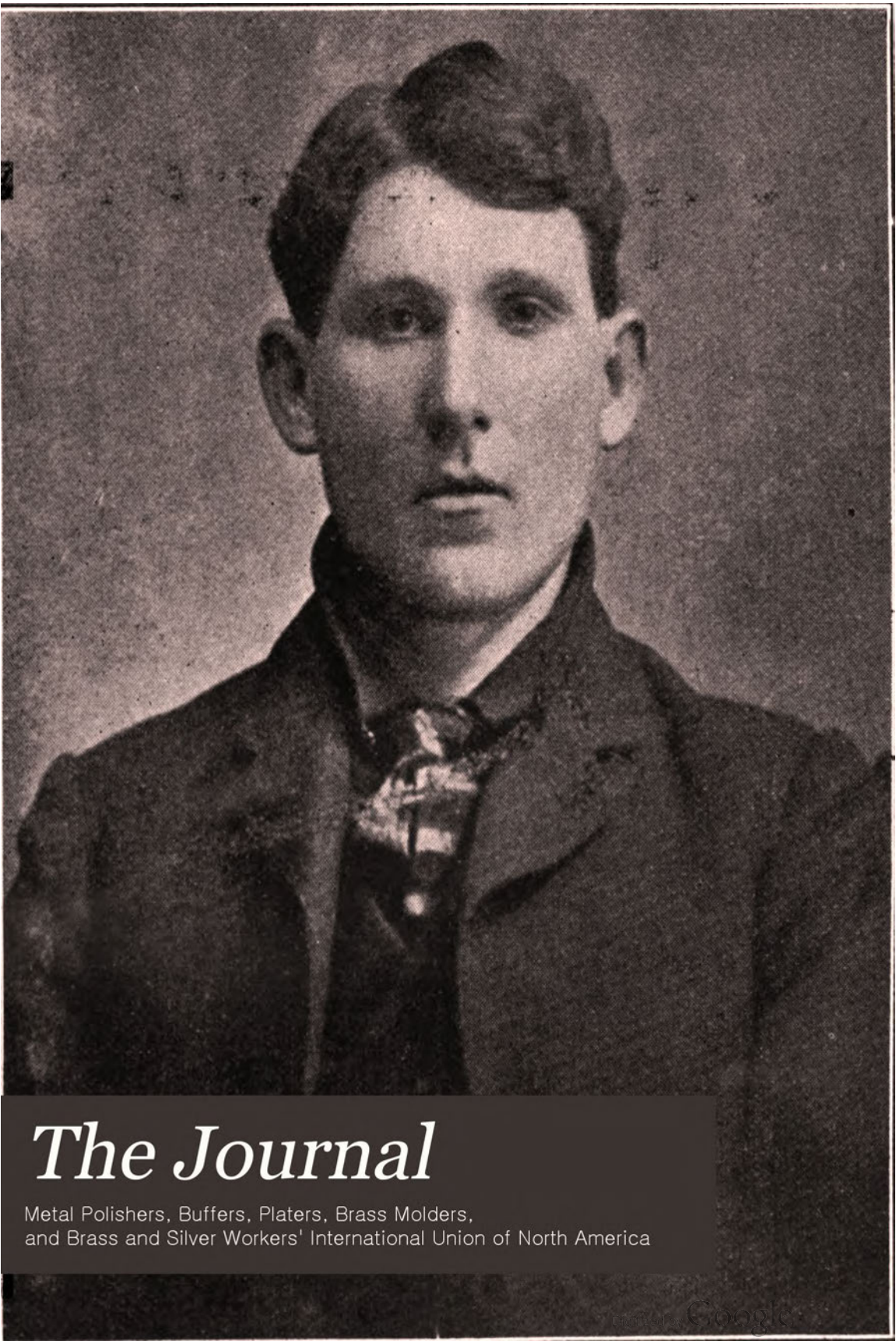

The Journal

Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass Molders,
and Brass and Silver Workers' International Union of North America

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List of Unfair Shops

SEARS-ROEBUCK, CHICAGO, ILL.
IDEAL MFG. CO., DETRIOT, MICH.
WROUGHT IRON RANGE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
DETROIT BRASS WORKS, DETROIT, MICH.
WHERLE STOVE WORKS, NEWARK, O.
PFAU MFG. CO.
COMPUTING SCALE CO., DAYTON, O.
IDEAL PLATING CO., BOSTON, MASS.
SNELL AUGER & BIT CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.
DEXTER & HARRINGTON CUTLERY CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.
E. H. CORBAN, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
GOODAL MFG. CO., ANTRIM, N. H.
RUSSELL & ERWIN MFG. CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
HOLMES & EDWARDS, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
YOST TYPEWRITER CO., HARTFORD, CONN.
JENNINGS BROS., BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
HYDE CO., SOUTHBRIDGE, MASS.
BURNS & SILVER, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
HUBLEY MFG. CO., LANCASTER, PA.
COMPTON SHEAR MFG. CO., NEWARK, N. J.
GLAUBER'S, CLEVELAND, O.
FANNER & CO., CLEVELAND, O.
WALLACE & SONS, WALLINGFORD, CONN.
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO., BELVIDERE, ILL.
INGERSOLL WATCH CO., WATERBURY, CONN.
GRISWOLD MFG. CO., ERIE, PA.
STANLEY RULE & LEVEL CO., NEW BRITAIN, CONN.
GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., TORONTO, CAN.
THOS. McGANN, BRASS & BRONZE FOUNDERS, BOSTON, MASS
KERN BARBER CHAIR CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.
DAVENPORT ARMS CO., NORWICH, CONN.
STANDARD SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

You are requested not to purchase the goods of these manufacturers, and request your friends to do likewise, until they treat men as men, and recognize the rights of organized labor.

Fraternally and sincerely yours,

A. B. GROUT, International President.

JAMES J. CULLEN, General Secretary.

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ORIENTAL EMERY CO.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure Turkish Emery.

Our Emery is made from selected Turkish Ore of the best quality only.

Rising Sun Brewing Company,

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS OF

SUPERIOR LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER.

Breweries, Seventh & Marshall Sts., Elizabeth, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1820. INCORPORATED 1891.

The Hanson & Van Winkle Co.,

PLATERS & POLISHERS **Supplies**

MANUFACTURERS

New York Newark Chicago

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The Colonial Brass Company

BRASS FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS

OFFICES:
316-318 SENECA STREET
COR MICHIGAN STREET

FACTORY:
CLEVELAND, OHIO
U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEER PUMPS AND BEER PUMP SUPPLIES
HAND AIR PUMPS AND FAUCETS

OFFICES: Cleveland, New York, Chicago and St. Louis

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BREWERS OF THE

FAMOUS NARRAGANSETT

Ales, Lagers, Porters ana Malt Extract.

Meriden Branch, 29 W. MAIN ST.

JAMES J. FITZPATRICK, Manager.

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THE JOURNAL

Official Organ of the M. P., B., P., B. M. and B. and S. W. U. of N. A.

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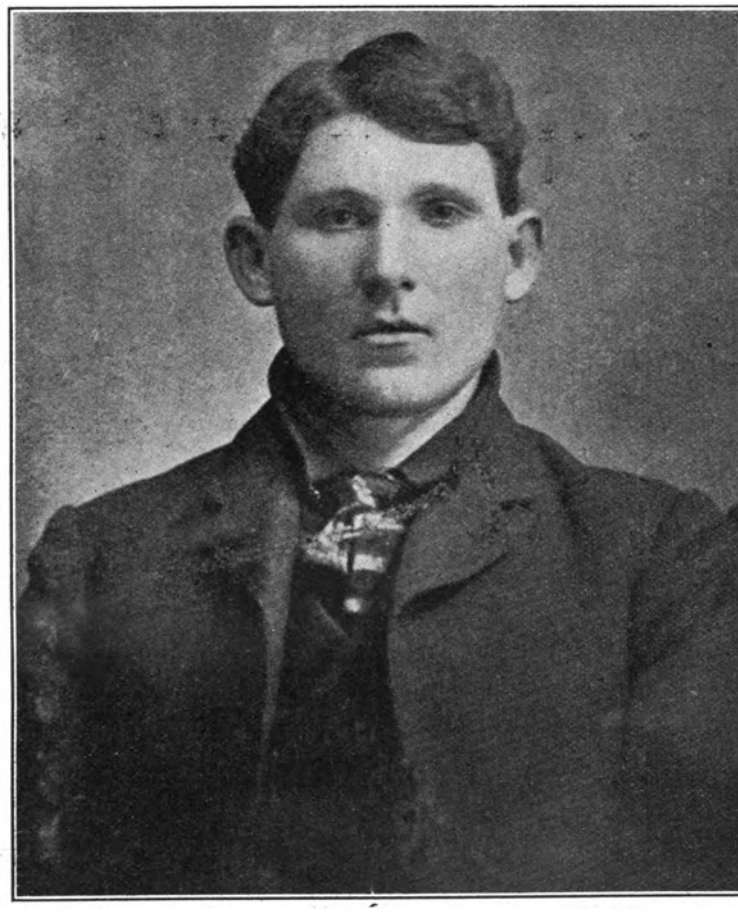

MICHAEL GOODWIN

On this page will be found a picture of Bro. Michael Goodwin, who was shot and instantly killed on October 17th, by a foreign strike-breaker at the Wehrle Stove Company, of Newark, O.

He was one of the most active members of Local 166, and with his years of experience in another union will be sadly missed by the members here.

Bro. Goodwin was married to Miss Catherine Flannigan in December, 1902. He was twenty-seven years of age at the time of his death, and, besides leaving a heart-broken wife,

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leaves a father, mother, seven sisters and two brothers to mourn for him.

He was born in New Straitsville, O., and went to work in the mines when quite young; while occupied at this business he became a member of the United Mine Workers. After leaving the mines he learned the trade of polishing, and became a member of the local union here.

His father, James Goodwin, has been a member of Local 1,252, of the United Mine Workers of America, for over thirty years, and at the present time is their Recording Secretary. Although bowed down with grief at the untimely death of his son, who died a martyr to the cause of labor, the father still holds dear that cause, and wrote the following letter the day after his son was buried:

New Straitsville, O., Oct. 17, 1905.

To Messrs. Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.:

Gentlemen—I wish to state to you that my son, Michael Goodwin, a metal polisher in the Wehrle Stove factory at Newark, O., was shot and instantly killed on Tuesday, October 17th, by strike-breakers, either Italian or Hungarian scabs, employed by the above company to take the places of the union men in that factory.

This same son of mine paid a visit to our local union here three weeks ago and explained the grievance between the Wehrle Stove Company and the Metal Polishers, and asked for our co-operation.

Now, by the urgent request of Local Union No. 1,252, of the United Mine Workers of America, I earnestly urge you, for your own interest, and for the striking metal polishers of Newark, Ohio, to use your influence with the Wehrle Stove Company, and insist upon them making a settlement, either by complying with the polishers' demands and reinstating the men or by arbitration or otherwise.

