OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

OCTOBER, 1913



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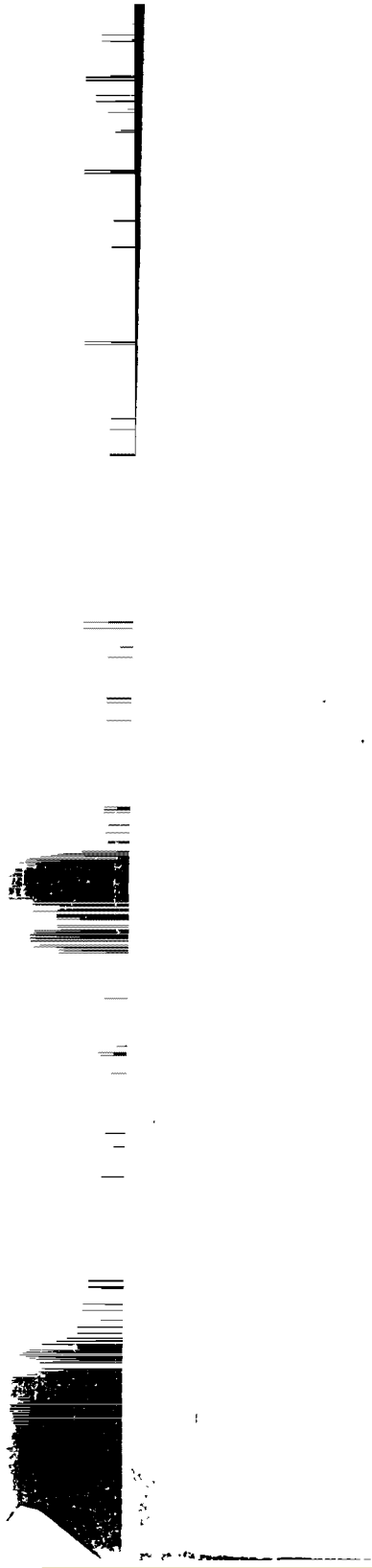
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, PRESIDENT

ABRAM OLSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN MCCORMACK, THIRD VICE-PRES.

THOMAS J. MCNAMARA, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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Official Organ of International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

LABOR WANTS THIS BILL PASSED.

The following is a verbatim copy of the bill H. R. 1873 and S. 927 favored by the American Federation of Labor, for the purpose of exempting organizations of labor and farmers from the Anti-trust Act and preventing the issuance of injunctions against working people during labor disputes:

To Make Lawful Certain Agreements Between Employees and Laborers, and Persons Engaged in Agriculture or Horticulture, and to Limit the Issuing of Injunctions in Certain Cases, and for Other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall not be unlawful for persons employed or seeking employment to enter into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations with the view of lessening the hours of labor or of increasing their wages or of bettering their condition; nor shall any arrangements, or combinations be unlawful among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture when made with the view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products; and no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or by any judge thereof, in any case between an employer and employee, or between employers and employees, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, or involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment in any case, or concerning any agreement, arrangement, or combination of persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture with the view of enhancing prices as aforesaid, or any act or acts done in pursuance thereof, unless in either case said injunction be necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right of the party making the application, for which there is no adequate remedy at law; and such property or property right must be particularly described in the application, which must be sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

In construing this act, the right to enter into the relation of employer and employee, to change that relation and to assume and create a new relation of employer and employee, and to perform and carry on business in such relation with any person in any place or do work and labor as an employee shall be held and construed to be a personal and not a property right. In all cases involving the violation of the contract of employment by either the employee or employer, where no irreparable damage is about to be committed upon the property or property right of either, no injunction shall be granted, but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law.

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Sec. 2. That no person or persons who are employed or seeking employment or other labor shall be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States for entering into any arrangements, agreements, or combinations between themselves as such employees or laborers, made with a view of lessening the number of hours of labor or increasing their wages or bettering their condition, or for any act done in pursuance thereof, unless said act is in itself unlawful; nor shall any person or persons who may enter into any arrangements or agreements or combinations among themselves for the purpose of engaging in horticulture or agriculture with a view of enhancing the price of agricultural or horticultural products be indicted, prosecuted, or tried in any court of the United States on account of making or entering into such arrangements, agreements, or combinations, or any act done in pursuance thereof, unless said act is in itself unlawful.

Every Secretary of a Local Union is urged to read this Urgent Plea to his Union.

