

LOCAL, STATE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

THE BULLETIN'S DOUBLE PAGE OF NEWS

Domestic Labor News

Textile Workers to Convene.

Providence, R. I.—A convention of textile workers has been called for Sunday, Aug. 31, and Monday, Sept. 1 (Labor day), in Providence to consider questions affecting the workers in the various branches of the textile industry.

How Hatband Weavers Won. Paterson, N. J.—The announcement in the local papers Sunday and Monday morning that the silk bosses and the international officials of the United Textile Workers, A. F. of L., had amicably agreed to introduce the 44-hour week in the silk industry beginning Oct. 10, has caused lively comment among the hatband weavers, who, by disregarding completely both union officials and union rules and acting for themselves through delegates chosen in each shop, have just won the 43-hour week, to go into effect at once, together with a 20 per cent wage increase.

The inside history of the "rebellion" of the hatband weavers, most of whom belong to the A. F. of L., but who are notorious for their independent spirit, has just come out. It is briefly this:

A central committee of hatband weavers has been in active existence for some time; looking after the interests of the workers in this department of the industry. In June, demands for more money and shorter hours were drawn up by the central committee and ratified by the various shops and presented to the employer. The latter tried to gain time and to sidetrack the workers, but they were not to be turned aside and, finding that the bosses would not yield, they called a strike in all hatband shops June 29.

Several manufacturers gave in very quickly and the rest soon "came unlimbing" after a better mood at the weavers' demands, to go into effect, not next fall, but immediately.

Actors Stage Strike.

New York. Staging a strike in real life for the betterment of their own conditions is a decidedly new form of drama to the theater folk of Broadway, New York. But so successful is this, their latest play and so perfect is the ensemble of these "white collar slaves" that 12 of the leading theaters of New York are closed.

While the city crowded by the thousands of tourists who frequent the largest American city during summer time, the producing managers are indeed in a better mood at this unexpected revolt of "chorus girls, actors, singers and dancers. The strike has extended to Chicago, where several theaters have closed as a result.

Never was a more jolly lot of picketers seen than the theatrical fraternity, who are advising the public to desist from patronizing the new houses that manage, by the importation of "scab" actors, to keep going. As one picketer put it to the editor of the International Labor News Service, "We are not crushed by the idea of unemployment, for most of us are out of a job most of the time. Really, though, the spirit of the thing has been fine and I'm proud of my profession."

The strike is being managed by the Actors' Equity association, which recently obtained a charter from the A. F. of L. The producing managers are trying by every known legal trick, including injunctions, suits for breach of contract, etc., to force the rebellious Thespians back to work. But the strikers are standing pat and are reiterating that all they want is "fair play."

Resolution Authorizing the Strike Reads in Part as Follows:

Resolved, That we severally agree, each with the other, that until the Actors' Equity association is recognized and until a satisfactory arrangement is made with it governing the working conditions of the actor, we will not perform any service for any manager who is a member of the Producing Managers' association, or who refuses to recognize our association or issue its contract, either in plays now being presented or in plays which are now or may hereafter be rehearsed.

Reading Has Seven Strikes.

Reading, Pa. Reading may lose its sobriquet of "Bread City" when bread bread has been so hard to obtain under existing conditions that it is indulging in strikes in seven industries with an eighth looming large upon the horizon.

The seven are the Carpenter Steel Co., house painters, electrical workers, bricklayers, Alexander hatlers, Ed Moore's molders and Dundon machinists.

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been closed since May 2, because the workers paraded on their international holiday the previous day, against the wishes of their employers. Those same employers and all the others in the entire city closed their doors on July 28 to honor one man who, as a graduate military officer served "safe in ease and luxury" during the entire war.

The parade on May 1 was held in a dreaching rain, and that it took place at any moment. The solidarity of the participants in the principle for which they were marching, July 28 was a beautiful summer day and the entire parade passed a given point in just 20 minutes. Nevertheless, the workers were "given" a half holiday without pay to view this demonstration on the business side of the city to a general of the army.

