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**SAM'L W. BELL**

Republican Candidate For

**Presiding Judge**

— OF THE —  
**Municipal Court**

ELECTION: NOVEMBER 2, 1915

"WHEN IN DOUBT  
VOTE FOR BELL"

**MACHINISTS MADE GAINS**

Washington.—The following is a list of places where machinists report gains: New Departure Roller Bearing Company, of Bristol Conn., reduced hours from sixty to fifty, after a strike of about twenty-four hours. About 1,200 benefited, of whom 800 are machinists.

At Baton Rouge, La., the Standard Oil Company reduced hours from nine to eight, benefiting 2,330 employees, of whom 280 were organized and worked at the following trades: Boiler makers, 200; pipefitters, 50; machinists, 30. The machinists' wages were increased from \$3.50 for nine hours to \$4 and \$4.25 for eight hours within sixty days.

At Meriden, Conn., the New England Westinghouse Company reduced hours from ten to eight; 500 benefited.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., demands were made for eight hours in all machine shops, twenty-one in number; thirteen immediately conceded demands; one shop refused to concede. In the remaining shops negotiations are under way or the return of executive officials awaited. The new rates established in these shops are as follows:

Two shops pay 44 cents per hour; nine shops pay 41 cents per hour; two shops pay 37½ cents per hour; 122 machinists benefited.

At Springfield, Mass., seven firms, employing 5,650 persons, of whom 3,100 are machinists, granted eight hours. In most cases the hours were reduced from ten.

At Sheldon, Conn., after a strike of one day at the R. N. Bassett shop, the hours were reduced from ten to nine, and Saturday half-holiday and time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sundays was agreed to. Wages were increased over prevailing rate 14 3-10 cents per hour.

During the month of August about 8,000 new members were added to the International Association of Machinists.

At Wilmington, Del., two firms employing thirty machinists have granted eight hours. All other shops in that city are on strike.

In New York City and vicinity the eight-hour day has been secured from fourteen firms, employing 3,632 machinists.

**'PHONE MANAGER FINED.**

Marlboro, Mass.—Frank A. Wilson, manager of a telephone exchange, was fined \$50 for violating the law which forbids the employment of a woman more than fifty-four hours a week. It was a test suit, brought by the State Board of Labor and Industry.

The agreed facts were that Miss Esther Hamblett, employed nights at the local exchange, worked from 7 p. m. until 12 midnight. She then retired to an adjoining room and rested during the remainder of the night until six, when she worked until seven. She was ready to respond to emergency calls, and could not leave the building between 7 p. m. and 7 a. m.

It was admitted that the operator was required to be present at the exchange in excess of the hours permitted by the statute, but it was contended that the period from 12 midnight to 6 in the morning, during which the operator was privileged to rest, subject to call, should be excluded in reckoning the hours of her employment.

Judge McDonald ruled that upon the facts proved, the woman was employed in violation of the provisions of the statute.

An appeal was taken.

**UPHOLD EMPLOYEES' RIGHTS.**

New York.—Decisions involving the right of an employee to use for his own advancement customers and information obtained while working for an employer were handed down last week by Justices Cohalan and Shearn, of the Supreme Court. Both decisions were to the effect that an employee, where there was no written agreement limiting his activities, was justified in using the knowledge gained in his work for his own benefit, even though the business of a former employer was unfavorably affected by it.

One of the suits was that of the Pioneer Barber Towel Company against Bruney, who was a driver, and who engaged himself to drive a wagon of a rival concern, and did what he could to transfer the business of the customers with whom he was personally acquainted to his last employer. An injunction, restraining Bruney, was applied for, and Justice Cohalan denied it.

**KNITTERS WIN AN INCREASE.**

Bristol, Conn.—The knitters employed by Birge Sons Co., demanded an increase of 15 cents per hundred pounds of yarn. The demand was refused and a strike resulted, causing a cessation of work. The previous price was \$1.70. By the settlement the men will be paid \$1.80 per hundred pounds of yarn.

**TO BUILD PACKING PLANT.**

Biloxi, Miss.—The International Longshoremen's association of this city, through President Walter Switzer, announces that the union will erect a packing plant for oysters and shrimp, probably in Biloxi, at a cost of \$30,000. President Switzer said that the union had already planned to finance the undertaking and has practically raised the money to build the plant. The company will pack shrimp and oysters and will be worked on the co-operative plan, members of the International Longshoremen's association being stockholders.

**INEVITABLE ANTICIPATED.**

Reading, Pa.—The Birdsboro Steel Foundry and Machine Company posted a notice stating that on October 1 the wages of the employees would be increased 4 per cent. This will be virtually a 10 per cent raise, as recently 6 per cent advance was granted as a restoration of the same rate of reduction made when the depression set in.

At the blast furnace of the Brooke Iron Company a notice was also posted informing the workmen that beginning October 1 an increase of 10 per cent would be made in their wages.

**MILK DRIVERS AVOID A STRIKE.**

Boston.—All grievances between the Milk Wagon Drivers and the large concerns of this city have been amicably adjusted. The new agreement will be in force for two years, the first increases under the new schedule dating back to the first of this month. On September 1, 1916, the remainder of the increase asked, which is virtually one dollar more than the men were paid under the old agreement, will become effective.

**WANT A 50-HOUR WEEK.**

Boston.—About 150 members of Upholsterers' Union 37 have gone on strike to secure a 50-hour week. They demand that the firms involved sign an agreement that they will not in dull periods take away privileges gained by the strikers.

