MONTHLY JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers



69 69

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MONTHLY JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Editor,
1801 Elliott Avenue,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Contributions for the Journal must be received before the 20th of each month to insure publication in the following issue.

New notes and articles of interest to our craft are respectfully solicited.

VOL. 1. ST. LOUIS, MO., APRIL 25, 1912. No. 2

REPORT OF TRIP TO PROVIDENCE.

On February 24th I received a communication from the Local Secretary of Providence, asking that I attend to their meeting. As previously reported I assisted Local No. 31, in drawing up an agreement to be presented to their employer. I left a committee at that time with the understanding that they were to report and have an agreement reached at the next regular meeting of the local, for the local to introduce same and forward a copy to each employer accompanied by letter of explanation. After said meeting of the local I received a communication from the Local Secretary, stating that nothing was done.

I then decided to go down to their next regular meeting, on February 29, which I did and I had the honor of presiding over their meeting. We had a good attendance and everything went off like clock work.

The committee was instructed to send a copy of the agreement to each employer and I instructed the committee to let me know as soon as they received an answer from one of them and if they (the employers) wanted to meet a committee to let me know and I would go with them to visit their employers.

From the results obtained at this meeting, same looks as if the organization is going to be one of our banner organizations.

Respectfully yours,
ABE OLSON,
1st Vice-Pres.

TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

In regard to the trip to Philadelphia will state, that I will forward you a detailed report in the very near future and from all accounts, i. e., of the day I was there, this local, I think, will also be one of our banner locals in the very near future.

I have opened up their charter for a period of ninety days, allowing new members to be initiated for $1.00. As I stated before, I will send a detailed report of same. After I left Philadelphia and arrived at New York, I was called back to Boston; arriving there I found the Boston Local was in quite a little trouble, owing to the strike of the I. A. & U. A. Fitters, of which we have some sixty men out on a strike to-day.

Respectfully yours,
ABE OLSON,
1st Vice-Pres.

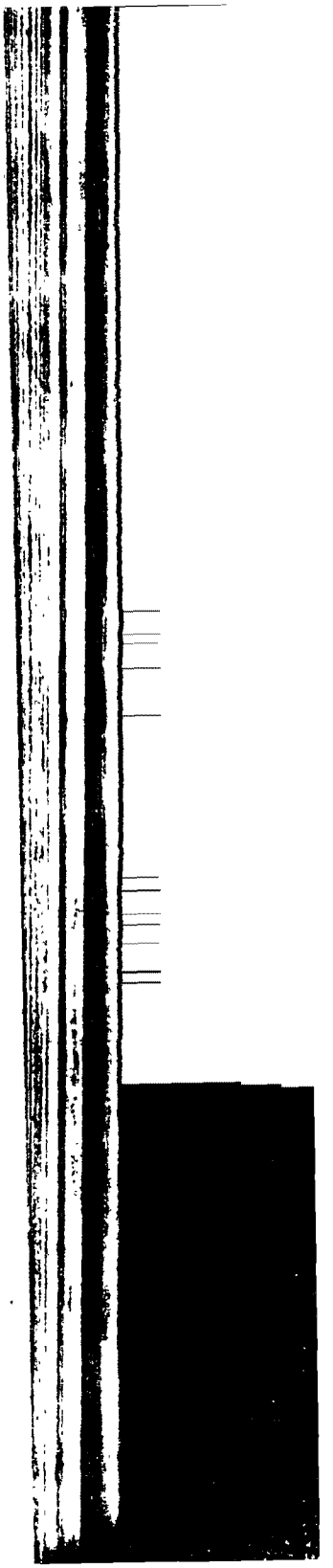
SECRETARY'S REPORT.

I am herewith submitting report to the locals affiliated with the International Association, covering month of February.

In the last month I received a request from Local No. 27, in regard to the Kewanee Boiler Co., which letter you will note in the correspondence.

I have taken same up with the Kewanee people, who state that in several instances they have the boilers covered with our material, but by having them covered with brick, the gas or smoke takes the place of the covering, owing to the fact that it does not go direct to the flue but circulates around on the inside of the brick, taking the place of the covering with an approximate saving of 15 per cent

They also stated that it would be to their advantage if the people would specify the boilers to be covered, as they would just have to put an extra cap on the front, which would be much cheaper for them.



