.

The executive council will not hold another meeting at Boston, except to consider matters referred to it by the convention.

**Hotel Accommodations.** Delegates can obtain accommodations as follows:

United States, American plan, \$2.50 per day.  
Crawford, European, \$1.00 per day and upward.

American House, European, \$1.00 to \$3.00 per day. American, \$1.00; 75c additional for meals.

Revere House, \$1.00 per day for each person and upward. This hotel could accommodate about one hundred. The rooms are exceptionally large and desirable.

The conditions under which this can be secured will be communicated to you in another circular.

Fraternally yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President.

**FRANK MORRISON,**  
Secretary.  
**JAMES DUNCAN,**  
First Vice-President.  
**JOHN MITCHELL,**  
Second Vice-President.  
**JAMES O'CONNELL,**  
Third Vice-President.  
**MAX MORRIS,**  
Fourth Vice-President.  
**THOS. I. KIDD,**  
Fifth Vice-President.  
**D. A. HAYES,**  
Sixth Vice-President.  
**JOHN B. LENNON,**  
Treasurer.  
Executive Council, A. F. of L.

## 100,000 MEN WANT MORE PAY

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS ASK BETTER CONDITIONS.

Efforts Being Made for a Great Peace Pact—Arrangements for a Joint Conference.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 24.—Higher wages and better working conditions are the immediate demands of 100,000 organized workers on the various railroad systems of the Middle West and on the boats and docks of the Great Lakes, and freight conductors and brakemen want a 20 per cent increase, but are expected to accept less.

Employees of the Big Four Road have filed their demands at Cincinnati, and other roads are expected to receive similar requests during the next ten days. When all have been handed in a series of conferences will be held. The situation on the Great Lakes is similar to that on the railroads. The agreements signed by the Lake Carriers' Association and the longshoremen expire soon, and both sides are anxious to have the contracts renewed. The National Civic Federation is trying to arrange a joint trade meeting for the lakes similar to that of the miners when they gather to adjust the wage scales of the various state districts.

Arrangements have already been made for a joint meeting of the officers of the Longshoremen and the Lake Carriers' Association.

## A DEPLORABLE CONDITION.

Seven Thousand Children Unable to Attend School—Murders and Highwaymen Escape.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 24.—(Special Correspondent.)—Los Angeles, today, the fall term of the public free schools commenced, and the statement is made by the daily papers of the city that 7,000 children will be unable to attend school, owing to the action of the city officials in beginning repairs of several school-houses just as vacation was drawing to a close.

Since the first of the year several cold-blooded murders have been committed in Los Angeles and innumerable hold-ups have occurred, and in every instance but one the criminals have escaped undetected.

A great outcry is now being made by all the daily papers with the exception of the Times against the inefficiency of both the school board and the police department, but, as many of the city officials are putting in their time trying to break up the unions, the Times is doing everything it can to explain away the disgraceful condition of affairs that exists.

Los Angeles certainly furnishes an object lesson to business men in other cities who would like to see the unions destroyed. The anti-union ring in Los Angeles controls the city hall and the police department. What is the result? So much time is devoted to fighting the unions that the politicians have increased the tax rate, thousands of children cannot go to school, and murders and highwaymen go unpunished. But the unions must be broken up, say Otis and his followers.

Union men and women everywhere can help their fellow-unionists in Southern California by writing one letter to each of the following advertisers in the notorious Los Angeles Times:

Carrara Paint, 811 Carrara Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
"Santal Midy"—E. Faugera, 28 North Williams St., New York, N. Y.  
Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 Williams St., New York, N. Y.  
Philo-Hay Specialties Co., Newark, N. J.

"Castoria"—The Centaur Co., 77 Murray St., New York, N. Y.  
"Cuticura"—Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

"Postum"—Postum Cereal Co., Battle Creek, Mich.  
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Scott's Emulsion—Scott & Bowne, 409 Pearl St., New York, N. Y.  
"Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate"—D. Ghirardelli, San Francisco.

Tell these advertisers that organized labor does not look with favor upon any person or firm that is aiding labor's meanest enemy, the Los Angeles Times.

**MANAGER WANTED.** Trustworthy lady or gentleman to manage business in this county and adjoining territory for well and favorably known house of solid financial standing. \$20.00 straight cash salary and expenses, paid each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Expense money advanced; position permanent. Address Manager, 610 Monon Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

2-1-04

Subscribe for "The Labor World," \$1.00.