Every Local Union is urged to take the action suggested. Let every Trade Unionist respond to the necessity of the occasion.

If Trade Unionists make a united, persistent demand for the passage of the Bartlett-Bacon Bills they will be passed.

DO YOUR DUTY NOW.

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International Executive Board.

Met in session at the Quincy House, Boston, Monday, October 6th, 1913. The opening session convened at 10 a. m., with President Mullaney in the chair.

Members present—Joseph A. Mullaney, New York City, International President; Abram Olson, Boston, First Vice-President; John McCormack, Philadelphia, Third Vice-President; and General Organizer Neary, of New York City, who was appointed by the chair as acting secretary.

Comunication from Secretary-Treasurer McNamara in which he informed the Board that certain labor duties in connection with the successful termination of the St. Louis recent strike settlement, made it impossible for him to attend. He submitted an enclosed yearly report of his personal activities and a full itemized tabulation of the International Association finances, for the period since last convention, in adition to many sugestions for the good and welfare of the International Association. He also informed the Board that he had held the resignation of Second Vice-President Budd, who was forced to relinquish that office through his acceptance of the foremanship of a shop in the trade at Cleveland, Ohio.

The resignation of Second Vice-President Budd was upon motion accepted. Upon motion, the office of second vice-president was left open, to be filled at next convention.

Communication from Local No. 26, Rochester, acted upon and referred to President Mullaney.

The discusion of the reports already submited by President Mullaney, First Vice-President Olson, Third Vice-President McCormack and Organizer Neary, consumed the rest of the morning session, which adjourned at 1 p. m.

DANIEL A. NEARY,
Acting Secretary.

Afternoon Session—October 5th.

Present: Joseph A. Mullaney, Abram Olson, John McCormack, acting secretary Daniel A. Neary.

Trade agreements declared in order. The Joint Trade Radius working agreement to cover the operations of the members of Local No. 6, of Boston, and Local No. 31, of Providence, was adopted as read, presented and signed by both named Locals, which in addition had the approval of the employers operating in the vicinity covered and outlined in the same.

The proposed new trade agreement of Local No. 16, of San Francisco, was referred to President Mullaney.

The new proposed trade agreement of Local No. 24, of Washington, D. C., was referred to President Mullaney.

The signed and recognized trade agreement of Local No. 34, of Minneapolis, as filed with the International Association, was read, discussed and disapproved, as being lacking in a definite insulation clause.

Adjourned, 5 p. m.

DANIEL A. NEARY,
Acting Secretary.

Morning Session—October 7th.

Present: Joseph A. Mullaney, Abram Olson, John McCormack, Daniel A. Neary, acting secretary.

The finances of the International Association were taken up. The itemized expenditures up to date of, and including September 30th, were audited and found correct. The separate Local union accounts were examined with a total result of $692.55 indebtedness to the International Association found unpaid. Upon motion, the delinquent Locals were extended a sixty-day time limit in which to pay their arrearages.

The order of new business was then declared.

The following Locals were reported organized since last convention.

Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.
Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas.
Local No. 23, Montreal Canada.
Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.
Local No. 33, Hartford, Conn.
Local No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn.
Local No. 35, Youngstown, Ohio.
Local No. 36, Portland, Ore.

The following Locals had trade agreements signed with wage increases:

Local No. 1, St. Louis; Local No 26, of Rochester; Local No. 34, of Minneapolis; Local No. 14, of Philadel-

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phia; Local No. 6, of Boston; Local No. 4, of Buffalo; Local No. 3, of Cleveland; Local No. 2, of Pittsburg; Local No. 11, of Baltimore; Local No. 17, of Chicago; Local No. 27, of Kansas City, Mo., and Local No. 19, of Milwaukee.

The yearly increase in membership was found to reach 507. The gratifying results shown in the past year, which was far above the most successful year in the history of the International Association, was found to have taxed its very limited income and the question of devising ways and means to supply sufficient funds to raise our craft to the standard it should, and can be elevated to, was thoroughly gone into. After lengthy discussion, the question of a higher per capita was tabled and referred to the next convention.

The recorded initiation fees on file at General office was found to be as follows:

New York City, $200; St. Louis, $200; Boston, $100; Rochester, $75; Pittsburg, $150; Philadelphia, $25.

It was decided to continue the issuance of the "Trade Journal" quarterly, and the various Locals be requested to purchase sufficient copies to at least keep the officers and Executive Boards in touch with the general condition of the trade.