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I have also received a communication from the Building Trades Department, relative to a decision rendered by President James Short, which is not at all satisfactory to the Association, owing to the fact that we think he has overstepped his authority in handing down decisions without first notifying the International Association, and I have so notified him.

Executive Board Meeting.—In the last month nothing of importance has been taken up with the exception of sanctioning the approval of First Vice-President Abe Olson, in allowing the Philadelphia charter to be opened up for a period of ninety days.

Finances.—I am glad to state that our financial standing is greatly improved since last report. Balance on hand is considerably more since last month.

Agreements.—Since last report several locals have sent round agreements, viz.: The Providence, R. I., Local is asking for recognition of the Local and Cincinnati, Ohio, is asking for fifty cents a day raise. Up to this writing I have not received any further replies in regard to same.

On March 30th, at the request of President A. J. Kennedy, I visited the City of Chicago, in regard to the Association and the Journal, and a decision rendered by President James Short, of the Building Trades Department, and in regard to the different locals. The matter of the brick layers was then taken up in regard to the Cork Slab work.

This thing has become very ticklish, owing to the fact that the brick layers have imbedded in their jurisdiction the words—"Mineral Wool and Cork Block," and President Short at Washington has awarded the work to the Plasterers.

In St. Louis alone they are having quite a little confab with the brick layers on the same class of work, and I am glad to state that there is only one shop that they are not recognized in and that is the Armstrong Cork Co.

From all accounts received from a circular letter which I recently sent out, the majority of the cities have this work under control, and the understanding I have is that the brick layers are trying to get an International agreement with the Armstrong Cork Co. covering this class of work.

Would like for your local to take this matter up and send me at your earliest convenience the exact situation of same, that is are the brick layers claiming or doing this work, or what trade, if any, is claiming same in your locality.

Respectfully submitted,.
THOS. J. McNAMARA,
Secy.-Treas.

NERO'S OVERSIGHT.

Nero's shade, enwrapped in curses,
Sat in Reservoir Park,
Pouring limping Latin verses
Through the crimson-tinted dark.
In the distance bells were ringing,
Whistles screaming sharp and shrill,
And a cloud of smoke was clinging,
Livid-hearted, to a hill.

"Eheu!" Nero sighed. "O, Roma!
By my lovely golden beard,
In my centuries of coma
They've outdone us, as I feared!
Great had been the fire that gilded
Our eternal seven hills
If, before the show, I'd builded
Several modern planing mills."

Let's speak of a man as we find him,
And censure alone what we see,
And if any complain, let's remind them,
That from faults there are none of us free.
If the veil from the heart could be torn,
Or the mind could be read on the brow,
There are thousands we'd pass by with scorn,
Whom we're loading with high honors now.

Then let's speak of a man as we find him
And heed not what others may say.
If he's frail, then a kind word may bind him,
While a harsh one would drive him away.
For the heart must be barren indeed,
Where no bud of repentance can bloom;
Then pause ere you cause it to bleed,
On a frown or a smile hangs its doom.

Kerrigan: Say, O'Brien, where do you think I saw Schultz this morning?

O'Brien: I don't know.

Kerrigan: He was up in the hayloft with a rope around his neck and the other end of it tied to a rafter.

O'Brien: Did you cut him down?

Kerrigan: No, he wasn't dead yet.

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ABE OLSON



First Vice-President I. A. H. & F. I. & A. S.

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RADICALISM IN THE TRADES UNION MOVEMENT AND ITS CURE.

By the Rev. Charles Stelze.

The radical tendency in the present-day labor movement is the direct result of the unreasonable and unreasoning attitude of some employers' associations with reference to trades unionism.

Organized labor has made many mistakes, but it is not peculiar in this regard. Organized capital has sinned even more deeply and with less excuse. Organized labor represents men—organized capital represents money. Labor represents flesh and blood—and demands a living. Capital represents vested interests—and demands dividends. Labor has always been more important than capital and entitled to greater consideration. This is not the doctrine of an "agitator." It was taught by Abraham Lincoln, who regarded such problems from an eminently sane viewpoint.