The hatlers have also been out for some time and are being played with by the owners like a cat with a mouse. The employers have from the beginning used the Connecticut hatlers against the Reading workers in an effort to break their spirit, as strikebreakers, as supposed victims of low suits, and in other ways. In addition in one of the shops did succeed in postponing an employees' meeting by telling the men the shops would close down for three years before a union would be recognized and they would never recognize any organization. Still the number of strikers grew and the employers will certainly make the eighth in Reading if their six demands are not met.

10,000 Painters Strike.

New York.—Leading organized labor in New York in the demand for a 5-day work week, more than 10,000 members of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers, district council of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, registered on Aug. 13 for the general strike and completely tied up the painting industry in those boroughs by sunset.

Brooklyn painters of district council 29 of the brotherhood have already received the red strike circular which orders them to quit work. By Aug. 15 about 3,000 of them had registered and thus completed the Greater New York group.

The demands of the strikers are an 8-hour day, \$1-an-hour wage scale, double pay for overtime on week days, with no work performed on Saturday and Sunday under any circumstances.

UNION SHOP FOR BAKERS

South Amboy, N. J., Aug. 21.—Bakery proprietors have signed a union shop agreement with the bakers' union. Substantial wage increases are included.

Dubuque, Iowa, Aug. 21.—A new agreement has been secured by the recently-organized Bakers' union. The work day is 8 1/2 hours for machine work and 9 1/2 for hand work. Journeymen will be paid \$24 a week and foremen \$33. When women do the same kind of work as men they will receive men's rates.

MAKES A DISCOVERY

New York, Aug. 21.—The United Cigar Stores company, which operates a chain of cigar stores throughout the country, has adopted a Sunday closing policy for all stores except those located in summer resorts.

In large advertisements in the daily press the company announces that "Sunday should be a day of rest." The company made this discovery simultaneously with the growing unrest of its clerks, and their disposition of trade union methods. Recently several hundred clerks employed by this concern in Chicago struck, and this "bad example" is liable to be copied by others.

SECURE UNION SHOP

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—For 15 years four large cabinet making concerns in this city have operated on a non-union basis, but have finally signed union shop agreements with the carpenters' district council. One manager said his experience during the war convinced him that union shop methods and union mechanics were the best.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 21.—The new minimum wage for women workers, minors and apprentices in this state, is now in effect. In cities of 5,000 population or over the rate will be \$11 for a week of 48 hours and 23 cents an hour for additional hours for women workers, with a graduated scale for apprentices during the first nine months. In municipalities of less than 5,000 population the rate will be \$10.25 a week and 21 1/2 cents for additional hours. The new schedule applies to all occupations.

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OVERLAND AUTOMOBILES ARE UNFAIR!

Toledo, O., July 9, 1919. To all Local Unions, Central Bodies and State Federations of Labor: Greeting. The struggle of labor since the armistice was signed to maintain and secure better conditions of labor is best illustrated by the fight being made by the Willys-Overland company of Toledo, makers of the Willys-Knight and Overland automobiles, against organized labor.

On May 25, 1919, this company locked out 18,000 of its employees because they refused to take a backward step, the right of collective bargaining and their freedom as American citizens. A federal injunction has been granted restricting their picketing, two of their members have been killed and 19 injured by ex-soldiers in uniform who were hired by the mayor of Toledo to protect the company. About one-half of these workers were organized and the remainder are now all organized and are being supported in a measure by the labor movement of Toledo assessing themselves 50 cents per week. There are over 1,000 women involved in this lockout alone.

In an attempt to put out labor paper, which is owned and controlled by the Central Labor Union, out of business, they are now suing the C. L. U. for \$100,000 for libel. The A. F. of L. convention at Atlantic City sent two representatives to Toledo to investigate the facts and report to the executive council of the American Federation of Labor. John A. Voll, president of the Class Bottle Blowers association, and Chas. L. Baine, secretary-treasurer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union, made the investigation and reported back that there was a determined attack being made to break organized labor in Toledo, and that the attitude of the overland company was never equaled by the Kaiser in his proudest days. Organizer Emanuel T. Flood, of the A. F. of L., has been assigned to Toledo by President Gompers to fight this battle to the finish, and we now ask you to assist us to carry on this battle for industrial justice by contributing as liberally as possible to this cause. We need funds and we need them and, we trust that your organization will not place this communication on file but will take action at once—appoint a committee to secure funds if necessary; advertise this unfair concern through your labor papers and every other medium available and help us lick Kaiserism in Toledo as we did in Europe. Help us take care of those thousands not entitled to benefits by contributing as liberally as possible from your treasury. Send all donations to the Toledo Central Labor Union, 314 Cherry St., Toledo, O., and make all checks payable to John J. Qualitan.