The question of formulating and presenting trade agreements by the various Locals was discussed. For the very best of trade reasons, the General Executive Board wishes it distinctly understood that the sanction or support of the International Association to any form of trade agreement can only be obtained through the submitting of the agreement form to them at least sixty (60) days before the date of requested signature.

The secretary-treasurer was instructed to simplify auditing and localizing each item of expense.

Adjourned, 1 p. m.

DANIEL A. NEARY,
Acting Secretary.

Afternoon Session—October 8th.

Present: Joseph A. Mullaney, Abram Olson, John McCormack, acting secretary, Daniel A. Neary.

The matter of organizing Springfield, Mass., was referred to President Mullaney with instructions for immediate action. The claims of the various cities for the awarding of the convention city were considered. It was found that more general good could be expected from a gathering of our forces on Canadian soil, and the city of Toronto was decided upon for the next convention of the International Association, to be held on the first Monday of October, 1914.

General Organizer Neary made a report of his activities during the past year on matters referred to him by International President Mullaney and the General Executive Board.

President Mullaney made a lengthy report as to his personal activities during the banner year just ended, which included among other things, the following:

The renewal of Buffalo agreement, with wage increase of fifty cents. The signing of Rochester's first trade agreement with a wage increase of twenty-five cents. The introducing and signing of the trade agreement in Westchester County and other territories west of the Connecticut river (a radius of 800 square miles) with a wage increase of fifty cents. The renewal of the Baltimore agreement with an increase of twenty-five cents. The signing of the Pittsburg agreement with an increase of fifty cents and the signing up and unionizing the Milwaukee branch of the Johns-Manville Co. He also fully detailed his successful terminating, with signed trade agreements and wage increase, of the Cleveland strike with its increase of sixty cents a day, and the St. Louis strike with its increase of forty cents a day.

Nothing further appearing before the meeting, a final adjournment was declared.

DANIEL A. NEARY,
Acting Secretary.

SHAKE.

It's great to say "Good morning,"
  It's fine to say "Hello,"
But better still to grasp the hand
  Of a loyal friend you know.

A look may be forgotten,
  A word misunderstood,
But the touch of the human hand
  Is the pledge of brotherhood.

—Edwin Osgood Grover.

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OF

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1913.

To the Officers and Members,

Greeting:

Since the submitting of my last report, my activities again commenced on July 22nd, when I met the General Executive Board at Atlantic City, in Special Session at the Islesworth Hotel.

The jurisdictional dispute between the Asbestos Workers and the Plasterers on the plastering of ceilings, was settled in favor of our organization before the Executive Board of the Building Trades department of the A. F. of L., and Secretary Spencer of the Building Trades department was ordered to notify the various Building Trades councils throughout the country, to that effect. This is merely calling attention to the fact that this work is covered by our chartered rights in the American Federation of Labor and is giving us nothing we never had, as we have plastered walls and ceilings with asbestos before the O. P. I. A. organization was in existence.

One other petty grievance has been settled to my entire satisfaction. On July 24th the International association was represented before the A. F. of L. Executive Board to answer to the "complaint" of two former disciplined members of Local No. 12, who complained that the former General Executive Board had failed to give them "redress." I was not an officer at that time (1909). It has since ended in Local No. 12 (at my personal request) reducing its fine of $50.00 against certain former members to the sum of $25.00 and given them ninety days to pay the same and reaffiliate. This is the second time within two years that Local No. 12 has granted my personal plea and re-instated one of these men, "Big Binned" McElligot, on liberal terms. His latest offense was "seceding" and forming a "dual" I. W. W. Union, whose members could work "piecing" and "lumping" around the North and South poles, but not in New York City or any other place where legitimate unions were in evidence.

Common sense overtakes some folks very late in life, but it will have to do some tall sprinting to catch up with certain New York City Asbestos Workers, who keep running away from it, and though it avail our cause nothing, I take this opportunity of going on record as saying that "Big Binned" McElligot, and all of his like stripe outside the ranks of Local No. 12, have until January, 1914, to swallow their pride, face the captain, and re-affiliate by paying twenty-five dollars, after which date the "revolving door" policy of Local No. 12 will come to an end and the "in-agin, out-agin, scab-agin" element must "come clean and be union men or hold their peace with the American Federation of Labor forever. The worst part of a "bluff" is the "show down." It might be well in passing to note the fact that "Injunction Johnny" Watson has, after spending money and time in and

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out of the courts in an endeavor to "beat" Local No. 12, has finally "saw the light," came to 85 East 4th street, New York City, hat in hand, ate his portion of humble pie, and after years of "bluffing," paid a fine of twenty-five dollars to the local he tried so hard to "best."