Let it be admitted that organized labor shall "put its house in order." But, first of all, let it be conceded that organized labor shall have a house. The almost fanatical attempt to put organized labor out of business has resulted in bitterness of the kind which must inevitably result in Los Angeles tragedies. Let it be frankly admitted that most employers' associations are organized to exterminate trades unions—not only bad trades unions, but all trades unions. The lawyer-secretaries of the manufacturers' associations and citizens' alliances are fattening on the unholy propaganda which they are conducting, most of them making mountains out of evil trades union molehills, saying never a word about the moral and ethical value of organized labor.

It's all right to demand that organized labor shall "purge its ranks of lawless methods, principles, purposes and persons," but, by the same token, let employers in their associations set their workingmen a better example. The greatest anarchists in America to-day are not the men in the ranks of organized labor. The most dangerous anarchists in this country are high in the councils of commerce and finance.

The moral responsibility of the solution of the industrial problem rests as squarely upon the shoulders of the employers as it rests upon the workingmen. A merely negative policy will not suffice. Employers of labor must present a constructive program which involves an absolutely square deal to every man.

If they decline to give justice to the worker; if they decline to recognize the men in the organizations which they themselves have constituted; if they insist upon exterminating these organizations; then there is only one alternative—Socialism.

If the interests of the employer and the employee are identical, then workingmen should be persuaded of it. If their interests are not identical, the sooner we find it out the better; for this knowledge will clear the atmosphere of some very vague and cloudy thinking.

THE SCAB.

Wherever the bitter fight is on,
For life against human greed;
Where the workers rally ere hope is gone
That nerves for the valiant deed;
When the price is paid in silent pain,
In want and the nameless dread,
And the victory near, then the scabs sneak in
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

They pluck from a vine they did not prune;
They reap where they have not sown,
With a canting look and a craven heart,
And a soul that is not their own.

In a darker age when the world was young,
This jackal human crew,
Skulked in the rear while the fight was on,
And preyed on the valiant few.

They snatched the bone from a woman's hand,
And snarled at an hungered child,
'Till the heroes perished from out the land,
And earth's gardens became a wild.

And ever and ever, where human greed
Holds the human race in thrall,
The fight will be fought by the nobler few,
And the victory shared by all.

Then falter not 'till the fight is won;
There is only your fears to dread;
Though cowards skulk and scabs sneak in
Like ghouls that rob the dead.

—Selected.

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COURT SUSTAINS McNULTY.

Decision in Electrical Workers' Controversy Sustains Position Taken By The American Federation of Labor.

Washington, D. C.—After nearly four years of internecine conflict the issues in the controversy within the ranks of the electrical workers of the country have been determined by the courts in Cleveland, O. At the Denver (1908) convention of the American Federation of Labor two sets of delegates, claiming to represent the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, presented credentials. The contention was made by the delegation headed by McNulty that the delegation headed by Reid represented a seceding faction of the Electrical Workers, and a special committee was appointed to investigate. The committee, after holding numerous hearings, recommended the seating of the McNulty delegation, and further recommended that a representative trade unionist be appointed by President Gompers for the purpose of making an effort to reunite the organization. The recommendations of the committee were concurred in, and as a result an agreement was reached and signed by both factions and placed before the convention prior to its adjournment. When it came to carrying out the provisions of the agreement, however, the Reid faction repudiated it. Following the repudiation the matter came before the executive council. The council employed every means at its command to effect a settlement, but the representatives of the Reid faction refused to accept any offer made save complete surrender by McNulty. The executive council, after all its efforts had failed to effect a settlement, officially recognized McNulty as the official head of the legitimate organization of electrical workers. The officials of the recognized organization contended that the convention held in St. Louis, which was called by the Reid followers, and which organized the secession movement, was called in defiance of the laws of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. At the inception of the controversy the funds of the organization, amounting to nearly $100,000 were tied up by injunction secured by the Reid faction, and suits instituted against the regular organization. Numerous attempts were made by McNulty to bring the cases to trial, but he was unable to do so until recently. At the trial the issues were vigorously contested, and at its close a decision was rendered which clearly and specifically sustains the organization of which McNulty is president, and which, in turn, is recognized by the American Federation of Labor. While the Reid faction has the right of appeal it is not thought that it will be taken advantage of. The decision is so clear that it is highly improbable that any higher court will reverse it. In cases of this character decisions are reached based on the organic law of the organization involved, and the decision just rendered is in strict conformity with the constitution of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all decisions rendered by the courts in similar cases there has been no deviation from the rule applied in this case. Now that the issues have been determined by the courts it is hoped and believed that the electrical workers belonging to the Reid faction will accept the decision and conform thereto, and assist in reuniting the two factions that one comprehensive and effective organization of electrical workers shall be maintained for the protection of the men employed in the electrical trade.