Praternally yours, TOLEDO CENTRAL LABOR UNION, Oliver Myers, President, John Qualitan, Secretary, Approved by Emanuel T. Flood, A. F. of L. representative.

The thousands of workers are not receiving any cash benefits. They have agreed if we can furnish them the necessities of life to remain on strike until victory is won. TOLEDO C. L. U.

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SUGAR HOARDERS BUSY

New York, Aug. 21.—Evidence that food profiteers have entered into a conspiracy to hoard sugar preparatory to raising prices at least 3 cents a pound was obtained by Deputy Commissioner of Markets O'Malley, who said that he has discovered that brokers controlling the sugar market have entered into a hoarding combine while he was investigating dealings in army supplies.

The officials declared that although the government recently released 37,000,000 pounds of sugar for public purchase in an effort to relieve the sugar shortage, it is impossible to buy sugar in large quantities at almost any price. He said it was intimated that some of the government's sugar has fallen into the hands of the profiteers.

WHO GETS THE MONEY?

Washington, Aug. 21.—At a senate committee hearing on the high cost of living, E. A. Calvin, cotton authority, showed by illustrations that the farmer is not to blame for present prices. Mr. Calvin said the farmer received about \$9 for the year when the crop goes into storage, which the baker turns into \$82 and \$34 worth of bread. He showed six yards of gingham cloth for which he paid \$4.50, adding that the weight was 15 ounces, and that some cotton grower received 25 1/2 cents for the cotton therein contained. He exhibited other cotton products, and pointed out that although the price charged in the stores for these articles were exorbitant, the farmers' share is infinitesimal.

REFERENDUM DENIED

Boston, Aug. 21.—The anti-suffrage association of this state is denied the right of petition for a referendum on the state legislature's ratification of the federal constitution. The secretary of state rules that the ratification was a resolution and not a law. A section of the referendum amendment reads: "A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the general court (legislature) which is not expressly excluded."

FAVOR LAND BILL

Washington, Aug. 21.—The land bill favored by Secretary of the Interior Lane, and introduced in the house by Congressman Mondell, has been favorably reported by the public lands committee. In favoring the bill the committee said it would open the way to work and homes on the land for the nation's war veterans; provide for the development of large tracts of land now held by private owners and would provide temporary employment for large numbers of discharged soldiers and sailors while the land projects are being developed.

WIN THREE-YEAR'S STRIKE

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 21.—The Milk Wagon Drivers' union has signed a contract with the Pevely Dairy company after a three-year's fight. In 1916 and other concerns attempted to smash the union and the venture started one of the bitterest conflicts in the war history of this city. Union men were shot down by imported strikebreakers. The company concluded to make peace when a second strike started recently among its "unorganized" drivers.

MAY BUY REAL COAL

Washington, Aug. 21.—The United States bureau of standards is experimenting with a device for testing the heating value of coal and other fuels. The government and large commercial concerns now pay for coal not according to its weight, but according to its heating capacity. The benefits of the new device have not as yet been passed to the individual consumer, who pays for the rocks, slats and all.

STRIKES CUT PROFIT

Washington, Aug. 21.—Other countries have their strike troubles, according to John E. Cushing, who testified before the house merchant marine committee. The witness is acting director of the shipping board's bureau of operations. He said strikes in European and South American ports are hampering the American merchant marine to such an extent that it is doubtful if profits can be maintained. "The extremely high cost of living" was blamed for this condition.