After postponing my visit to Milwaukee on two previous unavoidable occasions, I started to the latter city by way of St. Louis, at which latter place I stopped off on September 20th in hopes of contributing my mite toward the settling of the strike of Local No. 1, then in progress some three weeks. At a special meeting of Local No. 1 held Sunday afternoon, September 21st, the situation was thoroughly gone over, at which time I learned that the St. Louis employers had organized and joined the Manufacturers' Association. On Monday, September 22nd, I requested, and was granted, an interview with the Employers Association at 10 a. m., and at 3 p. m., after a five-hour conference, we adjourned with a tentative plan of settlement outlined and agreed upon, to be submitted to the strike committee of Local No. 1, the following day. On September 22nd, the employers and the strike committee got together at 12 noon, and at 5 p. m., adjourned with a trade agreement reached, and signed, for a period of four years. It carries a wage increase of twenty cents a day for the first two years and an additional twenty cents for the following two years, or $5.20 and $5.40, respectively. The same evening a special meeting of Local No. 1 ratified the agreement and the members returned to work next morning under the first trade agreement their local ever possessed, which covers a radius of twenty-five miles from St. Louis city hall.

Immediately after the meeting, I started for Milwaukee where I arrived next morning. I met Business Agent Zindel and the Executive Board of Local No 19 and learned from them that their progress was blocked through the inability of themselves, or their local affiliations to unionize the Milwaukee branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. They also informed me, as I later learned, that several unsuccessful attempts had been made to unionize this shop by former officers of our International Association. I succeeded in interviewing and interesting Vice-President Manville, of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., that afternoon to the extent that he listened to me two hours as I outlined what I thought it a good move for his concern as well as the men I represented, i. e., the signing of a trade agreement that regulated the labor of the trade from both sides of the fence. Contrary to meeting the man that Local information had led me to believe I would, I met instead, in the person of Mr. Manville, an eminently fair, broadminded man who had become somewhat sour on our cause through some previous experiences best left unsaid. On the 24th day of September, the first trade agreement ever signed by the Milwaukee branch of the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., and Local No. 19, was duly executed, and was later ratified that night at a special meeting of the Local, at which time the effect of the agreement, not then even one day old, was seen in the entire membership of the Johns-Manville shop joining Local No. 19 in a body. To say that I left Milwaukee leaving Local No. 19 well pleased, is but putting it mildly.

New York City is very busy just now. I have succeeded in tying up certain operations of the D. R. Douglas Co., the only real non-union shop in the town and from present indications I would not be much surprised if that firm capitulated, paid its fine and signed up with Local No. 12.

The Session of the General Executive Board held at Boston, October 6th and 7th, is fully covered in its minutes printed elsewhere in this issue, and outside of taking this opportunity of thanking the officers and membership of Local No. 6, of Boston, for the many courtesies shown myself and our Executive Board during our short session, and trusting that they found as much enjoyment at the banquet, tendered the General Executive Board at the Revere House by Local No. 6, as I did, I wish to remain, until the next issue,

Fraternally yours,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

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REPORT OF FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT ABRAM OLSON.

Everett, Mass., Oct. 21, 1913.

To the I. A. of H. and F. I. and A. W.

Greeting:

On July 20th I was called to Atlantic City where the General Executive Board went into session on many matters of a jurisdictional nature, which are covered elsewhere in the report of President Mullaney. As to the "complaint" of the former members of Local No. 12, all I wish to say is, that the Local was much too lenient with a certain bunch around New York City for years, and the sooner it takes a decided stand against these union bursters, the better for our International. The ninety-day time limit that Local No. 12 has given this I. W. W. seceding sore-heads to re-affiliate upon the payment of a fine, reduced from $50 to $25, is more than they deserve, as I doubt if they could be union men if they tried, as a leopard seldom changes his spots. I do not know whether to commend or condemn President Mullaney for offering such liberal terms to a bunch that has been fighting our cause so long, but it is the fault of Local No. 12 itself, if those, they would now welcome back to the fold, ever again attempt to disrupt the organization, as the trade is better off with certain in it, outside the ranks of organized labor, where they can be properly labeled, understood and shunned, instead of masquerading as union men with cards in their pockets, while busily engaged in an attempt to tear the vitals out of our Locals from the inside.