WARNING TO UNIONS.

Washington, D. C.—During the past year a number of items have appeared in the Weekly News Letter recounting instances where labor unions have been imposed upon by unscrupulous men gaining indorsements for advertising schemes, and in turn defrauding advertisers by securing payment in advance and then leaving the scene of their operations without carrying out their contracts. A letter has just been received from Savannah, Ga., in which it is related that an individual secured the indorsement from a local union to carry on an advertising scheme. The plan included a cut of the union labels, around which space was to be sold to friendly business men to display their ads. The advertisments were solicited, the money collected in advance, and then the fellow left the town without having the printing done, thus swindling a number of business men. It is claimed that the miscreant came from Memphis, Tenn. Unions should be extremely careful in giving indorsements until they are fully informed as to the character of the men desiring them, and the purpose for which these indorsements are secured should be closely scrutinized



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BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1912

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara, 1801 Elliott Ave., St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Attached hereto find a copy of decision rendered by the officers of the Building Trades Department in the case of a dispute between the Operative Plasterers and your Local Union at Baltimore, Md. The same will prove self-explanatory.

Your attention is herewith drawn to the closing paragraph, which recommends that a conference of the Officers of the International Unions involved be held as early as possible for the purpose of reaching a lasting and final determination of the question at issue, so that like disputes will be avoided in the future.

You are aware that the Operative Plasterers' International Association is not in good standing with the department, and for this reason I am called upon to submit the matter to you with the suggestion that you take up the matter with the Operative Plasterers' International Association on your own initiative.

Trusting this will prove satisfactory, I am fraternally yours,

WM. SPENCER, Secretary-Treasurer Building Trades Dept.

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT, A. F. OF L.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1912.

Mr. James H. Sullivan, 502 East Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.:

Dear Sir and Brother—You are herewith advised that at the proceedings of the conference held in the offices of the Building Trades Department Tuesday, March 26th, to determine the question of insulation on the Monumental Brewery, Baltimore, Maryland, the following representatives appeared: James H. Sullivan, representing the Baltimore Building Trades Council; R. L. Long, representing the O. P. I. A., and Patrick A. Conlon, representing the Asbestos Workers' International Association.

Evidence was presented showing that the interior walls of the structure were coated with cement plaster, to which was adhered a cork plate three inches in thickness, which was again coated with cement plaster, floated and finished. At the request of the officers of the Building Trades Department, the representatives interested retired in order to reach, if possible, an amicable adjustment of the dispute. Later on they reported their inability to agree and each stated their willingness to accept the decision rendered by the officers of the Building Trades Department, which follows:

After taking into consideration the evidence submitted by both sides, we find that since the walls are plastered in and by the usual methods of plastering with Portland cement plaster and that the coat of cork is adhered to the first coat of plaster and then floated with the last and final coat of plaster in and by the usual method of plastering, the work in question belongs to the plasterers.

The foregoing decision is rendered to affect the job in course of completion on the Monumental Brewery only, and the recommendation is herewith made that the International officers of both organizations hold a conference as early as possible to determine finally the question at issue. Respectfully submitted,

JAMES A. SHORES, President, Building Trades Dept.

Attest—WM. J. SPENCER, Secretary-Treasurer, Building Trades Dept.

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INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 1.

St. Louis, Mo., March 19, 1912.

Mr. T. J. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer International Association:

Dear Sir and Brother—Owing to the fact that there is considerable trouble about the cork insulation on walls in the territory, and having heard that the Bricklayers' Association have added this to their jurisdiction, I would like for the International Association to take this matter up immediately and let me know the wage scale of the bricklayers and the insulators and asbestos workers throughout the country at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt reply, I beg to remain fraternally,

GUS SCHMITTER, Secretary,
4003 Ashland Ave.

INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 27.

Kansas City, Mo., February 29, 1912.