If my son's death for the cause of labor will have a tendency to advance harmony between capital and labor he will have died a martyr in a just and good cause.

Yours, in behalf of justice to all, I remain, sincerely yours,

JAMES GOODWIN, Rec. Sec.,
New Straitsville, O.

FROM NEWARK, O.

Newark, O., Nov. 9th, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

Report of Vice-President on the strike at the Wehrle Stove Co., of Newark, O.

For five months it has been a strenuous affair, and our members are as firm and determined as the day they were forced out, it has been a battle where the men have had to use their wits against a firm who resort to methods both despicable and lawless.

As proof that the men were right in their demands, the scabs refused to work under the old conditions, and the firm started pickling the work at once, and added several different grades of emery as well as furnishing more wheels for the men. The scabs were invited to wash up in the shop, while previously union men were discharged for even washing their hands. The bad conditions were simply to force the strike so they could get cheap labor.

Through the activity of the members, over three hundred and fifty men hired to scab have quit their jobs, about twenty are induced to quit every week, while their agents are bringing in more. Only the professional strike breakers stay and their duty is to teach the new men.

They turn out about thirty-five per cent. of the work, and the finished product is such that will ruin the reputation of any firm handling it.

We have been very successful in the Court cases, out of fourteen bound over, two were fined one dollar and costs, the other twelve being acquitted. The cases against them were mostly trumped up by the Pinkertons who would go on the stand and swear to anything to convict our men.

On October 17th, the first death from violence occurred, when scabs who are furnished guns by the company shot and killed Bro. Goodwin, a molder, standing by. He was shot in the head, and at this writing the chances are against his recovery. Many of our members have been assaulted, some clubbed into insensibility.

A branch office of a spy agency was started here and an effort made to get our men to turn traitors, nearly ev-

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ery member was approached, but instead of accepting, reported it to the strike committee. They then adopted a plan of writing to many of our members, promising them protection and a permanent position at greatly increased wages if they would renounce the Union. In this they also failed.

Members of the firm stand divided, some wishing to settle but are prevented by the head of the firm, William Wehrle.

The strike breakers, outside of the professionals, are mostly composed of foreigners, very few of whom speak our language, they also have a few negroes among them. Our pickets are handled systematically, reporting every morning and evening to the time keeper. The local executive board, in conjunction with the strike committee, meet every morning, and the books of the secretary are kept in perfect order, they are open to inspection by every member, and are audited twice a month. We are sending out about three hundred pieces of mail every day pushing the boycott, and grasping at everything that might lead to a settlement.

We earnestly hope that by the time this reaches our membership the American Federation of Labor will have placed both the Wehrle Stove Co., and the Sears-Roebuck Co., on the unfair list. We have been informed that the agents of Sears-Roebuck Co., are trying to sign contracts with different stove shops to furnish them with stoves.

It must be remembered that the season for selling stoves by mail order does not commence till about the first of November, and already the few they had on hand are nearly gone.

We believe that we are fighting the battle of every union in the International, especially in the stove industry, and to lay down now and permit cheap labor and bad conditions here would be undoing the work of years. We are keeping the locals informed twice a month by circulars of any changes and progress, and hope the membership at large will consider this their own personal fight, and continue to assist us.

Thanking all the locals for their past help, and hoping to be able to report a victory soon, and wishing all the locals the best of success, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
C. R. ATHERTON,
8th Vice-President.

FROM CLEVELAND, O.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 7, 1905.
Editor of Journal:

Conditions in this city are fair. The strike is still on at the Standard Sewing Machine. We have got them on the go now, and if the brothers in other cities will only take interest, and see that the boycott is pushed against this unfair firm they will confer a favor on District No. 6. We are going to hold a dance Thanksgiving afternoon and night, November 30th, and expect to have a good time. The following officers will conduct the affair: James Cahill, President; Wm. Riley, Vice-President; Wm. Dellmer, Secretary; H. Allen, Treasurer; floor committee, John E. Burke, Wm. McWeeney, Ray R. Roper, Fred. Stainks; reception committee, M. Schaack, John Willert, Ed. Johnson, C. Buchholz, John Grimm, Ed. Martin, H. Steinhauer, A. Cooper, R. F. Schultz, R. Edelsbergh.

In my next report I will let you know the good time we had.

The growing aversion among the rising generation of both sexes to all forms of manual labor is a historic sign of race degeneration. Other civilizations have been wrecked on that rock, and if we continue by example to instill in the minds of our boys and girls the idea that manual labor is vulgar and undignified, our civilization will ultimately perish from the earth as surely as like causes produce like effects. When the majority of the people are ashamed to work with their hands slavery in some form must necessarily exist and slavery has been the bane of every civilization thus far recorded in history.

Chicago shoe manufacturers are considering a proposition to establish a school for teaching the trade to boys and girls.

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ASSESSMENTS RECEIVED

From October 12th to November 16th, inclusive, from the different Locals for the Newark, O., Local 166.

Local	4—Piqua	$10 00
Local	5—Dayton	22 20
Local	6—Chicago	201 00
Local	7—Grand Rapids	26 40
Local	8—Meriden	25 20
Local	9—Elizabeth	204 00
Local	12—Brooklyn	20 00
Local	13—St. Louis	148 20
Local	15—Syracuse	13 60
Local	17—Buffalo	19 20
Local	18—Boston	7 70
Local	19—Cleveland	81 80
Local	21—Toronto	41 00
Local	27—Chicopee Falls	12 00
Local	29—Albany	15 00
Local	30—Springfield	2 90
Local	41—Dunkirk	8 40
Local	43—Hamilton, O	43 60
Local	45—Kenosha	29 60
Local	48—Middletown	5 40
Local	49—Rock Island	6 50
Local	50—Watertown	5 20
Local	52—Thompsonville	21 10
Local	55—Boston	32 00
Local	56—Louisville	3 60
Local	57—Elmira	27 60
Local	60—Mansfield	4 00
Local	65—Haydenville	24 40
Local	66—St. Louis	10 20
Local	67—Los Angeles	42 60
Local	68—Cincinnati	33 20
Local	70—Montpelier	5 60
Local	74—Winsted	8 40
Local	79—Troy	10 80
Local	80—Westfield	2 00
Local	84—Orange	4 80
Local	90—Philadelphia	30 00
Local	95—Boston	36 00
Local	97—St. Catherine	9 60
Local	99—St. Louis	31 60
Local	109—Schenectady	8 10
Local	111—Quincy	19 10
Local	113—Rochester	84 00
Local	116—Minneapolis	12 00
Local	118—Athol	19 50
Local	124—Columbus	12 00
Local	125—Watertown	3 50
Local	126—New Britain	13 50
Local	129—Edwardsville	4 95
Local	132—Cleveland	28 00
Local	137—Hannibal	3 00
Local	138—Belleville	11 30
Local	139—Northampton	30 60
Local	154—Taunton	11 70
Local	155—Bay State	36 70
Local	156—Geneva	43 00
Local	158—San Francisco	56 00
Local	160—Cleveland	11 40
Local	169—Norwich	28 80
Local	171—Indianapolis	21 60
Local	174—Turner's Falls	35 40
Local	175—Kensington	41 50
Local	176—Springfield	3 00
Local	177—Allegheny	7 20
Local	179—Marengo	14 00
Local	182—Nashau	5 00
Local	183—Southington	2 60
Local	199—Greenfield	6 30
Local	209—New Kensington	117 20
Local	234—Fremont	16 80
Local	245—Decatur	23 60
Local	246—Albany	7 20
Local	250—Kenosha	16 20
Local	252—Cleveland	45 00
Local	255—Turtle Creek	14 50
Local	261—Hamilton	5 00
Local	272—Pittsburg	10 00
Local	277—Menominee	31 80
Local	280—Newark	26 60
Local	292—Southbridge	8 70
Local	297—Elyrie	6 40
Local	301—Richmond	5 00
		$2,194 20

President W. J. Gibbons, of the Teamsters' Joint Council, believes that Labor Day parades have outlived their usefulness. During the next year he will urge that there be no more parades, and that the day shall be celebrated in another way. He proposes that a monster gathering of labor men be held in some place where all can learn something to their advantage concerning the labor movement. The failure of the trades unionists to turn out in sufficient numbers the last two years, he said, demonstrates that they do not want to march. Besides, it costs great sums of money to pay the expenses of the parade.

"Arn't you afraid of the influence of the railroads?"

"Yes," answered Farmer Corntossel, "But I must say that I would not like to discourage 'em entirely. They do beat walking."

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STOVE POLISHER IS MURDERED

(From the Newark (O.) Advocate.)

MORE BLOODSHED RESULTING FROM STRIKE AT THE WEHRLE FOUNDRY.

Affidavits Filed Against Kerlin and Zelinski Growing Out of Higgins' Death.

First Degree Murder Charge Made by Dead Man's Aunt from Delaware—Higgins Shot in Back Near "Pike" Saloon—Second Murder—Affidavits Were Filed Against John Zelinski and George Kerlin, Charging Them with the Murder of Chas. Higgins.

That it wa s a cold-blooded, coward-

The second murder growing out of the polishers' strike at the Newark stove foundry occurred about 12.30 o'clock Sunday morning, November 12th, when Charles Higgins, a non-union polisher, was killed on Railroad street, near the "Pike" saloon.

That is was a cold-blooded, cowardly crime is indicated by the fact that Higgins was shot in the back, evidently while the young man was endeavoring to escape from his assailants.

A non-union polisher, giving his name as George A. Kerlin, and home as Elwood, Pa., is being held on suspicion of his implication in the affair. When arrested on the scene of the crime, a 32-calibre revolver, from which one cartridge had been discharged, was found on him. The prisoner tells conflicting stories regarding the manner by which he came in possession of the weapon.

The fact that no direct motive for the crime is known makes the deed appear cowardly and terrible.

Higgins' companions, whose names are given as C. F. Baker, F. R. McLawlin and John A. Long, appear unable to put much light upon the case, the reason being that as soon as the shots were fired the three ran, coming back by another route to the point where Higgins staggered and fell. Earl Warren, of 332 W. Main street, who witnessed the shooting, was close enough to the assailant of Higgins to

At about 12.30 Sunday morning, as Officer G. T. McClure, whose regular beat extends from Fifth to Sixth streets on Walnut and Railroad, was crossing the B. and O. and Pennsylvania tracks at Fifth street, he heard five or six revolver shots fired in rapid succession, and from the flashes of fire from the weapons saw that the trouble was in the neighborhood of the "Pike" saloon, at 145 Railroad street. He immediately blew a call for Officer Charles Swank, whose beat extends from Fifth to Second streets, adjoining that of Officer McClure, and hurried to the scene of the shooting. A short distance up the track he met Warren running, out of breath and excited. Warren returned with the officer to the saloon, where they found Kerlin. Officer McClure at once searched him, and found in his possession a cheap 32-calibre revolver containing one empty cartridge. At this point Officer Swank arrived and took charge of the prisoner, while Officer McClure, hearing cries in the direction of Sixth street, hastened to a point near the railroad crossing where Higgins, the wounded man, breathed his last. He attempted to say something to his companions, but could not be understood.