LIVING COSTS IN CANADA

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Dominion department of labor reports that the average retail price of a list of 29 staple foods for some 60 cities in the middle of last month was \$13.72, as compared with \$13.53 at the middle of May; \$12.79 in June, 1918, and \$7.35 in June, 1914.

POTTERY WORKERS UNITE

Bedford, O., Aug. 21.—Pottery workers at this place have organized an affiliate of the National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery.

Impressions of the Bisbee Trial

By HENRY GRAY, IN THE WEEKLY PEOPLE. Before Justice W. C. Jacks in Douglas has for many days been in progress the preliminary hearing of the evidence against a long list of the foulest criminals that ever disgraced the name of man. They are the defendants in what is known as the deportation cases, and the crimes were committed July 12, 1917, against the families of the striking miners of Bisbee as described in many previous issues of the Weekly People. Now, members of the working class in Arizona, if it were possible to have published and put before you a verbatim report of the evidence in all those cases no more pleasing task would I seek or more gladly fulfill, but I know of no working class paper sufficient in size to contain it, and have my space left for any other matter. I have done the best I could with the facilities at my command and have tendered for publication the following for such attention as it may deserve.

Owing to the fact that the tools of the great mining companies have been able to dominate and control the political fabric of Arizona, these things have gone on for nearly two years unmolested, rubbing their hands in gloom, gloating, and boasting of their thuggery and today the professional boot-lickers of Arizona, through the columns of the papers, deplore this prosecution and refer to the three months' jail of the socialist labor party. This name is new to Mr. "Bourgeois" Attorney in Arizona who has always struggled to buncu us into believing that he knows all about all organizations. Never is a question put concerning the origin, character, and aim of the socialist labor party. Study the structure of the language in the paragraph immediately following and you will learn the reason why.

The stronghold of the attorneys for the hoodlums in defending those cases is embodied in the interrogation which they never fail to put to a deported slave. It is a gem of cunning in the bourgeois character; it is put with a slow, distinct, hollow ground voice and eyes that sparkle with delight, and it is the glittering sheen of Bisbee bourgeois-ism, young and old (times of the S. L. P., clean your glasses and absorb the wisdom of the following: "And you knowing the country was in war and that copper was a war necessity, would close down the mines and stop the production of copper unless the company had an increased wage?" This is their only defense urged. The striking miners of Bisbee at no time threatened to prevent the government from getting its supply of copper, nor have they at any time been accused by the agents of the government of doing so. And Mr. Robert N. French, prosecuting attorney for Cochise county, and he is acting single-handed and alone.

The thugs of the mining companies are being defended by Attorneys Curley of Tucson, Burgess of El Paso, and Gilmore of Tombstone. They are also watching the calling to see that it does not fall. There are about or over 250 of these defendants. The hour set for the commencement of the hearing was 9:30 o'clock, and at that time entered Gerald Fitzgerald Sherman, clad in Wellington boots, and seated himself in a chair that cried for respect under the weight of his enormous avoirdupois. The hearing of the evidence against him consumed about four hours, during which time Sherman watched with a lofty condescending scorn, far outweighing in arrogance any psychological phenomenon displayed by Kaiser Bill in the palmy days of his power. He wore golden-framed glasses and, as he always looked over them, we supposed they were one of his indispensable necessities.

Six witnesses testified against him and in substance stated they had known him for periods ranging from 3 to 15 years; that they had seen him in Bisbee on this day of "Johnnie, get your gun, your sword and pistol;" that then and there he was armed with a Winchester, an automatic Colt and shells enough to take Verdun; that he went about the streets of Bisbee battling unarmed slaves with the stalk of the rifle; that he rode along the column of slaves as they were headed to Warren park by the other hoodlums that in his vehicle on that day was a machine gun trained upon the slaves and that he helped load the slaves on the train of cattle cars at Warren Park.