T. J. McNamara, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—As requested by the brother of this local, I hereby write to you concerning the Kewanee boilers. We think that if all the locals of the association would get together in a nation-wide movement and ask the Kewance Boiler Company to illustrate their boiler covered with asbestos and magnesia products and prove to the aforesaid company that asbestos is far superior to brick as an insulator. Trusting that you will take this up at your earliest convenience, I remain, yours fraternally,

JAMES LAWRENCE, Recording Secretary,
417 Garland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Mr. Thos. J. McNamara, St. Louis, Mo.:

Dear Sir and Brother—I would like for you to publish the fact that we have now our local going here and at present are drawing up our constitution and by-laws for the governing of same.

I have sent round to the various locals for a copy of the constitution and by-laws, so that we may draw up one that will suit the conditions in this district.

We now have twenty-seven members and expect a few more to come in by the end of this month. The shops that are employing our men are the Philip Carey, the Canadian, H. W. Johns-Manville Covering Company and one local firm of Hilton & Son.

Things are a little quiet at the present, but prospects are very bright. Following is a list of the officers whom we have elected:

President, Bro. W. A. Urquhart; Vice-President, W. Rogers; Recording Secretary, Geo. W. Ellinthorpe; Financial Secretary, W. J. Watts; Treasurer, S. Richards; Sergeant-at-Arms, S. Shuttleworth; Trustees, M. Sodomsky, J. Early and R. Collins. Fraternally yours,

GEO. W. ELLINTHORPE, Recording Secretary.

John Friday transferred from St. Louis to Chicago.

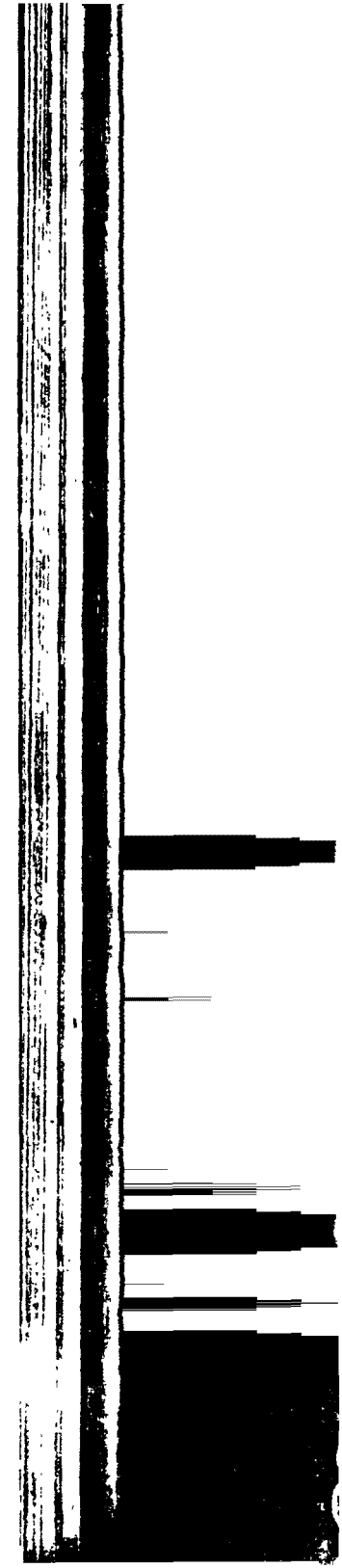
Kain of Pittsburg is in St. Louis.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

San Francisco, Cal., March 4, 1912.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

During the past few months, San Francisco and California have been advertised in the various sections of the country as an ideal place for men who desire employment at high wages. This sort of falsehood has been continued by



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designing men and institutions until California has been flooded with idle men, who have been lured to the land of sunshine and flowers by the agents of grinding greed, who hoped by this means to reap handsome profits.

These falsehoods have been believed by many persons because of the fact that the Panama-Pacific Exposition is to be held in San Francisco in 1915, and another exposition in San Diego at the same time. Otherwise, the viciousness of the mammon-loving gentry might not have yielded such returns.

The truth is, that there is at the present time an army of idle men in California, larger than at any time since the great panic of 1893-1895, seventeen years ago, and there is no prospect of relief from this condition of affairs. In San Francisco alone, there are 30,000 idle men among its resident citizens, to say nothing of those who have been inveigled into coming to this coast by the greedy railroads, real estate sharks and other plunderers who profit by such a condition of affairs. The jails and charity institutions are nightly filled with homeless men, who have fallen victims to the deceit of the profit mongers, who are without conscience or feeling, as they reach out their filthy hands to grasp the pennies of the poor.