A call was at once sent in for an ambulance and the Coroner, and the body removed to the J. A. McGonagle morgue.

Officer Swank took his prisoner to the police station, and on the way asked Kerlin when he had discharged the one cartridge of the gun. He replied that he exploded it this afternoon (meaning Saturday). Later when asked how he came in possession of the gun, he stated that he had received it from a companion who took it from the pocket of a man who was in a fight Saturday evening. Kerlin's stories are very conflicting, and the officers feel that they are dealing with a shrewd man.

Kerlin has not been charged with firing the shot which killed Higgins, but his conduct in the matter seems suspicious.

Police Captain Robert Bell reported

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that James Farren found a 32-calibre, blue steel, Iver Johnson revolver on the cinder path between Third and Fourth streets, about 100 feet from Third, on Sunday morning.

Aside from these facts, very hear his remarks, but does not appear to remember the man sufficiently to describe his appearance.
little in the way of a clue to the actual murderer has been obtained, but the officers detailed on the case are making an earnest effort to find the guilty party.

The companions of the murdered man stated to the officers that according to their knowledge they had not seen the man who fired the shot, while they were in the saloon, and that there had been no trouble. They state that the three of them, together with Higgins, came out of the front door of this saloon at 145 Railroad street, and that the man who did the shooting came out the side door at about the same time, and walking up to them with the remark, "What are you fellows doing here? Stop right where you are," pulled a revolver and began firing at Higgins. All turned and ran, the three, Baker, McLawlin and Long, running east to Fifth street, then across to Walnut, and went back on Walnut to the place where Higgins had fallen.

It appears that after being shot, Higgins staggered across the Straitsville B. and O. track through a wide common several hundred feet from the saloon to the Sixth street crossing of the B. and O. and Panhadle, where he fell and expired within a few moments. The body shows two bullet holes in the back, one just below the left shoulder blade, which was probably the fatal one, and another in the centre of the back.

Charles Higgins, 21 Years of Age, Will Be Taken to Pennsylvania for Burial on Tuesday.

Charles Higgins, the murdered man, is aged twenty-four years, and leaves beside a widowed mother, three sisters and two brothers. His mother's home is at Ft. Louden, Pa.

An aunt, Mrs. Cook, of Delaware, and a sister of the young man, are in the city.

Following the autopsy the body will be shipped to Ft. Louden Tuesday.

Drunken Man Did the Shooting That Killed Higgins Is the Belief of James Moore, Who Heard Quarrel.

The saloon at 145 Railroad street, where the shooting occurred, is managed by Lizzie Basehart, and it is claimed was closed at the hour of the shooting. However, James H. Moore, who heard the shooting but was in the house at the time, makes the following statement: "I heard what sounded like quarreling outside, but didn't pay much attention to it. I soon had occasion to go over to Sixth street to get some sandwiches, and as I came back I heard the remark, 'Here he comes now,' and I was afraid they were going to pick a fight with me. I had my dog with me, and as we approached the fellows one of them came out toward me, and when the dog trotted up to him he pulled a gun and said, 'Don't you bite me or I'll blow your head off.' I told him the dog wouldn't bite, and went on in the house. Later I heard the shots."

When asked to describe the man who approached him, Mr. Moore said that as he could remember him he wore a derby hat and light overcoat. Mr. Moore further states that he thinks the trouble was due to the fact that the men had been drinking hard and he knew that the man who did the shooting was intoxicated.

The Murdered Man Lived for Three Years at Delaware, O.

Charles Higgins, who was murdered at Newark on Sunday morning, lived in Delaware for about three years, being employed in the B. G. Hill wholesale grocery company, and later being driver for the Delaware Creamery Company. He left Delaware about two months ago to go to Newark. While here Higgins lived with his uncle, William Cook, and his sister is now making her home at the residence of Mr. Cook. Higgins was a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

Young Higgins had been boarding at the home of James Powers, 251 West Main street, for some time. Previous to the time of his beginning work here he had been residing with his aunt, Mrs. Will Cook, of Delaware, for about three years. Besides the aunt and a young sister, Attorney

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Hoak Donithan, of Marion, a cousin of the murdered man, is in the city arranging to have the body taken to the home at Ft. Louden, Pa.

Attorney Phil B. Smythe, who has been conducting the cases for the striking polishers at the Wehrle plant since the trouble started, June 1, made the following statement to a reporter for the Advocate: "So far as can be found out, the trouble was simply a drunken brawl among the non-union polishers themselves. The strikers were in no way connected with the trouble. This shooting resulted from the fact that the Wehrle Company has armed the men with guns. Irresponsible men have been given weapons, and Saturday night thirty of the non-union men, more or less, got into a drunken fight, which resulted in another tragedy. The trouble had no relation to the strike."

The Newark Police Will Stop Practice of Carrying Pistols.—Strict Orders Are Issued by Chief Sheridan.

Chief of Police J. S. Sheridan was a busy man Monday morning. He gave a few moments of time to an Advocate reporter to talk about the case.

"There is nothing new in the case," he said. "We can find no cause for the shooting, except that the men got into an ordinary drunken fight, which terminated in the tragedy.

"I have detailed two officers on the case, and no stone will be left unturned to find the guilty man or men. You may also state that this business of carrying guns will be broken up at once. Every man who is found at any time carrying a gun will be severely dealt with. The patrolmen in the 'red light' district have been instructed to visit every place in the street each night, and the pockets of every man found will be searched for weapons. Regardless of who he is, he will be sent to the police station and given the limit of the law.

Mayor Crilly Issues Orders to Arrest All Found With Firearms—Will Punish to Full Extent of Law.

Mayor Crilly told the Advocate Monday that strict instructions had been issued from his office to arrest all persons who are found carrying weapons contrary to law, and he added that any who are caught with firearms in their possession will be dealt with to the full extent of the law.

Many in West Newark who are interested in the polishers' strike, either for or against it, have been and are still carrying weapons, it is alleged, and the frequent clashes and use of firearms that have resulted in two deaths and in the injury of several persons, indicate that more serious trouble may result unless the men are disarmed. The Mayor issues due notice, ordering the men to lay aside their revolvers under penalty of heavy punishment.

Companions of Young Higgins Decline to Talk, but They May Make a Statement of Matter Latter.

An Advocate reporter called on McLawlin and Baker, two of the companions of Higgins at the time of the shooting, but could learn nothing, as they declined to make a statement. Baker stated: "When the proper time comes to talk, if there is anything to say, we'll say it, but not before."

John Long, another companion of Higgins, could not be seen.

Murder Charge Against Zelinski and Kerlin is Made by Aunt of Higgins.

Late Monday afternoon affidavits were filed before Mayor Crilly, in which John Zelinski and George H. Kerlin are charged with murder in the first degree. The documents were signed by Mrs. Will Cook, of Delaware, an aunt of the dead man. It charges that the defendants fired the shots which resulted in Higgins' death.

It seems that the knowledge of the fact that there were spies in their midst caused much trouble among the non-union polishers, both while at work and while in their quarters at the "Barracks." It is said that frequent fights have occurred from this cause alone. The fact that the identity of the spy was a mystery led the non-union polishers to suspect every one in the room whose business they did not know all about.

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Zelinski Shot—Man Arrested Monday Morning Suffers from Slight Wound — Alleged He Is a Spy.

An important arrest was made shortly after 10 o'clock Monday morning when John Zelinski, alias Fred. Williams, a Pole, who came to Newark from Cleveland, was taken into custody by Chief of Police James S. Sheridan and Captain Kraver, of the Special Police, stationed at the Wehrle plant. The arrest was made on West Main street, near the City Drug store, where Zelinski was talking with a number of strikers.

When arrested Zelinski stated to the officers that he was suffering from a gunshot wound, and that he wanted surgical attention. He was assured that he would be given the necessary attention, and was hustled off to the county jail. Dr. H. H. Baer was called, and made an examination of the prisoner. He found that the bullet had entered the man's hip, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. While conducting the examination, the bullet dropped from the man's trousers' leg.

Zelinski stated that he had gone into the polishing room to get his meal ticket from Foreman Gray. Some words ensued between him and another polisher, when the latter struck at him with his fist. Zelinski turned and started to run, and the man pulled a weapon and fired, the bullet taking effect as described.

Evidence Not Sufficient to Hold Striking Polishers—Collins and Felix Are Discharged.

Two case of assault against striking polishers who were charged with having beaten Cleve Hartsock, a Johnstown man, who was a non-union polisher employed at the Wehrle plant, were dismissed by Mayor Crilly Saturday afternoon, after hearing the evidence in the case. This action was taken by the court because the evidence did not show that George Collins or C. P. Felix, the defendants, were guilty.

The assault was committed on the night of October 23. Hartsock was badly used up, and the two defendants were arrested on warrants issued the day following. The plaintiff in the case admitted that he did not know who attacked him. The evidence offered showed that all parties concerned were intoxicated, and that a sort of initiation was being conferred upon Hartsock and his friends, and that the assault occurred later in the evening, after he had left Collins and Felix. Mayor Crilly said, "The State failed to make a case against the man. The evidence offered was not sufficient to warrant binding him over to the court."

THE GREEDY CONSUMER.

At last a clear white light has been thrown upon the coal situation. "The consumer has been getting his coal too cheap," says Francis L. Robbins, President of the Pittsburg Coal Company.

The greed and avariciousness of the consumer are inevitable obstacles in the way of trust benevolence. If the consumer would stop his grumbling and pay whatever price was demanded, industrial peace would soon be an accomplished fact.

But the consumer is a quarrelsome animal. He rails against the modest profits extorted by the Beef Trust, and the Federal Government straightway begins to pry into the private business affairs of Chicago philanthropists. He is fighting mad when 26 Broadway boosts the price of oil, and the newspapers begin to print articles about tainted money. He growls when a railroad company advances rates, and the President of the United States recommends a federal commission.

If the consumer would hold his wagging tongue and settle gracefully with the cashier there need be no trouble in the coal regions. The companies could hoist the price indefinitely, the increased profits could be used in fighting the unions, the trust could declare stock dividends every spring, and there would be real inducements for friends of man to go into the coal business.

Of course "the consumer has been getting his coal too cheap." Mr. Robbins' argument is abundantly substantiated by the fact that a lot of people have been putting money into savings banks which they should have spent on fuel.

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GOMPERS' MASTERLY ADDRESS.

The twenty-fifth convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Pittsburg, represented millions of workers, and was presided over by one of the brainiest and most earnest men in the land—Samuel Gompers. In his annual report he dealt with many questions of vital concern to labor, as well as to the people generally and handled each in masterly fashion. We have not space for even a synopsis of the report, which is not only a review of the labor movement of the world, but replete with suggestions which, if followed, would make for industrial peace everywhere, through the abolition of privilege and the enthronement of justice.