## SOCIALISM GETS TURNED BY LABOR

MICHIGAN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR TURNS DOWN SOCIALISTS.

It Caused Bitter Debate—Militia Resolution Is Defeated—Postum Cereal Food Placed on Unfair List.

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 24.—The Michigan State Federation of Labor which has been in session for four days, closed its meeting today after transacting considerable business.

Considerable business was transacted by the Michigan Federation of Labor on Thursday afternoon.

The discussion on the socialist resolution was really taken up, and after some bitter arguments the resolution was tabled.

The convention then went into committee of the whole to discuss the constitutional amendments. The salary of the secretary was raised to \$250 per year.

The resolution to change the constitution so as to increase the number of organizers brought out considerable discussion. This amendment was lost.

The subject of affiliation with national, state and central bodies created a long drawn-out discussion. This amendment was defeated.

The resolution on union men joining the militia was taken up for discussion. This caused more argument than any other resolution with the exception of the socialism. The resolution was defeated unanimously.

A number of other resolutions benefiting the different trades were adopted.

The committee on resolutions recommended that the State Federation use all honorable means to win the printers' strike on the Los Angeles Times and to send circulars to all the advertisers now patronizing that paper.

A resolution introduced by the local pressmen's union in regard to the office of T. L. Killea was referred to the local Trades and Labor Council.

The committee on president's report recommended the putting of Postum cereal foods, manufactured in Battle Creek, on the unfair list. This was done for the reason that Mr. Post, owner of the institution, had refused to withdraw his patronage from the Los Angeles Times. The several delegates were instructed to inform their respective unions of the action of the convention.

## CHICAGO TO HAIL OUT RACERS AND KEEPERS AND ARE THEN DISCHARGED.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 24.—Half a dozen girls hired in Milwaukee several weeks ago by the H. H. Kohlsaat Company, of Chicago, appeared at the headquarters of the Waiters' Union, headed by Anna Winigard, and reported that they had been discharged for alleged incompetency and their places filled. They also asserted that the agent of the Kohlsaat Company did not at the time they were hired inform them that a strike was in progress.

## MILITIA DEFIES CIVIL OFFICERS

WRITS OF HABEAS CORPUS ARE IGNORED.

Federation of Miners Leaders Held Prisoners in the Camp of the Militia.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Sept. 24.—Judge Leeds' writs of habeas corpus for the strike leaders imprisoned without any form of law in the camp of the military sent here by the governor to break the miners' strike, have been refused by Brig.-Gen. John Chase though served by the sheriff.

Chase has announced his determination to break the strike in absolute defiance of any action the civil authorities may see fit to take. As martial law is not declared and under the laws of the state cannot be declared, the outcome of the friction is awaited with intense excitement.

The writs were asked by former Attorney General Eugene Engley, who appeared before Judge W. P. Leeds in the district court for Charles Campbell, Charles H. McKinney, Sherman Parker and James Lefferty. These strike leaders have been held as prisoners in the guardhouse since last week though no charges have been made against them.

On hearing of this action Brig.-Gen. John Chase notified Mr. Engley that no civil process for the prisoners whom he represents will be recognized by the military. Furthermore, Adjt.-Gen. Bell has intimated that all leaders of the Western Federation of Miners in the district will be arrested and held as prisoners until the strike is broken.

"I shall cause the arrest of General Bell, General Chase and certain members of the Mine Owners' association," said Mr. Engley, "and shall prosecute them on a charge of criminal conspiracy. I shall also bring civil suit against them for damages for false imprisonment."

**COMBINE AGAINST UNIONS.** PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 23.—Three hundred members of the New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths' association, have signed an agreement which provides for the shutting out of all union men in the event that the labor officials should declare a strike in anyone or all of the jewelry shops in this vicinity.

## MACHINISTS TO MEET.

Minneapolis and St. Paul Men Will Consider Agreement.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—Union machinists from Minneapolis and St. Paul will meet at Midway, Saturday night, and consider steps to be taken to secure agreements with the members of the Twin City Machinists' association. The call announces that "final action will be taken in regard to the shorter work-day," and urges all members working in contract shops to attend. The employers' association of the two cities is said to embrace practically all of the shops which will be affected, and an effort will be made to deal with the employers through the association. While wages are considerably higher than after the late disastrous strike, the unions have never been successful in securing recognition in the way of wage agreements, and will now endeavor to accomplish this, though nothing in the nature of a strike is expected. A shorter work-day is one of the concessions most desired.

