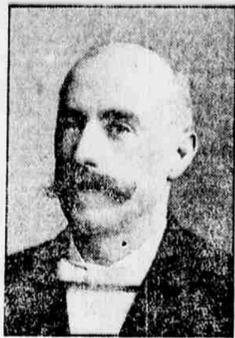




FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary



JOHN B. LENNON,
Treasurer,
Bloomington, Ill.



JAMES DUNCAN,
First Vice-President,
Boston, Mass.



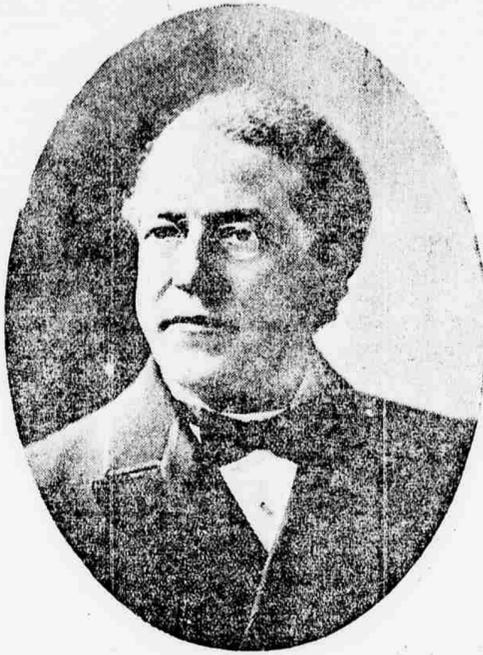
JOHN MITCHELL,
Second Vice-President,
Indianapolis, Ind.



JAMES O'CONNELL,
Third Vice-President,
Washington, D. C.



THOMAS I. KIDD,
Fifth Vice-President,
Chicago, Ill.



SAMUEL GOMPERS, President.



MAX MORRIS,
Fourth Vice-President,
Denver, Col.



D. A. HAYES,
Sixth Vice-President,
Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

H. D. Crane

CLOAKS,
SUITS,
SKIRTS AND
CAPES.

Our line is of too
great an assortment to
enumerate, but prospec-
tive Buyers will be fully
repaid by looking us
over.

324 LACKAWANNA AVE.

TAKE ELEVATOR.

CLOSING DAY
OF LABOR
CONGRESS

[Continued from Page 1.]

demarcation between crafts and that no hard and fast rule can apply. Adherence to the autonomy rule is urged where practicable, but it is expedient, the report says, to give the paramount organization jurisdiction over isolated craftsmen.

Applying this locally, it means that the stationary engineers and firemen at coal mines must join the Mine Workers and withdraw from their respective national organizations.

The report of the committee was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. "Those not favoring it, realized that opposition was useless, as the crafts favoring it controlled the convention by an overwhelming majority.

The report of the committee on resolutions on the twelve Socialistic resolutions was likewise adopted without much opposition. The Socialists were content to rest their claims before the convention and leave their sentiments checked. To attempt to defeat the committee's recommendation they realized was futile, and after accomplishing what was their primary object, they avoided incurring animosity by fighting the administrative. They declare they will keep an agitator until they land the Federation in the ranks of Socialism.

Socialistic Measures.

The report of the committee on the resolutions on the various Socialistic measures, read as follows:

The aims, desires and aspirations of trade-unions comprise all that is necessary or possible to the well-being of the human family, and we therefore cheerfully accept, and, in fact, desire all the assistance which can be given to the movement by these means, which stand for the betterment of mankind.

In this position we are in close relationship with the greater body of Socialists and with them agree that not only should the burden of the labor be made lighter, but that the worker is entitled to enjoy the full benefit of that which he or she produces. We like them, stand for greater liberty, and are determined to act in such a manner that the future shall be more congenial to the human family, and especially more bright and enjoyable to the men and women laborers of North America who we directly or indirectly represent.

We unhesitatingly announce that the trade union movement is the most practical, safe and legitimate channel through which our workingmen and women of North America should not only continue to see relief for their wrongs, but by which they can strengthen their economic position until it will control the industrial field and thereby place labor in possession of its inherent rights.

Our meetings, local and national, are now and always have been free to the discussion of any legitimate economic questions, but on the other hand are equally pronounced against partisan politics, religious discussion or any propaganda of a nature which would divert our attention from the questions directly affecting them. We would be unwilling to see our organization used as a platform for the dissemination of any doctrine which would tend to recommend a continuance of these methods, the maintenance of which hampers the greatest safety to our movement with the least degree of danger. It is the duty of all trade-unions to study in their homes all questions of industrial or political liberty and to give special consideration to questions directly affecting them. In a class, but we vigorously insist that it is not in the power of this organization to dictate to members of these unions which political party they shall belong to or which party they shall vote for.