As the minutes of the Executive Board meeting held in Boston is printed on another page, I will say nothing about the same, only expressing my regrets at the absence of Brothers McNamara and Budd at the banquet given by Local No. 6 at the Revere House in honor of the International officers, at which President Mullaney made a long speech in his own original way, that set our boys a thinking about several things that never before have been so thoroughly and ably presented to them.

Trusting that the next twelve months will at least equal the last, and be the best year we ever dreamed of having,

Fraternally submitted,
ABRAM OLSON,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Cleveland, Ohio, May 30, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the I. A. of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

On April 1st, Local No. 3 presented a new wage agreement of 50 cents an hour to the employers of Cleveland, to take effect May 1st. On April 22nd, a conference was held between the employers and the Executive Board of Local No. 3. This meeting was attended by Pres. Mulaney and myself. Nothing was accomplished at this meeting, which adjourned to meet again at a later date. As the regular meeting of the Local was to be held the next day, Pres. Mullaney remained to attend this meeting and under his advice, the Local agreed to present a compromise to the employers of a three-year agreement with a wage scale of forty-five cents an hour for the first year, forty-seven and one-half cents per hour the second year, and fifty cents per hour the third year. It was the opinion of Pres. Mullaney and myself that there would be no trouble in reaching a settlement along these lines, and Pres. Mullaney left for Detroit the following day. The Local Executive Board held a further conference with the employers on Friday, April 25th, and the three-year agreement was discussed, but both parties failed to come to an agreement on the wage problem and the meeting adjourned until April 29th, and in the meantime, the employers were to hold a meeting among themselves.

At this next conference the Local's compromise was refused by the employers, they in turn offering a wage scale of forty-two and one-half cents per hour, first year; forty-five cents per hour, second year; and forty-seven and one-half cents per hour, the third year. This proposition the Local fused to accept, as the Building Trade Council had endorsed their first wage scale of fifty cents per hour for one

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year and the Local decided to make a fight for their demands and on May 1st all members were notified that no settlement could be reached and instructed to report at headquarters.

After being out three weeks, the situation began to look critical, not that the Local was losing any members, but mostly due to the fact that the employers were not pressed for the completion of their contracts and the Building Trades Council was not in shape to render them much assistance. At this time, I wrote Pres. Mullaney explaining the situation here and requested that he come here as soon as possible. President Mullaney arrived here on May 23. As all negotiations between the local and employers had been broken off, Pres. Mullaney proceeded to arrange a conference with the employers, and through his efforts, this was accomplished and on May 26th, a settlement was reached whereby the Local was to retain closed shop conditions and an increase of twenty cents per day, each year, for three years and all members returned to work the following day. Although the Local did not receive what they demanded, it was a gain over what they had been getting and it showed the employers that they had some fighting spirit in them and could stick together. A good deal of credit should be given Pres. Mullaney and the International Association for the good work accomplished for the Local, for without this assistance, the Local might have fared worse.

Re my trip to Youngstown, Ohio.

On May 6th, my attention was called to the fact that the men of our trade, in Youngstown, Ohio, wished to organize and requesting me to come down there. I left Cleveland on May 7th. I got in touch with a few of the boys and also Vice-President Graney, of the Ohio Federation of Labor, and arranged for a meeting in his office for the following day. This meeting was attended by a majority of the men of our trade and also Bro. Murphy, secretary of Local Building Trades Council and Bro. Graney.

After a general discussion and temporary officers being elected and I had received the necessary charter fee, the meeting adjourned to meet again as soon as the charter arrived. I left there the next day for Cleveland.

On May 26th, having received word that the charter for Youngstown Local had arrived, I again visited Youngstown and called a meeting of the boys and installed their officers and also arranged for their affiliation with the Building Trades Council the next day and got them started on the right road. I also met several labor leaders there and they assured me they would look after the boys. I then proceeded back to Cleveland the following day. Although this is a small Local, I believe they will, in a short time, be a hundred per cent organization, as the town is a thorough live union town.

Fraternally submitted,
ALBERT H. BUDD,
Second Vice-President.

THE LANGUAGE OF LABOR.

A popular indictment against labor is based on its language, which the press and the capitalist look upon as consistently threatening. The charge is, to some extent, true, but is it not possible that capital is really responsible for the language of labor? Labor and capital are engaged in a vast economic struggle and the language of strife is certainly not the language of love. They view things from different angles and they clash on fundamental problems that require intelligent and equitable solution.