Charles E. Burch, business agent of the Twin City Machinists' union, will leave today for Duluth to look after the affairs of the machinists. He will visit Two Harbors and install the officers of the new local recently organized at that place, and will go to Virginia, Minn., with a view of organizing a union there. A new lodge is to be formed at Ashland, Wis., and Mr. Burch will go there and assist in the work.

## ASKS THE STATE TO INVESTIGATE

EXPRESS CO.'S BEFORE ILLINOIS ARBITRATORS.

Employees Demand That Officers Refuse to Listen to Their Plea for More Wages.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Because officials of the United States Express Company have refused to treat with a wage committee of their employees representing the Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen, the Illinois State Board of Arbitration has been asked by President Modie, for the employees, to investigate the matter.

"Under the law," said Secretary Grant, of the State Arbitration Board, "we are obliged to comply with the request of President Modie, and will put the law into effect if necessary. This may result in the constitutional-ity of the law being questioned, and that would have to be decided by the Supreme Court. Should either party to the controversy refuse to comply with the summons of the board, legal action would be taken."

## STRIKE CLOSES 17 FLOUR MILLS.

Freight Handlers' Union Goes Out at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 23.—Two thousand mill product handlers struck tonight at 12 o'clock.

The strike closed an eight-hour day, at \$2 per day. They have been getting \$2 for ten hours.

The millers refused to concede the demand or have the contention submitted to arbitration.

About 17 mills, with a capacity of 75,016 barrels per day, will be shut down.

Six thousand six hundred men will be affected.

There seems to be no prospect of early settlement as both sides remain firm.

## BAER DEFIES THE GOVERNMENT.

President Baer and the other officials of the anthracite coal mining companies and the associated railroads have defied the Government officials in refusing to give information concerning their operation, in violation of the census law.

This information was formally demanded of the coal men nine months ago, but all efforts to secure the facts and figures have been unsuccessful.

As a consequence the census office and the geological survey have been unable to complete some reports. If a prosecution is decided upon there will be a royal legal battle as President Baer and his colleagues will employ the best legal talent available to test the constitutionality of the law.

## SHEET STEEL MILLS MAY ALL BE CLOSED.

Corporation Wants Men to Accept a Reduction of Three Per Cent.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 23.—The United States Steel corporation may close all its sheet plants in the near future unless the Amalgamated association will consent to a reduction upon the same plan as was agreed upon last fall.

The reason for this attitude is an overstocked market and the dullness of trade at this time of the year.

Last year the association accepted a reduction of 3 per cent on all material made for foreign orders, and the steel company, it is said, intends to make a similar reduction this year.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association stated that he felt sure that the limit would not be changed, and that existing conditions do not warrant it.

## CHINAMAN'S CHRISTIAN WIFE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Mrs. Loo Lin, the Christianized wife of a Chinaman in business here, who has been the subject of much correspondence between government officials and her mission-ary friends, has finally reached Mott street, Canton Baptist academy. All her troubles in getting into the country were because she did not carry with her from China the proper passports. She was warmly welcomed upon arriving in Chinatown.

## BABY SLAVES OF THE SWEATSHOPS

CONDITIONS IN CHICAGO'S SLUMS LAID BARE.

Crash at Board of Education to Get Certificates of Age—Some Good Results.

Chicago, Sept. 24.—Of all the laws on the statute books, child labor laws seem the hardest to enforce. Great publicity has been given the fact that the Illinois factory inspectors were about to make an investigation into the factories of Chicago, but the very first day's work found many flagrant violations. In five shops visited by one set of inspectors twenty violations of the age section were found. In several cases children under 14 years of age were working. Instances were found where children had been "coached" on the replies they should make to the inspectors, and more than a dozen youngsters were appeared to be not more than 10 years old held affidavits from their parents stating that they were over 14.

The most repulsive place inspected was the suspender and necktie shop of A. Glickman, 143 West Twelfth street. Glickman had at work nine small children, four of whom were under 6 years old. All worked in small, filthy, poorly ventilated basement rooms. Glickman was away from home and the place was presided over by his wife. The same rooms served for workshop and living-rooms. In a few places girls 13 years old were working for their parents.