**DEMAND INCREASED WAGES.**

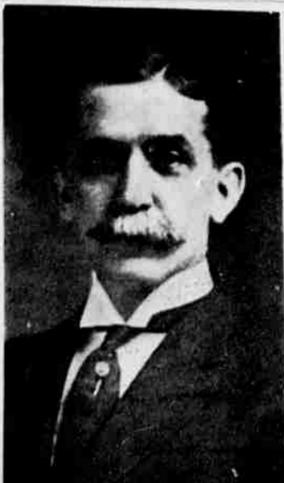
Seymour, Conn.—Six hundred employees of the Seymour Manufacturing Company have struck for a 55-hour week and 10 per cent increase in wages, computed on the basis of the present 60-hour week, with time and a half for overtime. The company was willing to concede all that was asked for except computing the increase on a basis of the 60 hours, offering an increase on the 55-hour basis. This the men refused. This action was the result of a strike of 50 men on the night shift who secured a temporary agreement and wage increase. The men are not organized. Some two weeks ago the machinists struck, secured their demands and returned to work. The company makes brass disks which are used in the construction of shells.

**MORE UNION BAKERS.**

Chicago.—An increase in membership and continued activity against the bread trust by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union is reported by Secretary Charles Hfland. Recently President Gompers issued a statement to all A. F. of L. organizers, both salaried and volunteer, in which he called attention to the bakers' activity.

**BIG STRIKE IN PROVIDENCE.**

Providence, R. I.—About 3,500 of the 5,000 employees of the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company are out on strike, the result of a refusal on the part of representatives of that concern to concede eight hours and an increase corresponding to what had been granted by other concerns in this section. Immediately following the action of the men, Congressman O'Shaunnessy wired the Department of Labor in Washington to send a mediator to Providence. In response to that request John A. Moffitt was dispatched to this city. The Brown and Sharpe Company is the largest machine tool manufacturing plant in the United States. It has heretofore been especially antagonistic to labor unions and a bitter fight will no doubt result.



**Albert D. Shockley**

CANDIDATE FOR  
MEMBER OF

**Board of Education**

CITY OF CINCINNATI

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X **Albert D. Shockley**

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**RAILROAD'S VAST EARNINGS.**

Philadelphia.—Last winter the Pennsylvania Railroad led the fight to repeal this State's full crew law, which is intended to protect the lives of trainmen. Legislators were assured that railroads in this State are nearly at the "breaking point" because of such "unnecessary legislation."

The bill was repealed, but the repealer was vetoed by the governor.

With these facts in mind, trade unionists are pointing to this announcement, made last week.

"For July the operating profits of the Pennsylvania Railroad system show an increase of \$1,905,036. That increase nearly equals the gain for the whole first half of the year, which was \$2,102,089.

"For July the railway operating income, or, stated otherwise, the profit on operations, was \$9,797,177. For seven months of the year it was \$38,546,492.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad system is now doing a gross business at the rate of \$400,000,000 per annum. The greatest system gross earnings were for 1913, being for that year \$392,436,000. For July the total revenue was \$33,197,016, or \$1,132,382 more than for that month last year."

**IMMIGRATION FIGURES.**

Washington.—Immigration figures for July, just issued by the department of labor, would indicate that the minimum of immigration, because of the European war, has been reached.

The figures for July, and the preceding five months, are as follows: July, 27,097; June, 28,499; May, 35,363; April, 31,765; March, 26,335; February, 28,704.

Southern Europe furnished the largest number of immigrants during July—2,448 from Greece and 1,877 from Italy. England is third in the list with 1,125, followed by Japan with 912; Ireland, 748; Portugal, 726; and France, 584.

The unskilled included 4,315 laborers, 1,989 servants and 1,137 farm laborers. Clerks and accountants totaled 592, carpenters and joiners, 385; tailors, 272; miners, 165.

A majority of these immigrants were ticketed to the following States: New York, 6,285; Massachusetts, 1,860; California, 1,786; Michigan, 1,689; Pennsylvania, 1,070; Washington, 932; Illinois, 839; Texas, 767; and Ohio, 689.

**ANTHRACITE CAMPAIGN ENDS.**

Hazleton, Pa.—President White, of the United Mine Workers' Union, has closed his organizing campaign in the three anthracite districts. His sixty-eight addresses were heard by 269,000 people. In a statement expressing satisfaction at the result of the campaign, he said: "The splendid growth of the organization in the anthracite region during the past three years and the results of the membership campaign that we have just concluded, will, in my opinion, perfect the union into a hundred per cent organization before contract negotiations are again opened with the operators. "The public in general as well as the press is in thorough accord with the anthracite mine workers. In fact, there is no real opposition to the United Mine Workers' Union in the entire region. "The prospects for continued peace and greater prosperity for the miners of the anthracite are indeed encouraging."

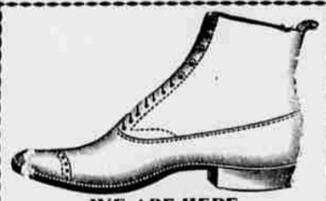
**AUSTRALIAN UNIONS GAIN.**

Melbourne, Victoria.—In a report by the commonwealth statistician it is shown that the number of Australian unions in 1914 was 712, compared with 700 at the end of 1913, while the membership increased from 497,925 to 523,271. The figures for the previous year (1912) were 621 unions with 433,224 members.

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