In controversies with labor, capital has positive advantages. Let us assume that intolerable conditions exist in a factory. If a demand for better conditions is refused, the workingmen have an undoubted right to quit, but, would it be fair to declare a strike without threatening to do so?

The demands of labor are usually fair, and there is not a single case on record where the payment of union wages and the observance of union conditions have caused the destruction of any business. On the other hand, there are hundreds of failures every year that are directly attributable to the determined opposition of capital to the imperative needs of the industrial slave.

The language of labor is indeed threatening, but it is considerably milder and considerably weaker than the menace of the arrogant capitalist and the uncompromising language of the tyrant.

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REPORT OF SECRETARY-TREASURER.

St. Louis, Oct. 1, 1913.

To the Members of the Executive Board of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I herewith submit for your consideration, my report covering work done during the year, the year just past, ending September 30th, 1913, and sincerely trust that it will meet with your approval.

Locals Chartered.

The following Locals have been chartered since last convention, viz., Indianapolis, Ind., known as Local No. 18; Dallas, Texas, known as Local No. 21; Montreal, Canada, known as Local No. 23; Rochester, N. Y., known as Local No. 26; Minneapolis, Minn., known as Local No. 34; Hartford, Conn., known as Local No. 33; Youngstown, Ohio., known as Local No. 35; Portland, Ore., known as Local No. 36, making a total of eight for the year, and have been carrying on correspondence with several other cities and with the good work already done by our President, Jos. A. Mullaney, in the past year, the same, if not more, Locals will be organized.

Locals who have had agreements signed in the last year are as follows: Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., signed a four-year agreement, after being on a strike for three weeks with an increase wage for the first two years to sixty-five cents per hour and the second two years at sixty-seven and one-half cents per hour. Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 36, a newly organized Local, has signed a two-year agreement.

Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34, another newly organized Local, has signed an agreement with their bosses for a period of two years, with an increase in wages and also a reduction of hours, as before the Local was organized they were working nine and ten hours per day and with the new agreement they are only working eight hours.

Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14, signed a two-year agreement with all bosses in the city.

Boston, Mass., Local No. 6, had their yearly agreement signed with an increase in wages.

Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4, had their new agreement signed for a period of two years with an increase in wages on June 1st, also on Jan. 1st.

Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 3, after being on a strike for twenty-six days, had new agreement signed for three years at twenty cents per day raise each year.

Pittsburg, Pa., Local No. 2, had their new agreement signed which calls for 25 cents per day raise.

Baltimore, Md., Local No. 11, through some misunderstanding of their old agreement and through the efforts of President Mullaney, a new one was substituted which carries with it a raise of twenty-five cents per day, and was signed by all employers.

Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17, had a two-year agreement signed calling for an increase in wages for the first year, sixty-five cents per hour, and for the second year, sixty-seven and one-half cents per hour and also the second layer of cork (i. e., cork slab work) which was heretofore done by the Hod Carriers and Building Labor, will in future be done by this Local.

Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27, was locked out by the Building Employers Association for one month. This was caused by a general lock out of all building trades

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Finances.

The finances of the International Association is far below the financial report at last convention, due mainly to the expenses incurred in organizing the new Locals, and also for the assistance in having the old locals' new agreements signed, as you will note by the financial statement, as appears hereto attached.

Trade Conditions.

From all reports, the trade in general is fair and would like for each of the Local officers and members to see that their secretary sends in their monthly report, so that same may be published.

Membership.

Since my report of the last convention, membership in the Association has increased wonderfully. Not only due to the new Locals which have been chartered, but a large increase in several of the old Locals, which is mainly due to the new agreements which have been entered into in various towns. The membership shows an increase of over five hundred since the last convention.

Locals who have officially recorded their initiation fee and the amounts, which are as follows:

Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., from $100.00 to $200.00.

Local Union No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., have raised their initiation for mechanics to $75.00 and for apprentices, $25.00.

Local Union No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa., have increased their initiation fee to $150.00.

Visits.

It is useless to mention again the visits to the various cities, as my report on same has appeared in the journal.

Report of Executive Board.

In regard to matters brought before the Executive Board by mail, which are too numerous to mention, with the exception, and I think the most important, which has already been reported in our official journal, it might be well to mention again, was relative to the issuing of the journal quarterly instead of monthly. Reasons for changing same was the lack of interest of the various Locals, in having the Locals or their individual members subscribe for same.