The elections were free of any excitement. All the old officers were re-elected without opposition, except in the case of Fifth Vice-President Earl Kidd, representative of the woodworkers on the executive council. The carpenters thought that as they outnumbered the woodworkers they, and not the woodworkers, should have the representation on the council, but they themselves could not perse on a candidate and Kidd, with the aid of the council "community of interests," earned the day. The re-elected officers are:

President—Samuel Gompers, of Washington, D. C.; international president of the Cigar-makers.

First Vice-President—James Duncan, of Boston; national secretary of the Granite Cutters.

Second Vice-President—John Mitchell, of Indianapolis; national president of the Mine Workers.

Third Vice-President—James O'Connell, of Washington, D. C.; national president of the Machinists.

Fourth Vice-President—Max Morris, of Denver, Col.; national secretary-treasurer of the Clerks.

Fifth Vice-President—Thomas I. Kidd, of Chicago, Ill.; national secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers.

Sixth Vice-President—Dennis A. Hayes, of Philadelphia; international president of the Glass Bottle Blowers.

Secretary—Frank Morrison, of Washington, D. C., member of the International Typographical Union.

Treasurer—John B. Lennon, of Bloomington, Ill., national secretary-treasurer of the Tailors.

Fraternal Delegates.

Patrick Dolan, of McDonald, Pa., district president of the mine workers, and Henry Blackmore, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, were elected fraternal delegates to Great Britain. D. D. Brisson, of the Boston Central Labor Union, was chosen fraternal delegate to Canada.

New Orleans was favored by the powers that be as the place for the next convention and had a walk over. Boston was favored by the roll had been called it had more than a majority of the 2,619 votes. The other cities in the race were Washington, San Francisco, Milwaukee, Zanesville and Atlanta, Ga.

The fight between the New York machinists and Society of Engineers was referred to the executive council. The convention endorsed a resolution approving a circular to be sent to all labor organizations asking contributions for the Scranton street car strikers.

At the opening of the evening session, National Organizer R. L. Reeves of the street railway men, who is conducting the Scranton strike, introduced a resolution providing that the American Federation of Labor should appropriate \$2,000 forthwith to the aid of the strikers, the same to be rendered from the contributions that would come in as a result of the circular letter to be sent out in the name of the federation.

Vice-President Hayes moved at once to refer the resolution to the executive council. Mr. Reeves proceeded to make a speech telling all about the strike when Treasurer Lennon broke in with: "Mr. Chairman, if there is to be any talk on this resolution I will object to its reception."

One objection would throw the whole matter out of the convention as unani-

mous consent is required for the introduction of resolutions after the first three days, but Mr. Reeves all unflinching, proceeded with his speech.

Referred to Council.

Vice-President Hayes in somewhat testy tones called out, "You are only hurrying your own cause, Mr. Reeves. We know there's a strike. No speech is necessary."

Still persisting in his determination to be heard against all odds, Mr. Reeves went on to say: "I want to make an appeal. I want to say, Mr. Chairman—"

President Gompers brought down his gavel with a resounding crack and addressing Mr. Reeves said in a very decisive way: "You can't discuss the merits of the resolution. The only question before the house is on referring the resolution to the executive council."

Mr. Reeves misunderstood the chairman's language, and resumed with, "Well, then on the merits of the resolution I will say—"

Disapproval Shown.

But he didn't get any further. Murmurs of disapproval came from all parts of the house and the chair once again told Mr. Reeves the convention did not want to hear anything more on his resolution. Mr. Reeves subsided and handed the resolution to the secretary. The motion to refer the resolution to the council was carried.

The rest of the night session was mainly devoted to reports of the committees on executive councils' report and committee on grievances. There were a number of animated debates over the jurisdiction disputes dealt with by these committees, but invariably the convention disposed of them by referring them to the executive council for adjustment.

As the convention was drawing to a close a set of resolutions was adopted, thanking the citizens and the Central Labor Union for their hospitality and the press for its full and accurate reports of the convention proceedings.

The painters entertained their national delegates with a smoker at Durr's hall, Saturday night. The affair was in charge of a committee consisting of Michael Staff, Peter Holden, C. J. Potter, Charles Raine, Philip Staff and Thomas Davies.

PERSEVERANCE WON.