Those who want the country overrun with cheap and servile labor, as well as some mistaken humanitarians, will not agree with Mr. Gompers in his protest against any modification of the Chinese Exclusion law, but the great mass of the people will. On this question, we quote from what he says:

"Perhaps one of the most momentous questions which will confront the American people, and of which this convention must take cognizance and deal with earnestly, intelligently and emphatically, is the campaign inaugurated in several quarters for what is called a modification of the law excluding Chinese from entry into the United States or its possessions. Within the past year manifest efforts have been made in this direction, particularly inaugurated and stimulated by antagonistic employers and some of their associations.

"Information of an authentic character and from various sources has been communicated to our office showing that a carefully devised policy has been agreed upon and is being carried out. Labor's antagonists realize the fact that American public opinion and sentiment are fully expressed in the existing Chinese exclusion law. They also realize that if the application of the law was sought to be modified so far as it applies to our mainland, it would arouse the opposition of the American people, and the effort is therefore subtly screened by arrangement with the sugar planters of Hawaii, placing them in the position of agitating for a modification of the law so as to permit the immigration of Chinese to that island.

"At this late date it is scarce necessary or profitable to present the reasons for Chinese exclusion. Surely they are not appropriate here; but we cannot stand idly by and without protest permit the machinations of some who, lost to all conscious responsibility to their fellows and for an apparent immediate greed of gain, scheme to inaugurate a vicious policy which would inevitably lead to a deterioration of our race, undermine our civilization and destroy our very lives.

"We insist that it is our essential duty to maintain and preserve our physical condition and standard of life and civilization, and thus to assure us the opportunity for the development of our intellectual and moral character."

He says much more to the same effect, and goes somewhat into detail to show why there is such clamor on the part of Hawaiian sugar planters, Southern and New England manufactures and exploiters of labor generally, to so amend the law as to make it ineffective and open wide the door for Asia's millions of coolies to enter and break down the standard of American labor, which cannot compete with coolie or slave labor and live.

Good laws can do very much for a union, but let us not be deceived. The fullest measure of success can only come when every member shall realize what is needed; that the combined welfare of each individual constituent of a co-operative organization tells the sum of the order's good, and that to accomplish most the order must at all times enjoy the confidence and support of the members.

Do not imagine, when an applicant has been voted on for admission, that the duties of the brother who solicited the application are over. Too often, the candidate fails to ever present himself for initiation. The brother who solicited the application should arrange for the applicant's initiation and conduct him to the lodge room for such purpose. Courtesies extended in this way have a most beneficial and lasting effect.

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HONESTY AND "THE PEOPLE."

The statement that the great majority of the American people are corrupt has always been refuted, and always will be. The "plain people" are honest the country over; exceptions but prove the rule. Outright dishonesty has of late been so much a distinguishing characteristic of the "privileged classes," we are prone to believe that were the scales of justice more evenly balanced only the very rich would be accommodated in our jails. Presidents of life insurance companies, and others in equally high places, have been so conspicuous by their wrong-doing that superficial observers have confounded their particular methods with general conditions, and the common people have suffered thereby.

From California to New York the common people are in revolt. They are determined to run things themselves from now on, acquiescing no more in boss rule and trust rule, which has proven itself a rule for any interest save that of the people. This has been shown in local elections the country over, where the people have chosen to elect the men known to be against privilege and in favor of the doctrine of equal rights.

In Ohio the Cox-Foraker crowd was overthrown; in Philadelphia the Weaver ticket won by a tremendous majority; Gormanism received a severe rebuke in Maryland; in New Jersey, Everett Colby's triumph is considered a marked rebuke to the Republican boss of Essex County, and Mayor Fagin's re-election in Jersey City is undoubtedly a victory against boss dictation which has heretofore maintained in that city.

These are but a few instances of how the resentment of the people has shown itself against those who have heretofore done the will of the corruptionists. All over the country the people are awakened; they are demanding that reform measures be put into immediate effect.

That the indignation of the "plain people" is not soon likely to burn out, we feel assured. We hope, moreover, it will be fanned into even hotter flame, so that by 1908 a clean sweep may be made in other offices where as yet the brooms have not been able to reach. There is work for them to do, God knows. Let it not be forgotten by the "plain people" that they are suffering for the misdeeds of those whose conditions have been bettered by our indifference. Not only are the people suffering, but also the Nation, and it is time we change it all.

We repeat, the "plain people" are honest, and want honest conditions to prevail. With the trusts properly gone after and relegated to the limbo where they belong; with the power to do harm to our hundreds of thousands of young business men taken from such vampires as Rockefeller, Carnegie and Morgan; with public utilities owned and operated by the people, and for the people; and with opportunity given every man to better his condition without cutting the throat of his fellow man—which can only be brought about by deriving our taxes from the land, and not from the improvements men erect upon it—the natural goodness of our easily satisfied people will speedily assert itself. Stop your accusations and get down to work.

THE PANAMA DITCH.

A press dispatch from Washington says that the Panama Canal Commission is nearly bankrupt, and it is asserted that when Congress convenes it will be asked to pass at once an emergency appropriation bill to tide the commission over a crisis. There is at present in the coffers of the commission $80,000 — not enough money to meet the running expenses, the salaries, etc., of the offices for two more months. The extra appropriation will have to be had at once or the offices will have to be closed.

Already the commission has spent $10,000,000. It appears that but a small fraction, less than $1,000,000, has gone to digging the ditch. The expenses of the offices of the chief engineer are stated to have been $161,500. Not more than $700,000 of the whole appropriation has been spent on construction, and there is practically nothing to show for that expenditure.

Many blessings are wilted because we will not wait.

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MET EVERYWHERE.

They are met in the country highway,
They are seen in the city street,
Where homes of wealth and splendor
Their hungry glances greet;
And they wander sad and weary,
Of a life that is filled with pain,
While dark despair and anguish
Is crushing the heart and brain.

Perhaps they are not God's children,
Nor brothers of human kind,
Those wretched weary wanderers,
Ragged and unrefined;
Else why are they doomed forever,
Like beasts of prey to roam,
In this beautiful world that God has made
For his children's earthly home ?

Some say 'tis their vicious habits
That poverty's brood may blame,
But one-half of the honest sons of toil
A home can never claim;
For they work at the will and pleasure,
Of the owners of wealth and land,
As truly dependent as if they wore
The slave's degraded brand.

Is this the order that God ordained,
To prevail in his earthly life,
That a few should revel while millions hold
With poverty, ceaseless strife ?
Has he created more human souls
Than the earth can now maintain,
Or, have a proud and selfish few
Usurped the whole domain ?

THE SOURCE OF ALL STRENGTH.

The land is the source of all strength. Compare Great Britain with Japan; in the former fifty per cent. of the foodstuffs necessary for the support of the people have to be imported; in the latter, where agriculture is still the leading source of wealth, the people can be provided for without help from the United States, Australia or South America. To this independence of foreign granaries is largely due the confidence of the Japanese, and the fact that despite an enormous debt the country is still progressing along its mapped-out path. Commerce may be destroyed, and a distinctively commercial people —from capitalist to workman—will consequently suffer; but the land remains forever beneath men's feet, and their sustenance is always to be obtained therefrom.

Our own security is due not so much to the fact that we have skyscrapers from New York to San Francisco, or to the factories that give employment to the many and enrich the few. It is due to the fact that we can feed ourselves, and, moreover, that if we choose we can starve our foes. The land is sacred, and should so be regarded.

To protect the ships containing the foodstuffs for her people, Great Britain invests hundreds of millions in a navy, which well-directed torpedoes may send to the bottom. It would be better policy for her to ininaugurate such changes as would permit the cultivation of all her acres; it would be wiser for her to conciliate Ireland by giving her Home Rule, and thus encourage a return of the farmers to the agricultural districts. Japan has shown the world wherein the strength of a people lies; let Christian civilization profit by it.

To be able to inspire our fellowbeings with a true and higher conception of the true character and aims of a society or "band of men" this must be the foundation of a brotherhood. Intelligence and feeling must be the forces at work among its members. The members must have the courage to be just, the courage to crush self and the courage to do their duty. They must have the mind to conceive and the heart to understand conditions which need to be remedied; the intelligence which can wisely plan and the will which can vigorously execute; the energy which never tires, the interest which never flags and the optimism which never fails. These are the qualities which command the successful future and lead to the highest planes of ideal brotherhood.

Ring at the bell—"I am a palmist; would you like to have the lines of your hand read ?"

Housewife—Heavens, no; my hand is too busy."

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ANDY HAS CAUGHT ON.

Even Andrew Carnegie is outspoken in favor of public ownership of public utilities. We do not love Andrew nor his libraries (all for the glory of Andrew) nor the methods by which he acquired and keeps his wealth; but we applaud him for opposing conditions, which, if they continue, will deny him the only privilege of which he ever was, or wished to be denied—the privilege of dying poor.

In an interview the other day he said, and said it for publication:

"Now, as to municipal ownership, it has been tried in both Scotland and England, and has stood the test. There is hardly a municipality in England that does not own its gas, tramways and sewerage.

"Why should it not stand the test here? It may be said that it is early yet for the introduction of municipal ownership in this country. But the people have voted for it and that is sufficient. The people know what they want and they usually get it. It does not matter what trouble they go through; they will survive it with the foundation on which they stand until shaken. True democracy always has its troubles, but it will weather the storm."

The above is excellent, but it does not equal the following, quoted from the same interview, which would indicate that Mr. Carnegie has been reading Henry George:

"Whatever is increased in value by the increase of population of a city should belong to the city."

In speaking thus, of course, Mr. Carnegie referred particularly to franchises, such as light, water and telephones; but, consciously or unconsciously, he uttered the Single Tax doctrine, that the land values created by the people belong to the people.

They had just finished breakfast, and the woman of the future was was about to start downtown, when her husband arose from the table, placed his arms about her neck and kissed her.

"Dearest," he murmured softly, "I love you more than words can tell."

"Oh, you do, eh?" she rejoined, suspiciously. "What is it now—a new silk hat or a pair of trousers?"

NO HOME FOR HIM.

A young man not a thousand miles from here went with his sister to a dry goods store. He purchased a pair of gloves for his sweetheart. The sister bought a pair of hose for herself. Of course the clerk got them mixed. The explosion came when the sweatheart opened the package and found a pair of long black stockings. She blushed. Then she opened the note and read the following:

"I am sending you a little present. Oh, how I wish that no other hands than mine would ever be permitted to touch them after you put them on, but, alas! a score of fellows may touch them when I am not by your side, and many eyes may see them when you are on the street or at parties. I bought the longest pair I could get, and if they are too long you may let them wrinkle down. A great many girls I know wear them slipped down a little. Always wear them at parties. I want to see how they fit when I call Tuesday night. You can clean them easily, dear, with benzine if you leave them on till they dry. I hope they are not too small. Blow in them before you put them on."