At the meeting in Atlantic City, the questions in jurisdiction, between the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers at Philadelphia, was settled satisfactorily to all concerned. Secretary McNamara, was instructed by the Executive Board to appear before the Executive Board of the Building Trades department in regard to a dispute between our Local at Cincinnati and the Plasterers. The Plasterers, not being affiliated, with the A. F. of L., the Buildings Trades department. nothing definitely was done, with the exception Secretary Spencer was notified to communicate with Secretary of the Cincinnati Local Building Trades Council, instructing him that all jurisdiction disputes must be settled by the International officers.

The "charges" preferred against the International were thoroughly gone over and answer in reply to same was sent to the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, which the International Association of Heat and Frost Insurators and Asbestos Workers intend to stand by, and have empowered President Joseph A. Mullaney to act for our International Association.

Respectfuly submitted,
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

THE VALUE OF A SMILE.

"The thing that goes the farthest
Towards making life worth while,
That costs the least, and does the most,
Is just a pleasant smile.

The smile that bubbles from the heart
That loves its fellowmen!
Will drive away the cloud of gloom
And coax the sun out again.

It's full of worth and goodness, too,
With many kindness blent,
It's worth a million dollars,
And doesn't cost a cent."

I am in hopes that this will be a successful season for all our members, and with good fellowship greetings, I am, Most fraternally,
FRANK E. VanHORNE.

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Adopt your conscience as your own best friend.

Money may be the root of all evil, but it is also the blossoming of much joy.

What good are brains when the man who owns them hasn't sense enough to use them?

A hog cannot be blamed for being one—but a man can.

More things will come your way if you go after them.

Some men are always telling what they are going to do, while others just do things and say nothing about it.

Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trade unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

When most people get old enough to know better, they are too old to do better.

As might have been expected, the innocent philanthropist who served a jail term for the purpose of investigation, comes out with a bad opinion of the primitive system. Nobody but a real rogue could possibly enjoy a jail.

KEEP UP DUES.

There is no obligation the union man should be more ready to meet than the payment of his dues. The labor union has no stock to sell—no source of revenue but what it receives in fees and dues. And a good treasury is an invaluable asset in carrying on the work of the organization, says an exchange.

The best money a man spends is that which he pays in dues to his union, of course excepting that which he expends on his family. And, by the way, the money he pays to his union, goes very materially toward helping his family.

When all advantages are taken into consideration, it will be readily seen that the money paid into the labor union is the best investment a workingman can make.—Ex.

RESOLUTION FROM THE TOBACCO WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Whereas: The union label on union-made products and the demand for goods bearing said label is one of the most potent, if not the most powerful weapons within the hands of members of organized labor, for the betterment of the condition of the wage earners of the land; and

Whereas: It becomes the duty of each and every union man to use his purchasing power to advance the interests of fair products by purchasing such products as bear the union label only; and

Whereas: The Tobacco Workers' International Union has a Blue Union Label which it advertises as a mark of distinction between the union and non-union brands of tobacco, cigarettes and snuff; therefore, be it

Resolved: That inasmuch as there is an abundance of union labeled tobacco, snuff and cigarettes, of all grades and classes on the market in all parts of the country, we consider it the consistent duty of all union men to purchase only such brands of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes as do bear the union label; be it further

Resolved: That we, as members of the Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, will use our utmost endeavor in creating a greater demand for the brands of tobacco, snuff and cigarettes which bear the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union; be it further

Resolved: That we earnestly request the members of our respective local unions to carefully observe when making purchases of tobacco, snuff or cigarettes, that the purchases made have attached thereto the blue label of the Tobacco Workers' International Union as none is genuine union-made unless the label is there to be seen.

Have the above resolution read at your meeting.

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Correspondence

LOCAL SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

Secretaries should always promptly report to headquarters their new addresses when they change locations. It causes all sorts of complications at times when we do not know how to reach a local secretary. Your local postoffice should also be promptly notified, so that mail coming to the old address can be forwarded to the new. We are continually getting letters from local secretaries, saying that letters which have been sent to some local were returned, and we have the same experience with a number of communications from this office every month.

Secretaries and members in communicating with other locals should always use the latest issue of the Journal in getting your addresses, because there are a large number of changes in each issue.

Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 16, 1913.
Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
St Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother—In letting you know how Local No. 19, of Milwaukee, Wis., is getting along, wish to state that the outlook is very bright for through the efforts of our International President, Bro. Mullaney, the local has signed an agreement with the H. W. Johns-Manville Co. and which has brought about a surprising interest in the Union by the men employed at the trade in this city and which the local had been unable to get to join or hold after they had joined, the Johns Manville Co, always being their favorite place to fall back on but with the signing of this agreement, the conditions have changed and I believe before long we can look toward a hundred per cent organization; and I wish hereby to express the thanks of Local No. 19 to the International and Bro. Mullaney for the help that was accorded us.