There is not enough work in California at the present time to engage 50 per cent of the labor now here, yet the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco is circulating hundreds of thousands of post-card falsehoods throughout the world, in an effort to induce other workers to come to a land of idleness, hunger and misery.

This warning is sent out in the hope that those who see it may spread the truth far and wide, and thus balk the minions of greed on this coast in their efforts to profit by the misery of those unfortunate enough to be searching for employment.

Gold is the only God these greedy mortals know, and so long as there is a chance to grasp a dime, they crave it, and would take it out of the palsied hand of advanced age or from the helpless fingers of puny infancy, without a pang of conscience, or the slightest regret. Such is the character of the men responsible for the false pictures of California conditions now being spread throughout the world.

There is no demand for labor here—nothing but idleness on every hand. Our streets are lined with idle men in search of employment, many of them without means to sustain themselves, and compelled to depend upon the charity of strangers.

Stay away from California until such time as you receive information from truthworthy sources that there is work for you here. Fraternally,

(Signed) PAUL SCHARRENBERG,
Secretary California State Federation of Labor.

(Signed) JOHN I. NOLAN,
Secretary League for the Protection of the Unemployed.

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FEBRUARY, 1912.

Balance on hand		$602.45
Feb. 6—On acct. due-stamp, Local No. 12		60.00
Feb. 6—On acct. due-stamp, Local No. 6..		16.00
Feb. 6—On acct. initiation fee, Winnipeg, No. 10		15.00
Feb. 10—On acct. due-stamps, Cincinnati, No. 8		13.00
Feb. 17—On acct. due-stamps San Francisco, No. 16		18.00
Feb. 17—On acct. due-stamps, Washington No. 24		6.00
Feb 26—On acct. due-stamps, Cleveland, No. 3		28.00
Feb. 19—To Steiner Eng. Co., 1 seal, Local No. 15	$ 1.50	
Feb. 20—To A. F. of L., per capita tax, Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan.	16.00	
Feb. 20—To Adams Exp. Co., to Winnipeg Ca.	2.15	
Feb. 20—To Adams Exp. Co., to Syracuse, N. Y.	.60	
Feb. 20—To Adams Exp. Co., to Cleveland	.70	
Feb. 20—To Adams Exp. Co., to Houston, Tex.	1.60	
Feb. 20—To Britt Prtg. Co., letter heads and envelopes, No. 3	5.00	
Feb. 20—To Britt Prtg. Co., letter heads and envelopes, local No. 22	5.00	
Feb. 20—To Steiner Eng. Co., 2 seals	3.00	
Feb. 20—To Woodward & Tiernan, for book	3.80	
Feb. 20—To Britt Prtg. Co., due book	9.75	
Feb. 20—To B. T. C. per capita tax, Oct., Nov., Dec., Jan	16.00	
Feb. 20—To telegrams	2.20	
Feb. 20—To Woodward & Tiernan Print. Co. book.	3.30	
Feb. 20—To incidental expense	5.00	
Feb. 20—To Secretary, salary	20.00	
Feb. 20—To postage	3.00	
Feb. 26—To Abe Olson, trip to Phil	25.00	
Feb. 10—To Abe Olson, trip to Providence	5.50	
Feb. 22—To Wm. F. Wright, org. Houston Texas	10.00	
	$139.40	$758.45
Total Cash		$758.45
Total Exp.		139.40
		$619.05
Feb. 22—Bal. on hand.		$619.05
Initiation fee Houston		15.00
Bal. on hand		$634.05

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

Seal	$1.50
100-page Ledger	1.25
200-page Ledger	2.25
100-page Journal	1.25
200-page Journal	2.25
Minute Book	1.25
Warrant Book	.25
Receipt Book	.25
Treasurer's Book	1.00
Letter Heads, with Official Seal, 1,000	5.00
Letter Heads, per 500	3.00
Envelopes, per 1,000	4.00
Envelopes, per 500	2.20
Withdrawal Cards, per dozen	.25
Transfer Cards, per dozen	.25
Constitutions, per copy	.05
Due Books, per copy	.10
Application Blanks, per dozen	.25
Buttons, each	.50
Due Stamps	.20

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS.