The case against Bledsoe came next. Fifteen in number were the witnesses and their testimony conclusively proved him to be as much of a raving maniac as any that ever stalked forth naked from Beulah. From the testimony we learn that Bledsoe was armed with a rifle, revolver, and shells; that on many occasions he assaulted men and women and children by striking them with the stalk of the rifle; that among the many he struck was a man holding a baby, and the child, also struck, fell to the ground and was killed; that on another occasion he jerked a baby from its mother's arms, threw it on the ground, and kicked the mother; that along the line of march to Warren park he was continuously shouting "shoot into them;" that at Lowell he stopped the kind men and women from giving water to the victimized slaves and kicked a woman for ignoring him.

Most of the cross-examining by the attorneys for the hoodlums endeavored to draw out from the witnesses that the victims were not bruised or abused; that they were merely "touched up" and "scared into line." Mrs. McLaue, a young, tall, slender, and gentle lady, was the best witness against Bledsoe. An attempt to belittle her into stating that she saw no child struck by Bledsoe, after an hour of cross-examination in which the same questions were asked many times, resulted in a failure. Surprised by Mrs. McLaue's statement that she did not rush up to the injured child, Mr. Curley, upon inquiry, learned that Bledsoe and his huns were so totally insane that it was unsafe and dangerous for her to approach them. A further statement by Mrs. McLaue that the assault upon this baby was not an unusually severe sample of the brutality of that day inspired Mr. Curley to ask for the citation of other specific cases. He was promptly accomplished, and then relieved himself by dismissing the witness. She was calm and collected from the beginning and with a little legal training she would have been far more than a match for either Curley or Burgess.

Mrs. Ballard, Mrs. Bledsoe on Brewery Avenue in the early morning hours and stated that he was as responsible as a wild animal and that he was clubbing the slaves with reckless ferocity, using his rifle stalk. Cross-examination of this witness soon dwindled into a contest at measuring wit, set off with a little both attorney and witness, and she was excused.

There had at that time been such an effort made by the tools and dupes of the mining companies to force a public fear of an invasion from Mexico that many of the witnesses who had on that morning seen this doped-up wild beast with a rifle, revolver and three vandals of shells, believed Bledsoe was Villain, who had entered Bisbee with a horde of vandals.

The cross-examination of a working class witness is always shaped so as to divulge the names of the labor organizations to which he has belonged during his life, and very often reveals that he has during the last three months joined the socialist labor party. This name is new to Mr. "Bourgeois" Attorney in Arizona who has always struggled to buncu us into believing that he knows all about all organizations. Never is a question put concerning the origin, character, and aim of the socialist labor party. Study the structure of the language in the paragraph immediately following and you will learn the reason why.

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HERE'S YOUR UNION

and where it meets

Notice to Union Officials! The Bulletin is publishing a directory of unions with the names of officers, place and time of meetings. This directory will keep your union constantly before the public and your members. It is a short-cut road to well attended meetings and greater interest in your organization. Your union should be represented in this column. The rate is very low. Write to our Labor Editor or Advertising Department for rates.

The Bulletin is the official organ of the State Metal Trades Council.

BUTTE STREET CAR MEN'S UNION, Division No. 281—Meets every first and third Wednesday at Carpenters' Union hall, President, D. A. McMillan, Financial secretary, Ben Levy, Recording secretary, W. Blair A. Hour.

BLACKSMITHS AND HELPERS No. 456, postoffice box 838—Meets every Friday at 7:30 at Carpenters' hall, 156 West Granite street. President, George Mackenzie, 2037 Whitman ave., phone 2982; recording secretary, Ed A. Davis, 1401 Roberts ave.; business agent, J. P. Buckley, room 106 Penn. Bk. Phone 2126.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS OF U. S. C. LOCAL 94—Meets the second Monday in the month at 10:30 a. m., at T. M. A. hall, 41 North Wyoming street, Sam Spiegel, Sec. P. O. Box 737.

BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS and HELPER'S LOCAL No. 120—Secretary, Walter Goodland, Jr., 1819 Whitman ave. Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 215 N. Main st.

BROTHERHOOD RAILWAY CAR MEN OF AMERICA, Copper Lodge No. 430—Meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, Odd Fellows' hall, Front street.

BUTTE METAL TRADES COUNCIL—Meets every Wednesday evening at 101 S. Idaho. President, James P. O'Brien; secretary, Leo Daly; treasurer, Fred Allen; postoffice box 770, Telephone 2085.