Marriage Valid If the Priest Is Within View of It.

From a Letter to the New York Sun.

The question of what is a valid marriage within the Catholic church was settled many years ago in the case of Lieutenant Donovan of the Irish brigade, a case which occupied the ecclesiastical courts of Spain for a number of years. The final decision was when put in plain speech understandable by laymen—that the parties to marriage marry themselves, the priest being merely a witness of the assumption of marital obligations.

This is the story of the episode in the life of Lieutenant Donovan—I tell as I heard it in St. Augustine, Fla., from the lips of the deeply beloved Bishop Moore, now with God's saints. Donovan fell in love with a daughter of a Spanish nobleman, then stationed in Paris. He was repulsed by the father of the maiden, who was soon afterward sent out as governor of Florida. Shortly afterward, the king of Spain secured

from the king of France one regiment of the Irish brigade to garrison Fort San Marcos at St. Augustine, Fla. Donovan obtained a transfer to that post in order to make another appeal for the hand of the girl he loved.

Shortly after the Irishman landed in Florida, he proposed again and was again rejected by the father. The girl loved him and endeavored to bring about a marriage without the consent of her father. But that intention was quashed by an order from the father forbidding the marriage by any priest in the colony. Then the chaplain of the Irish regiment debated out a way in which the marriage might be solemnized without incurring Donovan's disfavor. The lovers were advised to go together to early mass, and say to the priest as he came forth from the sacristy, "Loverly father, I take this man for my husband," and "Father, I take this woman for my wife."

That was done. The judge governor, when he heard of the ceremony, expelled Donovan into a dungeon and sent off his daughter to a Spanish convent by the first ship that came along. But Donovan was game to the last inch, and his comrades of the Irish brigade collected a large sum of money to conduct his case through the ecclesiastical courts of Spain. In due time the Irish brigade had a grand jollification over the outcome of the case in favor of Donovan and his bride, who were happily reunited, and had the pleasure of seeing a number of little Donovans gathered about their knees, with as good a right to birth unstained as any children that ensued from marriages solemnized by cardinals with the full ritual for the marriages of kings and queens.

DIFFERENCES IN FOGS.

Sea Mist and London Gloom Have Nothing in Common.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The fog of London and the fog of the sea alike discompose traffic, and omnibuses and steamships alike have had to lay to for safety. But while the London fog gets into your nostrils and huddles even the electric light (though the candle comes out triumphant, curiously, the densest fog at sea does not disturb the saloon of the steamer. Why is that?

The word "fog" has not been traced farther back than the sixteenth century, but the thing was known in the early years of the fourteenth. The commons with the prelates and nobles visiting London for the parliaments and on other occasions, united to petition Edward I. to compel the burning only of dry wood and charcoal, as the growing use of sea coal corrupted the air with its stink and smoke, to the great prejudice and detriment of health. In 1306 the king prohibited the use of coal, heavy ransom and fines were inflicted for disobedience. In the case of recalcitrant brewers, dyers and other officers, the furnaces and kilns were destroyed. But the restriction was evidently soon removed, for in 1308 \$250 (probably equal to about \$1,000 now) was paid from the exchequer for wood and coal for the coronation of Edward II.

Mr. Chas. Russell, Concert Cellist and Teacher, of New York. Will accept a limited number of pupils in Scranton. For terms, etc., apply to Miss Julia C. Allen, 512 Washington avenue.



Merry Christmas.
We offer many attractive inducements for Christmas. Nothing will be more acceptable than

FOOTWEAR.
Call and see our line of Shoes, Slippers, Rubber Overgaiters and Leggings.
LEWIS, RUDDY, DAVIES & MURPHY
330 Lackawanna Avenue.

Morris Chairs \$4.75 Golden Oak, Reversible Velour Cushions---by far the most comfortable of all the moderate priced chairs. A Fine Xmas Gift. Scranton Carpet & Furniture Co. Registered 408 LACKAWANNA AVENUE.

CREDIT Comfortable Christmas Clothing Merry will be your Christmas if you wear our Clothing. Happy the person whose Christmas Gift comes from our worthy stock. Select your gift here and pay by our convenient system. A Suit for the Boy—a Cloak for the Girl—a Nice Waist for Sister—a Silk Waist for Mother—a pair of Shoes for Father—a Hat for Brother. It's easy to choose here and easier to pay. We will give you a Merry Christmas, whether you buy here or not. Twenty-eight Stores. PEOPLE'S CREDIT CLOTHING CO. 317 Lackawanna Avenue. Open Evenings. Second Floor.