The young man did call Tuesday night "to see how they fitted," but it is understood that he failed to win a home.

"What passed between yourself and the complainant?" inquired the magistrate in a county court. "I think, sor," replied the worthy Mr. O'Brien, "a half-dozen bricks and a lump of paving stone." In "Irish Life and Humor," William Harvey gives another ancedote of the Irishman's readiness in the court of law. "Now, Pat," said a magistrate to an old offender, "what brought you here again?" "Two policemin, sor," was the laconic reply. "Drunk, I suppose," queried the magistrate. "Yes, sor," said Pat, "both av thim."

California is not the only State in which action is being taken against the Japanese. All the Coast States and many of the adjacent States are organizing to stop the incoming of Japanese cheap labor.

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ORGANIZATION THE WATCH-WORD.

The dominating thought or influence in the minds of the workers, either organized or unorganized, is increased wages. It is a living issue that never loses its vitality to impress upon the minds of the workers the necessity of organization.

Organization is a much abused word. The preliminary co-operative step which so many unionists think is organization is only an awakening, simply a move in the right direction. Real effective organization embraces the elements of intelligence, wise management, system, discipline, loyalty and unity. In many local unions one or more, and in some instances, all these elements characteristic of a successful union are reversed.

Joining a union and paying dues are only preliminary steps to effective and successful organization. While we find millions of workers who never take even these steps, we find a vast number of others who take only these steps and whose ideas of organization, judged by their actions, apparently extend no farther. This latter class is always overreaching. They compose the local unions that seek to enforce new price lists before their first week's dues are paid.

A new price list is the issue, the all-absorbing topic, claiming their attention before the semblance of order, system, intelligent direction of affairs, discipline or concerted action has been introduced and before the situation has been studied. It is practically out of the question to introduce new price lists embodying improved changes before organization has been established on an effective working basis.

The premature introduction of new price lists has proved the demoralization of local unions that would otherwise have prospered and become permanent and useful institutions in the interests of the workers.

Remonstrances and advice from older, wiser and more experienced heads in the movement are met with the statement: "What do we pay dues for" or "What is a union for anyway?" To be sure, the union is for the purpose of securing improvements when and where they can be secured, and also to protect the workers against reductions and other impositions. That is not the question. The point at issue is to first make your union effective. When this is accomplished, and not before, the chances of securing reasonable improvements are favorable.

On the other hand, the premature introduction of new price lists defeats its own object, and actually puts off the time when better prices could be established.

We should ever keep in mind that an effective organization must go in advance of improvements in wages, hours or conditions of labor.

In France the growth of trades unions has been steady since 1890, when 1,006 unions had been 139,692 members, to 1904, when 4,227 unions had 715,576 members. In only one year was there a setback, and that was in 1898, and even then the number of unions increased, although the number of members decreased. France still has 151 mixed unions of the old guild type, admitted to membership both employers and employes. Even these unions are increasing in membership, though decreasing in numbers. In 1903 there were 156 of these guilds, with 33,431 members; in 1904 the number of guilds decreased to 151, but the membership increased to 33,044.

At Nuremburg, Germany, 10,000 metal workers have been locked out, twenty-six factories being closed. It is said that the latter dispute is likely to spread over the whole of Bavaria, and threatens to become a fierce struggle for the mastery.

State Labor Commissioner Johnson, of Kansas, finds after careful investigation that wages have increased over two years ago, but not enough to correspond to the constant increase in living.

There are 241 women paper hangers in the United States.

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THE CURSE OF IDLENESS.

In a recent address on the subject of amusement, a New York clergyman used these words:

"Let me say at outset that there are some people who have no right to amusement, and they are the people whose business in life is to seek amusement."

It will be remembered that during his journey through the dark regions the great Dante happened to get his eyes on a class of people of whom it was said that they were "hated by God and by the enemies of God," hated by the good and bad, hated by everybody.

It was the same class that the clergyman had in mind—the class of the idle rich, who have nothing to do but to think of the ways by which they may amuse themselves.

They toil not, neither do they spin. In the great activities of the world they take no part. Their hands, their brains are idle. They are human drones.

Poor creatures! Let us pity them, for in all the world there is no misery like that which is their constant lot. Their very indolence is a hell, their very satiety is weariness and sorrow.

Let them flit hither and thither, like the butterflies that they are, searching for the honey which they hope will relieve the bitterness of their pleasure-jaded lives.

Don't hate them. They are beneath hating. Don't scold them. They are mentally so dead and morally so far gone that they would not know what your scolding meant.

Leave them uncursed by you, to the round of their silly, senseless pleasures. It is a disgusting life that they are leading — disgusting as worthless—but it is all that they know anything about—all, perhaps, that they are fitted to follow.

In the meantime, the rest of us will heartily join in the slogan—"God bless the man who first invented work!"

Labor—the being steadily engaged with some useful, world-helping task —is the grandest thing under the sun.

No pleasure of the idle is equal to that which belongs to the man or woman who is doing something every day toward the material, moral and spiritual upbuilding of humanity.

To the worker life is real—beautifully, entrancingly real. The poorest laborer, honestly trying to do his humble part in the world's work, has, in the midst of his toil, the experience which not all the millions of the idle rich could buy.

Some men look for work with their fingers crossed.

WORKERS OWN THE EARTH.

The good time coming has always been coming;
It ought to have come long ago.
It would quickly be here, all toilers to cheer,
If the masses of men did but know
This rich earthly ball is the storehouse for all,
And not for a privileged few,
If the masses who vote only knew.

The almighty Baer would have to play fair
And pay for the lands he controls.
Then thousands of acres, now held from wealthmakers,
Would yield an abundance of coals.
And so of the oil, and the wealth in the soil,
And in all the earth stored away.
The great and the small all over this ball
Could take what they wanted—and pay.
Then all would be owners, and only the groaners
Be those who want nothing to do.

Earth owned by the workers—goodbye to the shrikers:
The fortunes unearned woul be few.
Then wealth would abound, and joy would be found
Where brain or hand worker might toil.
Reward would be sure, and each would secure
A share in the rent of the soil.

The divine right of kings and the stolen right of bosses go tumbling down together this year.

Looking for trouble—hunting a marriage license.

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DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6.

The following is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 6 for the month of October, 1905:

Receipts.

Local 19—October	$20 90
Local 3—October	23 00
Local 252—October	4 50
Local 160—October	3 80
Local 132—October	14 00
Total receipts	$106 80

Expenditures.

Organizer's salary	$96 00
Mileage	2 00
Total expenditures	98 00
Balance Nov. 6	40 00

JAS. CAHILL,
District President.

CHAS. DETTMER,
District Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 8.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

The following is the proceedings of the meeting of the Executive Board of District Council No. 8, held in Dayton, O., October 29th, 1905. The District holds a convention on the last Sunday in January and July, and the Executive Boards holds a meeting on the las. Sunday in April and October. The Executive Board has full charge of all the District affairs between conventions. Before proceeding with the minutes of the meeting, I would like to say a few things about District No. 8 for the benefit of our membership at large. District No. 8 covers more territory than any other District now organized., necessarily the railroad fare of the Organizer is more than other Districts. The locals are situated far apart, and most of them are small. The locals in District Council No. 8 pay a larger per capita tax to the District than any other District —the rate being 20 cents per month per member; besides we pay $1 on all initiated and reinstated members. We have the famous John Curby, of Dayton, and D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, in our District, but we don't worry over them a bit. When we organized the District three years ago we had barely two hundred members, and the worst condition confronting us in the country; but we have steadily grown until now we have a District that is second to none, and an Organizer that cannot be beat, and the best men in the locals that comprise the District that are in our International Union. They never kick about high dues, high per capita tax and assessment, or anything that tends to better our condition, but are always ready to put their shoulders to the wheel and help push a good thing along.

Minutes of the last Convention held in Piqua, O., were then read and approved, with one slight correction.

The Secretary-Treasurer then made his report for the past quarter, and it was moved and seconded that it be received and taken up under new business. Carried.

The Organizer then made his report for the quarter, covering the strike at the Wehrle Stove Company, of Newark, and the strike at the Pettibone Regalia Co., of Cincinnati, which we won in less than three weeks; also the grievance at the Home Pride Range Company, of Marion, Ind., which has been settled, and several other small grievances.

It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted and taken up under new business. Carried.

It was moved and seconded, that the financial question be laid over till the convention in January; carried.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to notify President to come to Dayton and attend to the damage suit pending in the courts against Local 5; carried.

It was moved and seconded, that we endorse Bro. Thomas Ivey, of Local 43, for a member of the Stove Defense Committee, and the Secretary to notify Bro. Grout; carried.

It was moved and seconded that the District Committee endorse Cincinnati for the next headquarters of the International Union; carried.

It was moved and seconded that if the Organizer finds it necessary to go to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to assist in having Sears & Roebuck put on the unfair list that he be allowed to go, and his salary continue for the time he is gone; carried.

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It was moved and seconded that the District Council endorse a joint label to be used on stoves, and that the Secretary notify Bro. Cullen.

It was moved and seconded that the Organizer use his own judgment as to where he shall work for the next three months; carried.

Mileage of members of Executive Board:

George Raab, Local 166	$3 60
Harry Krauss, Local 24	1 00
Geo. Young, Local 68	1 00
Geo. Foster, Local 48	70
R. W. Kelley, Local 124	2 00
Total	8 30

R. W. KELLEY,
Secretary-Treasurer, Columbus, O.

The following is the report of the Secretary-Treasurer of District Council No. 8 for the month of October, 1905:

Local 4—October	$6 20
Local 5—September	8 40
Local 43—October	36 15
Local 68—October	51 60
Local 124—September	11 00
Local 171—October	5 50
From J. J. Cullen	19 10
Total receipts	$137 95

GEO. FOSTER,
District President.
R. W. KELLEY,
District Secretary-Treasurer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 11.

Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 30, 1905.

Editor of Journal:

The following is a report of the conditions in District No. 11 to the best of my knowledge.

Conditions in Milwaukee are not the brightest. Local 10's membership is confined to one shop, with few exceptions (Linderman & Houersen); the help in the brass shops is supplied by Webster, business agent of the Chicago Brass Manufacturers' Association, and anybody that is acquainted with him and his methods knows that he never recommended anything but the rankest kind of scabs. There are no brass workers local here, but if that line of business was thoroughly organized a local of at least 200 members would be the result. The brass molders are still with the iron molders. From Beaver Dam, Beloit, St. Paul and Minneapolis I have received no word as to their conditions. In Menominee, Mich., everything is running smooth, with the exception that the Electrical Company has not renewed the agreement that run out some time ago; but the members are not being discriminated against or conditions changed, and as long as the firm remains fair I expect everything to continue along peaceful lines. In Kenosha Locals 45, 250 and 317 are all flourishing, with no signs of trouble at present.