Twenty-two proprietors of shops were ordered to clean their premises and to refuse employment to children who did not have a school certificate showing that they were over 14 years of age.

Proprietors of shops who had protected themselves, as they believed, with affidavits from the parents of children employed found that school certificates were demanded under the new statute, and there ensued a rush of parents to the board of education to procure the slips so their children might work.

The crash in the board rooms was so great that all the certificates demanded could not be made out and many children probably will be caught by the inspectors before they are provided.

One feature of the new law makes it difficult with the compulsory education law. Heretofore when a child under 14 years of age was taken away from employment no further action was taken to look after its interests, and it either found another place of employment or went on the street. Now immediate action is taken. The employer is taken, and the child is turned over to the truant officers of the board of education, through which agency it is placed back in school. By this co-operation of the factory inspection department and the board of education the real spirit and intent of child labor legislation is secured.

Thus far less than 8,000 certificates have been issued to the 18,000 Chicago children of school age working in shops and factories.

## STRIKE DECLARED ON SHIP OWNERS

UNION DECLARES A STRIKE ON FLEET OF STEEL CORPORATION.

Other Companies Say That They Will Tow Barges or Lay Up Boats.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—Developments in the trouble which threatens to bring the commerce of the great lake to a stoppage, today gave no indications of an early settlement.

On the other hand the difficulty for the first time took the form of an actual strike, a condition heretofore lacking, the men on the United States steel corporation fleet simply having left their boats on the plea that they were sick.

Captain Moore, head of the local harbor and Masters and Pilots association today announced that a grievance does exist against the steel corporation, and said that there would be opposition to any assistance offered that corporation by independent vessel owners. The independent vesselmen are not willing to be dictated to in the matter, which, they say, is entirely a business affair. They assert that if they cannot tow the vessels of the steel corporation they will tie up their own boats and thus put an end to all lake commerce for this season. Another meeting will be held tomorrow.

Captain Moore, of the association, made the formal statement tonight that the present trouble arose from the violation of a verbal agreement made by the Lake Carriers' association on March 28, 1903, with the representatives of the masters and pilots, namely, that none other than members of the association would be employed by its members. In the employment of Capt. Frank Rae, of the Clemons in the Pittsburgh fleet, and his two mates, this agreement is declared to have been violated.

A committee from the employees of the Pittsburgh Steamship company went to see A. B. Wolvin today, but was denied an audience by Mr. Wolvin.

## NO ARBITRATION FOR THE TEAM DRIVERS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Settlement of labor difficulties by arbitration has been frowned down by the teamsters' joint council and as a result the Chicago board of arbitration which has ended many disputes between employers, will in all probability be disbanded. The joint council of the teamsters has adopted a resolution removing its representatives from the board of arbitration and providing that in the future all questions affecting the welfare of the teamsters shall be referred to a temporary board of adjustment.

## FOR LABOR POLITICS.

Important Action of the British Trade Union Congress.

Leicester, England, Sept. 24.—At last week's session of the Trades' Union Congress the following resolution was carried with only two dissenting votes: That this congress strongly condemns the suggested change by Mr. Chamberlain in our present fiscal policy as most mischievous and dangerous to the best interests of the people of the country, and hereby pledges itself and urges all other labor bodies to make every effort to prevent such a change being brought about.

After a heated discussion an important resolution on labor representation was passed by 506,000 to 285,000 representative votes. The resolution was as follows:

That this congress heartily indorses the policy of direct labor representation, as decided upon at the last annual conference of the labor representation committee, and urges upon all trade unions not yet affiliated to that body to join forthwith, so that the entire labor movement may be consolidated for definite political purposes. This commits the labor party to supporting neither of the dominant parties, and has increased the strained relations with the Liberals.

## MINNEAPOLIS MAN GETS HIGH HONOR

A. G. Bainbridge Will Represent Painters and Decorators at a National Conference.

His Fine Record as an Organizer and Pusher of the Labor Movement.