Washington.—The bureau of immigration and naturalization has just issued its December, 1911, immigration bulletin. The number of immigrants admitted during that month was 61,626, the largest number coming from Southern Italy, being 10,653. The next largest number admitted were Hebrew, 8,331; Polish, 6,313; German, 4,587; Slovak, 3,061; English, 2,791; Magyar, 2,473. The balance were made up of thirty-one other nationalities. The total number of immigrants admitted to this country since 1820 aggregates 28,772,880

At Omaha, Neb., the painters and decorators have obtained a substantial increase without friction, and the steam engineers have secured several new eight-hour contracts. There has also been a satisfactory increase in other organized trades

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INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

INTERNATIONAL OFFICERS.

President .....A. J. Kennedy.....3522 Paulina St.....Chicago, Ill.
1st Vice-pres.....Abe Olson.....38 Lynn St.....Everett, Mass.
2nd Vice-pres.....D. Neary.....518 E. 84th St.....New York City.
3rd Vice-Pres.....J. McCormick.....115 Morris St.....Gloucester, N. J.
Secy-Treas. .....T. J. McNamara.....1801 Elliot Ave.....St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Local No. 1—Mr. Gus Schmitters, 4003 Ashland Avenue.....St. Louis, Mo.
Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays at 504 Market Street.

Local No. 2—Mr. W. A. Perret, 416 3rd Street, N. S.....Pittsburg, Pa.
Meetings: First and third Mondays—414 Diamond Street.

Local No. 3—A. M. Lamphire, 3542 Cedar Avenue.....Cleveland, Ohio.
Meetings every Friday evening for next two months at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4—Chas. Rice, 51 Alexander Place.....Buffalo, N. Y.

Local No. 5—James Rubly, 3018 Winter Street ..... Los Angeles, Cal.
Meetings every second and fourth Friday—Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Mr. Anton Seveline, 58 Glendale.....Everett, Mass.
Meetings: First and third Thursdays at 386 Harrison Avenue.

Local No. 7—A. F. Wiggin, 1432 W. 63rd Street.....Seattle, Wash.

Local No. 8—F. Goble, 1582 Central Avenue.....Cincinnati, Ohio.
Meetings: First and Third Tuesday.

Local No. 9—

Local No. 10—P. J. McGinnis, 2915 Constance Street.....New Orleans, La.

Local No. 11—Chas. L. Henker, 2303 Ashland Avenue.....Baltimore, Md.
Meetings: Second and fourth Fridays of each month at Cockey's Hall, Greenmont Avenue and Biddle Street.

Local No. 12—Jos. Mullaney, 79 Warren Street .....New York, N. Y.
Meets every Thursday at 85 East Fourth St.; General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Wm. Peters, 2730 N. Hicks Street..... .....Philadelphia, Pa.
Meetings every Thursday—9th and Spring Garden Street.

Local No. 15—Geo. W. Ellinthorpe . . . . . Louise Bridge Postoffice, Canada

Local No. 16—Wm. Bancroft, 67 Blake Street.....San Francisco, Cal.
Meetings: First and third Mondays of each month at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Jas. Fauls, 3719 W. Irving Park.....Chicago, Ill.
Meetings: Second and Fourth Thursdays—232 N. Clark St

Local No. 19—Wm. Steinhause, 681 12th Avenue.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Meetings: Second and last Friday of each month at 318 State St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Canada.

Local No. 22—Thos. B. Reed, 2403 Jackson St..... .... Houston, Tex.

Local No. 24—Wallace Muir, 2321 Eye Street.....Washington, D. C.
Meetings: Second and fourth Mondays.

Local No. 25—Geo. F. Martens, 764 Wabash Avenue.....Detroit, Mich.
First and third Fridays of each month—Colombo Hall, 235 Gratiot St.

Local No. 27—James F. Lawrence, 117 Garland Avenue.....Kansas City, Mo.
Meetings: Second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.

Local No. 29—R. L. Barry, 82 Asylum..... .....New Haven, Conn.

Local No. 30—Frank J. Walter, Room 128 Florence Flats, Syracuse, N. Y.
Meetings second Thursday of each month.

Local No. 31—Alfred Anderson, 53 Central Avenue..... ....Rumford, R. I.
Second and fourth Saturdays of each month at Labor Temple.

Local No. 32—Essex and Hudson Counties--James Wood, 118 Chester Ave., Newark, N. J.

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