Local 45 has voted to ask for permission to move for the nine-hour day next spring, between February 1 and May 1. While the shorter workday is the slogan of trade unions, it is a question of policy as to when, where and how it is to be obtained. In Local 45 at present the members enjoy conditions as good, if not better than any local in the International body, while in the surrounding cities conditions are bad. But some members seem to think that no matter what conditions their brothers are living under it remains for the International Union to secure for them the full benefits of trade unionism. I firmly believe that in sections where conditions are bad we should direct our attention to secure for our struggling brothers better conditions, and bring them on a par with the rest. There is a night and day gang at the Simmons Company, numbering about 80 at nights and 110 days. The night gang will be layed off shortly, and I expect to get one or two good men for Newark, if they are still desired.

Fraternally yours,
W. W. BRITTON,
263 Maiden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.

One of the properties of error is to breed disunion. Not only does it bring its followers into conflict with the friends of truth, but it is ever throwing them into everlasting discord among themselves. The reason why workmen, all over the land, are disunited and advocating different ideas and measures of relief, is because they do not understand the real cause of social depression, and, not knowing the cause, they can agree on no definite plan of action.

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THE JAPANESE SITUATION.

(By George W. Maxwell, Editor of "Maxwell's Talisman.")

From a naval or military point of view we need have no fear of the "Yellow Peril." But how about the manufacturing and commercial point of view.

Asia for the Asiatics will now be the policy of Japan, and China will cooperate with her.

Japan stands for the "open door" for Asiatic trade. And well she may.

She sits at the threshold and can undersell in fair competition the trades who may bring their wares to that "open door" from any other nation.

Manchuria she will overrun and populate, and the agricultural wealth of that great country she will develop to the same marvelous degree of perfection that she has developed Japan. The Chinese need only the stimulus of Japanese leadership and organization to equal the Japanese in making the earth yield its fullest measure of food products to human labor.

Korea, to all practical intents and purposes, will become a part of Japan. "Preponderating influence" will soon become actual possession, and whatever Korea can contribute to the commercial ambitions of Japan will be added to it to strengthen every plan of trade expansion that may be formed by Japan.

For a time we may supply food to these teeming millions of Asiatic people. But it will not be for long.

The rich fields of Manchuria are nearer by than the farms of America, and the Japanese are better farmers than we can hope to be for many years to come.

If we will learn from them the science of agriculture as they learned from us the science of war we may hope to equal them in the art of drawing wealth from the granary of Nature—the land.

Japan will not turn the same genius for organization and tireless effort that she gave to the conquest of Russia in Asia to the commercial conquests that now lie before her.

And after she has manned her factories with the same efficiency that she manned her warships and organized her armies, she will take the Asiatic market first and then enter the lists with all other nations for the markets of the world.

With male operatives for a wage of 17 cents a day, will our southern mills paying $5 to $7 a week be able to compete with her, even though we have an Isthmian Canal through which the products of our factories may be shipped to compete with Japan through that "open door" for Asiastic trade ?

Rather will Japan ship her goods through the Isthmian Canal to compete with us for the trade of Bazil and Argentine, and we will have to reckon with her struggle for trade conquests even in Europe and Africa.

Already the far-seeing men of Japan are looking far afield for the enlargement of their national trade.

The Bureau of Manufacturers in a recent publication said: "Japan, according to reports from the East, is to establish a line of steamers with South America. The purpose is to get cheaper rates."

And the compiler of "The Financial and Economic Annual of Japan" for 1905 says:

"The completion of the Panama or Nicaragua Canal will stimulate our trade with North America, open up a new era for our trade with South America, especially with Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and not improbably enable us to find for our merchandise new markets on the west coast of Africa."

And is he not right ?

But after we have dug the Panama Canal and opened up those opportunities for Japan to profit, at our expense by our magnificent feat of engineering, and Japan has taken for all time the trade of Asia, we may then wake up to the fact that we have opportunities for the development of our own vast resources at home and for the building up of an enormous enlargement of our interstate commerce that will be of far greater importance and value to us than the trade of all the rest of the world.

It is not amiss to remember that this country of ours manufactures as much as England, France and Germany combined, and that we consume 92 per cent. of what we manufacture right at home.

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Let us turn our attention to preserving and planting forests, reclaiming deserts and swamps, reservoiring flood waters, controlling and harnessing the power that now goes to waste in our rivers, training our people to till the soil as expertly as the Garden Farms of Nippon are tilled, and subdividing our rich domain of fertile land into small farms and suburban home-acres for our city and factory workers.

Our national energies could be devoted to those great objects for many years to come to far better advantage than competing with Japan for foreign trade.

MY ADELINE DEVINE.

James J. Hickey.

There's a pretty little cottage standing back among the trees,
Where sweet scented flowers grow very tempting for the bees.
There dwells a little maiden, she is purer, yes, than gold,
And I am the only one she loves, by her mother I was told.

Chorus.

She's my Adeline Devine, she's divine and all mine;
Of my love for her I'll write and add a line,
That my heart does repine for you all the time,
And our love we'll combine, my Adeline Devine.

How I met this little jewel in a few words I will tell.
I was touring through a village, and I stopped by a well
There she said can I assist you, and for me she got a glass—
'Twas a case of welcome, love, for I won the little lass.

Chorus.

The highest of character is his who is as ready to pardon the moral errors of mankind as if he were every day guilty of the same himself, and at the same time as cautious of committing a fault as if he never forgave one.

FAKE UNION LABEL ON BROOMS TO DECEIVE UNIONISTS.

The Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., of Paris, Ill., are placing a small round label on the brooms they manufacture, about the same size of the Broom Makers' Union Label, bearing the inscription "Not Prison Made."

This firm has two factories, one at Paris, Ill., run under the name of the Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., and another at Charleston, Ill., known as the Charleston Broom Co.

These factories heretofore were union factories, and used the Broom Makers' Union Label, but are now using a fake label to mislead and fool the unsuspecting public.

The firm locked their employes out in the month of November, 1904, on account of them refusing to submit to an open shop proposition and a reduction in wages. At the beginning of the lockout, they filled orders with prison made brooms, purchased from prison contractors, who employ none but convict labor.

This firm is the largest of its kind in the iMddle West, and ship brooms into every State in the Union. The Broom Makers' have been waging an unceasing boycott against this firm, and they have reduced their output fully one-half, and have interested the American Federation of Labor in their their struggle, and have had the firm placed on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

In a letter recently received from the General Secretary of the Broom Makers', he says this firm in connection with the fake label, are having the words "Union Made" placed in good sized letters in a corner of their business label. Unionists should not be deceived by the tricks of these tricksters, but should insist on having the Broom Makers' Blue Union Label It is placed under the wire at the finish of every broom.

Any union man who brings home a broom that does not bear the union label, his wife would be justified in using it over his head, instead of for sweeping purposes.

Happiness does not come until we have ceased to seek for it, nor does peace abide except through self-sacrifice.

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The Journal,

Published Monthly by the M. P., B., P., B. M. and Brass and Silver Workers Int. U. of N. A.

J. J. CULLEN, Editor and Manager,

Germania Bank Building, New York City, N. Y.

Entered at Post Office, New York City, N. Y. as second-class matter.

Correspondents will please write on one side of the paper only.

Subscription—50 cents per year; single copies 5 cents.

15

The appeal for financial asistance sent out by Local 29, of Albany, N. Y., has not the endorsement of the International organization.

A. B. GROUT,
International President.

The man who favors the open shop is the man who favors starvation wages. Such a man is not a good citizen.

Unionism is based on the theory of "wrong one, wrong all," and self-preservation, if nothing else, should compel us to do our share toward assisting all trades.

Every labor union needs a strong, healthful reserve fund. It is a good, safe anchorage in the time of storm.

One knocker can do more harm than a hundred conscientious union men counteract. Give the knocker the cold shoulder.

One of the things to be regretted by an honest trades unionist, and one that pulls down the work of our officers in all crafts, is the member who is always finding fault with the officers.

It is a trite saying, that "Iron sharpeneth iron," hence it is that by mingling and associating with noble people, that our countenances are sharpened, our characters refined, our happiness expanded, and our charity broadened.

Polishers are requested to pay no attention to advertisements appearing in local papers for employment in the following sections, as trouble exists in all these places :

Angus Co., Albany, N. Y.
Detroit Brass Co., Detroit, Mich.
Ideal Co., Detroit, Mich.
Wehrle Stove Co., Newark, O.
Newark Coach Lamp Co., Newark, N. J.
Kerns' Barber Chair Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cleveland, O.
Kratt-Berminghauff Co., Hamilton, O.

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REPORT OF INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT.

From October 1st to November 9th.

On October 2d visited Local 62, of Jersey City. October 3d, Local 44, of Newark, N. J. October 5th, Local 250, of Kenosha, Wis. October 6th, attended a special meeting of Local 45, of the same town. October 8th, left for Newark, O., where I met Organizer Tracy, of the A. F. of L., who was detailed by President Gompers, of the A. F. of L. to try and adjust the trouble existing between our organization and the Wehrle Stove Co.

Our attempts to adjust the trouble were unsuccessful, as Mr. Wehrle was just as unreasonable as he has been in the past. Bro. Tracy and I went to Chicago to see Sears-Roebuck Co. They maintain the same attitude they did upon the visit of former committees.

On October 12th, I arrived in Cincinnati, to meet a committee from our organization and the Iron Molders Union of North America, to try and adjust the difference existing between us over the Brass Molders. A report of the committee appeared in the November Journal.

I was instructed by the Convention to go to Cincinnati for two weeks. On Thursday, October 12th, visited Local 72. October 14th, Local 24. I worked in conjunction with District Organizer Atherton as far as possible, but was called out of town twice to attend to grievances.

Left Cincinnati October 25th, for New York, where I remained until November 1st, when I left for District No. 5, in accordance with instructions of the Convention to try and reorganize District No. 5. I have visited the following locals up to date:

Locals 29, 246, 42, 17, 41, 156, 57, 125 and 79.

While few of the locals have the membership they had a couple of years ago, those that are in the organization are made of the proper material. All locals agreed that a hustling organizer in the District would soon have us in a better condition than ever, and signified their willingness to support an organizer With that object in view they selected delegates to meet in Syracuse, on Sunday, November 12th, 1905.

A. B. GROUT.

There can be in this country no sound basis for the safety of capital, no enduring and permanent commercial prosperity, unless conditions are created and maintained under which all the people—not only in times of prosperity, but at all times—can live in comfort, well housed, well fed and well clothed, and with the opportunity open to their children and their children's children to enjoy the same conditions.

Co-operation is the basis of all success in organized effort. And only by consistent and persistent co-operation can any organization hope to win. Co-operation calls for the sinking of self for the common good of all. It means mutual work for mutual interests. No one man can hope to swerve all others to his will and ways. It is combined effort along recognized lines which counts in the end.