Minneapolis, Sept. 24.—A. G. Bainbridge is one of the best known workers in the labor movement in this city, and has held the position of business agent for his union for nearly five years. For two years he was general first vice president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, and in the discharge of his official duties traveled over a large portion of the country. Mr. Bainbridge is district organizer for the Brotherhood in the northwest and organized several painters' unions in Minnesota and other states. He came to Minneapolis to live in 1885 and has resided here ever since excepting a short time spent traveling in the interest of his union. He assisted in organizing the first painters' union in this city, and the present local is the third in which he took a part in forming. There are few men in the northwest who have had a more extensive experience in the labor movement, and while he holds no office in his own union, he is also held in the highest regard by the bosses of the city for his fair dealing and business ability.

Word was received in the city this week announcing the appointment of Mr. Bainbridge, by the general president of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, to represent the Brotherhood at the national conference of building trades unions, to be held in Indianapolis, October 8. The appointment came as a complete surprise. The conference will be an important one and will be made up of the heads of all the building trades unions of the United States, and it is expected one of the results will be the foundation of an association one of whose objects will be to combat the National Employers' Association. Mr. Bainbridge will leave for Indianapolis about October 3.

## OPERATORS WILL NOT GIVE IN.

Edwin Bell, of Cripple Creek, Tells of Strike Conditions.

"The mine owners of Cripple Creek district and the Western Federation of Miners are engaged in a fight to a finish," said Edwin Bell, of Cripple Creek, at the Spalding last evening. Mr. Bell is interested in mining properties in that district, and in the securing of men from the outside to take the places of the strikers. To a reporter of the News Tribune he said:

"The mines in the Cripple Creek district are suffering from a sympathetic strike, on account of a strike of smelter men at Colorado Springs, eighteen in number. About 5,000 men went out in response to the orders of the officials of the Western Federation of Miners. The mine owners will never give in. They have refused to negotiate with the officials of the federation, and are determined to operate their mines regardless of that body. Miners elsewhere in the Colorado mining districts have refused to respond to the orders of the officials of the federation to strike, and about one-fourth of the men in the district have returned. One thousand soldiers are there to protect every man who is disposed to work. We are getting men from many different points and have secured quite a large number from the Lake Superior region, and hope to get more. Men who go out to the Cripple Creek district will be assured of employment in preference to strikers as long as men are needed. There are seventy-five mines in the Cripple Creek district, but only a few of the larger properties are now being worked. The district produces about \$20,000,000 a year, but from now on the production will probably be \$30,000,000. This is made possible by the completion of the new tunnel which will drain the district to the depth of 1,500 feet, and permit of the employment of an additional 2,000 miners."

## KILLED BY A TRAIN.

ASHLAND, Wis., Sept. 23.—Joe Kohout, formerly a well known resident of Ashland, whose parents reside here, was killed by being run over by a passenger train a short distance from Bessemer.

Kohout was enroute from Bessemer to Ironwood and it is rumored that he was attempting to go from the first class coach to the smoker, he was thrown from the train. An inquest was held at Bessemer and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death. The remains will be brought to Ashland for burial.

## DESPERATE MEN CAUSE EXCITEMENT

Hungry and Penniless, a Horde of Workmen Demand Money With Guns.

Great Excitement and Lively Time Last Night—The Trouble Not Yet Over.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Sept. 24.—Several hundred Finlanders who were discharged from the camps of the Consolidated Lake Superior Company arrived from Canada this afternoon, hungry, penniless, ugly, with no chance of securing work or pay for nobody knows when. They can't speak English at all, and all were in a bad frame of mind. They made a demand for money at the paymaster's office and met with a refusal. The men then sought their rifles which they had with them. Returning to the paymaster's office they made another demand for money and were again met with refusal. Wild excitement ensued. A large force of armed deputies were at once sworn in and came on the scene. For a time it looked as if blood might flow, but after talking among themselves for some time the Finns apparently quieted down, although they are about the premises of the company at the present time fully armed and determined that none shall receive pay before them.

Police have decided that so long as they are quiet and do not disturb the night will bring forth. The situation in the city is serious from the fact that some 3,500 men the expected to come from the camps in the same condition as the Finns and while the city is preparing to feed them, it is expected that they will cause more or less trouble.

## NO ACTION TAKEN IN THE MILLER FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor today considered the case of W. A. Miller, the foreman of bookbinders, who was dismissed from the government printing office because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union, and who was subsequently reinstated by order of President Roosevelt, but took no action in the matter, deferring that until later.

The case was under consideration by the executive council for some time.

## TROUBLE ON NORTHERN ENDS