BUTTE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, No. 126—Meets second Sunday in the month at I. O. G. T. hall, 215 North Main st. Secretary, F. J. Glenn, Box 585.

GENERAL PIPE FITTERS' UNION No. 710—Meets first and third Fridays in each month, at K. of P. hall, John Kerrigan, secretary, 1339 Iowa ave., Butte. Executive committee meets every Friday night.

MILL, SMELTER AND SURFACE WORKERS' UNION—Affiliated with One Big Union of Wage Workers. Holds regular meetings each Friday evening at 101 South Idaho street. All Mill, Smelter and Surface Workers are requested to attend. M. D. Smith, Treasurer.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL UNION No. 65—Meets every Monday evening at K. P. hall, President, John L. Daly; vice president, E. E. Brown; recording secretary, Nick Marick; financial secretary and business agent, W. C. Medhurst. Secretary's office room 106 Penn. Bk.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS' HELPERS, No. 859—Meets every Friday evening at I. O. G. T. hall, 215 N. Main st., at 7:30 p. m.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS, No. 88—Meets every Thursday evening at K. of P. hall, 215 North Main st. F. J. Lynch, financial secretary; J. F. O'Brien, business agent; Carpenters' hall.

MUSICIANS' UNION—Meets third Tuesday in each month; board of directors meets first Tuesday. A. Budd, president; E. C. Simmons, secretary, 116 Hamilton st. Tel. 2858-W.

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS, Local No. 41—Meets every Monday, 8 p. m., Carpenters' hall. Secretary, M. J. Dignan, Box 740. Office: Room 8, Carpenters' hall.

SHEET METAL WORKERS' UNION—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in each month; board of directors meets first Tuesday. A. Budd, president; E. C. Simmons, secretary, 116 Hamilton st. Tel. 2858-W.

CASCADE COUNTY TRADES AND LABOR ASSOCIATION—Meets every Friday night at 8 o'clock, Carpenters' hall. A. Budd, president; A. T. Woodruff, secretary, Box 500, Phone 6834.

GREAT FALLS MILL AND SMELTERMEN'S UNION No. 6, I. O. of M. M. and S. W.—Great Falls, Mont. A. T. WOODRUFF, secretary treasurer. Box 1720.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' LOCAL No. 635 meets every first and third Monday, American hall, Chas. Rollman, Pres. J. R. Costello, Sec.

BUTTE BUTCHERS' UNION—Meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. at Eagles' hall, Lewisohn building. F. A. Geiser, secretary. P. O. box 82.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, inside wiremen, local No. 623, meets every Monday night at Carpenters'

FARMERS AND WAGE-EARNERS UNITE! The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE is fighting the ENEMIES of you both. Big Business is robbing Farmers and Wage-Earners alike. You must come together, fight together and you'll win together. The NONPARTISAN LEAGUE is the LINK that will bring you TOGETHER. Farmers, Join the League! Wage-Earners, Support It!

DO STRIKES PAY? Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21.—The current issue of the Labor Gazette, issued by the government, prints a summary of the most important industrial agreements recently made, and also makes this comment: "While the conclusion of every industrial agreement implies the assurance, to a greater or less degree, of the principle of collective bargaining, it should not be overlooked that in a number of cases the agreement was reached only after the employees had been on strike."

LIVING COSTS IN CANADA Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 21.—The Dominion department of labor reports that the average retail price of a list of 29 staple foods for some 60 cities in the middle of last month was \$13.72, as compared with \$13.53 at the middle of May; \$12.79 in June, 1918, and \$7.35 in June, 1914.

NOTICE TO GREAT FALLS READERS. Where the Bulletin is sold: Oscar Prescott, 18 Second street South. Ed Landgren, 408 First avenue South. The World's News company, Corner First National bank building. Corner Fourth and Central, two regular newsmen.

WANT HIGHER WAGE Reading, Pa., Aug. 21.—Every section of the state was represented at a meeting of cigar makers' representatives, who have agreed to submit the following demands to employers: Fifty per cent increase; 44-hour week of five days