When men are unemployed the uncertainty of their position prevents any hopeful and determined application to work which might benefit themselves or the community even if it brought no financial returns. They are in straitened circumstances, depressed and anxious. Many of them, through sheer necessity become tramps and criminals.

Men who insist that the world owes them a living must agree that the collection of the debt is attended with difficulty.

Cheer and comfort those whose horizon is cloudy with affliction and disappointments with your smiles and words of love.

Final success attends the efforts of those determined to do right regardless of temporary results.

Everything great is not always good, but all good things are great.

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DEATH BENEFITS PAID

Local 1—Katchelder, Chas., aged 58, bronchitis, $100.00.
Local 6—Chicago, White, Wm., aged 38, heart disease, $50.00,
Local 6—Douglas, Wm., aged 30, hemmorhage, $100.00.
Local 6—Cavanaugh, James P., aged 52, spasms of larynx, $100.00.
Local 2—Toledo, Hatten, John, aged 24, tuberculosis, $100.00.
Local 29—Albany, Denahan, Michael F., aged 27, consumption, $100.00.
Local 43—Hamilton, O., Menke, Julius, aged 32, consumption, $100.00.
Local 90—Philadelphia, McCarty, Eugene, aged 25, peritonitis, $100.00.
Local 44—Newark, Weden, John, aged 43, bright's disease, $100.00.
Local 175—Kensington, Memmoth, John, aged 56, asthma, $100.00.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, The grim reaper has visited our midst and removed from our ranks one of our most beloved and esteemed brothers,

MICHAEL GOODWIN;

whose fate it was to fall by an assassin's bullet, be it therefore

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to the will of the Creator, and that we, the members of the Metal Polishers' Union, No. 166, and the Iron Molders Union No. 152, extend to the family and relatives of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered at length on the minutes of both organizations, and a copy be printed in our Journal, and also that one be sent to the family of the deceased, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days.

ROBERT HENNINGER,
GEORGE RAAB,
FRANK HOLMES,
M. P. & B. Committee on Resolutions.

RUDY BARTHOLOMEW,
OTTO KENNEDY,
PETER SHERMAN,
I. M. U. Committee.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, After a brief illness and struggle for life and health, the all-wise Father saw fit to remove from our midst our beloved brother,

WILLIAM FOX;

Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to the will of the all-wise God, we, the officers and members of Local 10, offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives in this, their great trial and pray God to sustain and comfort them in their sorrow, be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother and a copy sent to the International Union of North America in token of our respect.

G. R. STEARNS,
A. W. RUTTAN,
P. BRAUER,
Committee.

Why should a true and sincere appreciation be termed flattery and degraded to the level of insincere praise? Why should an individual be accused of acting from base and selfish policy because he feels the glow and warmth of social response?

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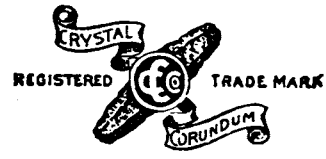

Corundum Announcement

OUR new mill was completed on February 12th, 1904, and we are now able to supply the wants of all our customers. Our new plant is the largest abrasive mill ever erected in any country. Its capacity is from 5,000 to 8,000 tons per year of finished product. This product is absolutely uniform and we can duplicate orders indefinitely.

Polishers using Craig Mine Crystal Corundum do not have to apply so much pressure. It makes your work easier, at the same time improving your results. Polishers everywhere are calling for our Craig Mine Crystal Corundum. A test of our product will assure you of its superiority and make you one of its many advocates. We shall be pleased to supply samples for testing purposes. Write for our booklet.

The Canada Corundum Co.

LIMITED.

TORONTO, CANADA

U. S. GOVERNMENT REPORT.

'Emery is a mechanical admixture of corundum and magnetite or hematite It is, of course, the presence of corundum in the emery that gives to it its abrasive qualities and makes it of commercial value, and the abrasive efficiency of emeries varies according to the percentage of corundum they contain "—*Bulletin No. 180, Department of Interior.*

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LEAVE THEM OUTSIDE.

Don't bring them into the lodge room,
  Anger and spite and pride.
Drop at the gate of the temple
  The strife of the world outside;
Forget all your cares and trials,
  Forget every selfish sorrow,
And remember the cause you met for,
  And haste ye the glad to-morrow.

Drop at the gate of the temple
  Envy and spite and gloom.
Don't bring personal quarrels
  And discord into the room;
Forget the slights of a sister,
  Forget the wrongs of a brother,
And remember the new commandment
  That ye all love one another.

Bring your heart into the lodge room,
  But leave yourself outside—
That is, your personal feelings,
  Ambition, vanity and pride.
Centre each thought and power
  On the cause for which you assemble.
Then don't bring into the lodge room
  Envy or strife or pride,
Or aught that will mar our union,
  But leave them all outside.

GOT THE BUG ALL RIGHT.

A Chinaman recently made his appearance at a drug store in Chinatown, Massachusetts, and presented a prescription for some bug powder. When he was given the powder the clerk was particularly careful to tell him that it was the deadliest of poisons, and that he must be careful in using it, or leaving it around. The clerk was somewhat surprised a few hours later to see his customer returning supported by another Chinaman and evidently very sick. Guessing that his directions had not been followed out he prepared an antidote, and by hard work revived the sufferer.

The explanation of the disobedience was given with the stoical, convincing manner of the East.

"Me slallow blug. No likee him. Lun alound inside. Takee plowder so killee blug. Make um slick."

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Financial Secretary's Ledger, 150 pages	$1.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger 300 pages	2.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 500 pages	3.50
Financial Secretary's Ledger, 1,000 pages	5.00
Recording Secretary's Minute Book	85
Treasurer's Cash Book	85
Treasurer's Receipt Book	25
President and Recording Secretary's Order Book	25
Financial Secretary's Delinquent Notice Book	25
Letter Heads, two colored engraving on each, per 500, padded, including 500 large and small envelopes with same engraving	4.25
Rituals	25
Withdrawal Cards, only sold on application to the General Secretary	10
Canceling Stamp and Pad, with green ink	75
Buttons, each	11
Seal	2.50
Constitution and Membership Card if lost (duplicate)	25
Application Blanks	Free
Labels, gummed, as requested by Local	Free
Financial and Recording Secretary's Monthly Report Blanks	Free

Local unions can get the above from the General Office. The books will be found to be the best and most suitable, as they are all ruled and are very easily kept correct. All orders for any of the above supplies must be accompanied by the necessary amount of money called for, otherwise the order will not be filled, consignee defraying freightage thereon upon arrival.

"Yes, my poor brother was born half-witted. Still he has managed to get along."

"What does he do?"

"He has been a bank examiner for many years."

He is only weakened by trial who runs away from it.

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DISTRICT COUNCILS.

No.1—New York and Vicinity.

Wm. J. Conlon, President, Local 296, 110 West 144th st.,Ne w York City.
John E. Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary, Local 87.
Daniel Flynn, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 12, 436 4th ave., B'klyn, N. Y.
John J. Flynn, Organizer, 25 Third ave., New York City.

No. 2—Eastern Part State of New Jersey.

Frank Freeman, President, Local 44, Newark, N. J.
J. Reece Vice-President, Local 121, Paterson, N. J.
I. E. Smith, Recording Secretary, Local 193, 163 Mercer st., Jersey City, N. J.
Charles McLeod, Treasurer and Financial Secretary, 159 Washington st., Newark, N. J.
George Leary, Organizer, 301 Plane st., Newark, N. J.

No. 4—Massachusetts.

C. G. Hart, President, 374 Main st., Springfield, Mass.
John Loynd, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 50, Watertown, Mass.
Wm. Shea, Organizer, 89 Water st., Woburn, Mass.

No. 6—Cleveland and Vicinity.

John E. Burke, President, Local 19, 393 Ontario st., Cleveland, O.
Wm. Riley, Vice-President, Loal 19, Cleveland, O.
Wm. Dettmer, Secretary, Local 19, 142 Burton st., Cleveland, O.
H. Allen,, Treasurer, 48 Brunswick st.
John E. Burke, Organizer, Local 19, 393 Ontario st., Sleveland, O.

No. 8—Dayton and Vicinity.

George Foster, President, Local 48, Middletown, O.
Harry Krauss, Vice-President, Local 24, Cincinnati, O.
R. W. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 124, Columbus, O.
James McGreevy, Local 5, Dayton, O.; George Young, Local 68, Cincinnati, O.; George Raab, Local 166, Newark, O., Executive Board.
Chas.Atherton, Organizer, Local 313, 1125 Vine st., Cincinnati, O.

No. 10—Northern Illinois, Western Indiana and Northwest to the Rocky Mountains.

Henry Seiling, President, Local 6.
H. Heckenbach, Vice-President, Local 179, Woodstock, Ill.
R. G. Crane, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 127, 167 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Wm. F. Long, Oganizer.

No. 12—St. Louis and Vicinity.

Edward Leberman, President and Organizer, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.
William Robinson, Vice-President, Local 111.
George F. Osiek, Secretary-Treasurer.

Local Business Agents.

John J. Flynn, 25 Third ave., New York City.
C. B. Meyers, Local 6, 167 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
R. Stouder, Local 1, 273 Gratiot ave., Detroit, Mich.
Robert G. Crane, Local 127, 171 E. Washington st., Chicago, Ill.
Harry Baker, Local 90, 607 Winton st, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ed. Leberman, Local 13, 1310 Franklin ave., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST OF EVERYTHING
in my line
AND PLENTY OF IT
AT THE TIMES CAFE
91-93 West Main Street
MERIDEN, CONN.

M. J. HANLON, PROPRIETOR.

BROTHERS,
for good
UNION-MADE CLOTHING
WITH THE UNION LABEL, GO TO
GOLD'S,
210 Market Street, NEWARK, N J

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President.....A. B. GROUT,
Germania Bank Building, New York City.

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JOHN J. FLYNN,
632 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second District.
GEORGE LEARY,
301 Plane St., Newark, N. J.

Third District.
JOSEPH L. MERCHANT,
129 S. Cherry st., Wallingford,

Fourth District.
GEORGE LEVER,
158 Heath St., Roxbury, Mass.

Fifth District.
JOSEPH STOKES,
144 Frank St., Rochester, N. Y.

Sixth District.
JOHN E. BURKE,
393 Ontario St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District.
JOHN ACHESON,
316 Emerald st., Hamilton, Ont.

Eighth District.
CHARLES ATHERTON,
1125 Vine St., Cincinnati, O.

Ninth District.
THOMAS LYNCH,
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Tenth District.
C. B. MYERS,
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Eleventh District.
W. W. BRITTON,
263 Malden Lane, Kenosha, Wis.

Twelfth District.
HARRY BAKER,
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Thirteenth District.
ED. LEBERMAN,
1310 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Fourteenth District.
W. E. CRAWFORD.

Fifteenth District.
THOMAS CAUDWELL,
122 7th St., San Francisco, Cal.

General Secretary-Treasurer and Editor....JAMES J. CULLEN,
Germania Bank Building, New York City.

LOCAL UNIONS

29. Albany, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Engineers' Hall, 41 Hudson ave.

47. Amesbury, Mass. (P.)

246. Albany, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at 43 Hudson ave.

177. Allegheny, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall, opposite Allegheny P. O.

118. Athol, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Exchange st.

114. Aurora, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets in Cigarmakers' Hall, 8 S. Broadway.

288. Baltimore, Md. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Lyceum, Carroll Hall, East Baltimore st.

155. Bay State, Mass. (P.) Meets at Vogel's Hall, Mill st.

138. Belleville, Ill. (P.) Meets at Adler's Hall, cor. First Place and Race st.

265. Beloit, Wis. (P. & B. M.) Meets at Trades Council Hall.

18. Boston, Mass. (C. M.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 789 Washington st.

55. Boston, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 789 Washington st.

95. Boston, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 789 Washington st.

192. Boston, Mass. (B. M.) Meets at Hollis Hall, 789 Washington st.

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40. Bridgeport, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at 176 Fairfield ave.

86. Bristol, Conn. (P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, North Main st.

12. Brooklyn, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at New Labor Lyceum, Myrtle and Willoughby aves.

204. Brooklyn, N. Y. (A. B. W.) Meets at Muller's Hall, Montrose ave., and Humboldt st.

17. Buffalo, N. Y. (P.) Meets at Council Hall, cor. Huron and Ellicott sts.

6. Chicago, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Wosta Hall, Desplaines and Lake sts.

27. Chicopee Falls, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Highland Club Hall, Main st.

24. Cincinnati, O. (B. M.) Meets at Faust's Hall, 1125 Vine st.

68. Cincinnati, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Cosmopolitan Hall, 1313 Vine st.

3. Cleveland, O. (P.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.

19. Cleveland, O. (B. W.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.

132. Cleveland, O. (B. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.

160. Cleveland, O. (C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.

252. Cleveland, O. (B. C. M.) Meets at Arch Hall, 393 Ontario st.

124. Columbus, O. (P. & B.) Meets at s. w. corner of 3d and Mound sts.

5. Dayton, O. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Palm Garden Hall.

245. Decatur, Ill. (P. B. & B. W.) Meets at I. O. O. F. Hall, on E. Main st.

1. Detroit, Mich. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Mannaback Hall, 273 Gratiot ave.

172. Detroit, Mich. (M. S.) Meets at 166 Jefferson ave.

185. Detroit, Mich. (B. W.) Meets at Mannaback Hall, 273 Gratiot ave.

41. Dunkirk, N. Y. (P. & B. W.) Meets at Heyl Block, Central ave.

129. Edwardsville, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall.

9. Elizabeth, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Franklin Hall, 909 Elizabeth ave.

57. Elmira, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall, 322 Carroll st.

297. Elyrie, O. (P. & B.) Meets at S. Mois' Block.

22. Erie, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Erie Labor Temple.

234. Freemont, O. (P.) Meets in the Woodman Hall, cor. Front and Chrogan sts.

221. Freeport, Ill. (P. B. B.) Meets at Seitz's Hall, 99 Galena st.

156. Geneva, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at A. O. U. W. Hall.

318. Geneva, O. (Mixed.)

7. Grand Rapids, Mich. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Council Hall.

26. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (P. & B.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall.

43. Hamilton, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Co-operative Trades and Labor Hall, cor. 2d and Court sts.

261. Hamilton, Ont., Can. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, Main st.

137. Hannibal, Mo. (P. & B.) Meets at 320 Hope st.

35. Hartford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at 100 Asylum st.

65. Haydenville, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Union Hall.

171. Indianapolis, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at the Iron Molders' Hall, 36½ E. Washington st.

62. Jersey City, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Butler's Hall, cor. 3d and Grove sts.

193. Jersey city, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Schuetzen Hall, 316 3d st.

146. Kansas City, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Headquarters, 9th and Central sts.

317. Kenosha, Wis. (L.)

45. Kenosha, Wis. (P., B. & M.) Meets at cor. Park and Main sts.

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250. Kenosha, Wis. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Polishers' Hall, Robinson Bank Building, Main and Park sts.

175. Kensington, Ill. (P.) Meets at Turner's Hall, 2503 Kensington ave.

267. Kalamazoo, Mich. (P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall.

286. Lockport, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at K. P. Hall.

31. London, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Sherwood Hall.

32. London, Ont., Can. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Oriental Hall, Clarence st.

42. Little Falls, N. Y. (P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall, Ilion, N. Y.

67. Los Angeles, Cal. (P. & B. W.) Meets at 107½ N. Main st.

103. Lowell, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at Bay State Hall.

56. Louisville, Ky. Meets at Union Hall.

60. Mansfield, O. (P.) Meets at Smith's Hall.

179. Marengo, Ill. (P. & B.) Meets at north side of Park, two doors west of Main st., Woodstock, Ill.

39. Marion, Ind. (P. & B.) Meets at Maher's Hall.

8. Meriden, Conn. (P. & B. Meets at Knights of Columbus Hall, State st.

167. Meriden, Conn. (B. M.) Meets at Musical Hall, State st.

277. Menominee, Mich. (P.) Meets at Michigan Avenue Hall.

48. Middletown, O. (P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.

10. Milwaukee, Wis. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 318 State st.

116. Minneapolis, Ind. (P.) Meets at Union Temple.

70. Montpelier, Vt. (P.) Meets at Eaton Block, State st.

182. Nassau, N. H. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.

100. New Brunswick, N. J. (Mixed.)

44. Newark, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.

98. Newark, N. J. (B. M.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.

105. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at 52 Holland st.

166. Newark, O. (P. & B.) Meets at Red Men's Hall.

189. Newark, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.

280. Newark, N. J. (S. W.) Meets at Lyric Hall, 301 Plane st.

202. Newcastle, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets in Dean Block.

126. New Britain, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Hanna's Hall.

25. New Haven, Conn. (P. B. & B. M.) Meets at Trades' Council Hall, Chapel st., bet. Church and Temple.

209. New Kensington, Pa. (P. & B.) Meets at Chambers Hall.

34. New York. (P.) Meets at 326 East 21st st.

20. New York City. (B. P. & T. W.) Meets at 2 Chambers st.

87. New York City. (B. W.) Meets at 393 Second ave.

282. New York City. (S. F.) Meets at Florence Hall, First st. and Second ave.

296. New York City. (B. P. W.) Meets 25 3d ave., Room 110.

319. New York, N. Y. (M. L.M.) Meets 6 Front st., city.

139. Northampton, Mass. (P.) Meets at Dutchie Hall, Bay State, Mass.

169. Norwich, Conn. (P., B. & B. W.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Franklin st.

84. Orange, Mass. (P.) Meets at the A. O. U. W. Hall.

121. Paterson, N. J. (B. W.) Meets at Columbia Hall, 426 Main st.

315. Peoria, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Assembly Hall.

90. Philadelphia, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden sts.

305. Philadelphia, Pa. (S. & B. W.) Meets at 36 N. 9th st.

272. Pittsburg, Pa. (B. F.) Meets at 535 Smithfield st.

4. Piqua, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades Council Hall, 204 N. Main st.

111. Quincy, Ill. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly Hall.

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49. Rock Island, Ill. (P.)

113. Rochester, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Smith & Ludwig's Hall, 42 Exchange st.

128. San Francisco, Cal. (P.) Meets at Knights of Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission st.

158. San Francisco, Cal. (B. W.) Meets at Knights of Red Branch Hall, 1133 Mission st.

76. Schenectady, N. Y. (P.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall.

109. Schenectady, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Trades Assembly Hall.

183. Southington, Conn. (P.) Meets at Celtic Hall.

16. South Norwalk, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.

292. Southbridge, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, 15 Central st.

30. Springfield, Mass. (P. & B.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall.

102. Springfield, O. (P. & B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Assembly, room 5, 4th floor, Johnson Building, W. Main st.

176. Springfield, Mass. (B. W.) Meets at Bartender's Room over Post Office.

15. Syracuse, N. Y. (P. & B.) Meets at Knaul's Hall, corner Knaul and Highland sts.

97. St. Catherines, Ont. (P. B. & P.) Meets at Mason and Bricklayers' Hall.

13. St. Louis, Mo. (P.) Meets at 1310 Franklin ave.

66. St. Louis, Mo. (B. W.) Meets at Metal Trades Headquarters, 1310 Franklin ave.

99. St. Louis, Mo. (B. M.) Meets at Metal Trades Headquarters, 1310 Franklin ave.

273. St. Paul, Minn. (B. W.) Meets at Federation Hall, 308 Wabasha st., St. Paul.

154. Taunton, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Hall, Broadway .

52. Thompsonville, Conn. (B. W.) Meets at Allen House.

2. Toledo, O. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Central Labor Union Hall.

69. Toledo, O. (B. W.) Meets at Clarke's Hall.

21. Toronto, Ont. (P., B. & P.) Meets in Cameron Hall, cor. Queen West and Cameron sts.

53. Toronto, Ont. (B. W.) Meets at Labor Temple, room 7.

195. Trenton, N. J. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 132 Warren st.

79. Troy, N. Y. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Germania Hall.

174. Turner's Falls, Mass. (P.) Meets at A. O. H. Hall.

255. Turtle Creek, Pa. (P., B. & P.) Meets at Bank Building, Turtle Creek.

181. Unionville, Conn. (P.) Meets at Lenox Club Room.

308. Unionville, Conn. (M. R. M.) Meets at Parson's Hall.

187. Wakefield, Mass. (B. W., B. & P.) Meets at G. A. R. Hall.

37. Waterbury, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Buffers and Polishers' Hall, 11½ Grand st.

207. Waterbury, Conn. (M. S.) Meets at Carpenters' Hall, 132 S. Main st.

50. Watertown, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at 51 Cypress st.

125. Watertown, N. Y. (B. W.) Meets at Doolittle and Hall Block.

140. Waukeegan, Ill. (B. W.) Meets at Trades and Labor Hall, 220 Washington st.

80. Westfield, Mass. (P., B. & P.) Meets at C. L. U. Hall, Broad and Main sts.

74. Winsted, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets at Mechanics Hall.

151. Worcester, Mass. (P.) Meets at Granite Hall, 566 Main st.

73. Wallingford, Conn. (P. & B.) Meets 1st and 3d Friday at Trades Council Hall.

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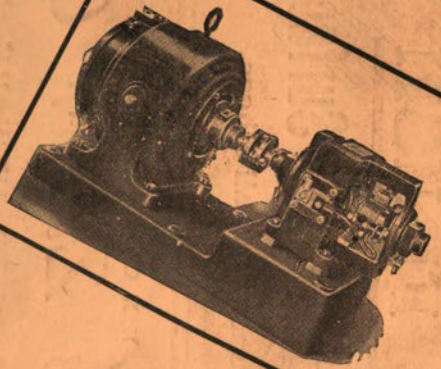

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