Yours fraternally,
WM. STEINHAUS,
Secretary, Local No. 19.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 15, 1913.
Thos. J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro.—I wish to call your attention at this time to the fact that articles have appeared in the daily papers here in regard to a shortage of asbestos workers in Portland If these articles have been inspired by the people whom we suspect, word has already been sent to other cities. This is a favorite method of the Employers' Association, when they have reason to believe there is trouble ahead. It is done to fill the town with idle men. This applies to all crafts. I have been told that word has gone out that 2000 mechanics in all trades were wanted in Portland. This is an absolute falsehood. Please use your influence to keep asbestos workers away until our agreement is signed. Am enclosing report for October. You will notice that trade still holds good, but there is no occasion for publishing that men are scarce.

Trusting you will do your best to keep men away from Portland until the agreement has been signed, I am

Fraternally yours,
C. D. SMITH,
Secretary Local No. 36.

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Seattle, Wash., Nov. 30, 1913.

Thos. J. McNamara:

Dear Sir and Brother: The American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department have both held very successful conventions in this wonderful city of ours, Seattle, Washington. They have accomplished much good to organized labor in general and Local No. 7 Asbestos Workers in particular. For these conventions were the means of bringing our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, over the Cascade Mountains, which was the best thing that ever happened Local 7, as the following facts will show. One year ago the boys here went on strike for the recognition of our union, without even asking for an increase of wages. We stuck it out for months with two exceptions, but lost out in the end. Then certain other local things happened internally that made it look as though we could not hold together, and we were in pretty bad shape all round, working open shop with non-union men, when President Mullaney came here and took hold of things, and on Thanksgiving eve., at our special meeting, he presented Local No. 7 with its first signed trade agreement, that also raises our wages twenty-five cents next year, an additional twelve cents the next year, and another twelve cents at the beginning of the third year, or 50 cents per day raise in two years, making it $4.50 per day. I am instructed by Local No. 7 to thank the International Association and President Mullaney for the assistance received and we will always have a warm spot in our hearts for President Mullaney, who left our city, carrying with him a solid silver token of our esteem, suitably inscribed. The General Executive Board or the next convention should, in our opinion, try and raise enough money somehow to keep President Mullaney on the road, as I think he would have the Asbestos Workers thoroughly organized in a few years. I believe Local No. 7 would willingly stand their share of an assessment levied for that purpose. Again thanking all concerned for the assistance rendered, I am,

Fraternally yours,

JAMES LESTER, Secretary.

WHEN WILL UNIONISM DIE?

When the lion eats grass like an ox,
And the fish worm swallows the whale;
When the terrapin knits woolen sox,
And the hare is outrun by the snail;
When serpents walk upright like men,
And doodle-bugs travel like frogs;
When grasshoppers feed on the hen,
And feathers are found on the hogs;
When insects in summer are rare,
And snuff never makes people sneeze;
When tomcats swim in the air,
And elephants roost upon trees;
When fish creep over dry land,
And mules on bicycles ride;
When foxes lay eggs in the sand,
And women in dress take no pride;
When Dutchmen no longer drink beer;
And girls go to preaching in time;
When billie goats butt from the rear,
And treason's no longer a crime;
When humming birds bray like an ass,
And limburger smells like cologne;
When plowshares are made out of glass
And hearts of workmen are stone;
When ideas grow in a jackass' head,
And wool on a hydraulic ram;
Then unionism perhaps will be dead,
And the world won't be worth a d—n.

— Granite Cutters' Journal.

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KEEP AWAY.

Owing to possible difficulties arising in readjusting trade agreements or through business depression, opportunities for employment offer no encouragement to travelers, and they are urged to stay away from the following named localities:

San Francisco, Cal., Local No. 16—Who are looking for their new agreement and advance in wages.

Portland, Ore., Local No. 36—Who are asking for advance in wages and their new agreement.

Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 18—Who are asking that their new agreement be signed calling for advance in wages.

Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27—Having some trouble in having their new agreement signed.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Local Union, No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Reports business very good with a good outlook and everything going good since the strike. All shops signed their agreement.

Local, No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa.—Reports work good.

Local, No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio—Report good at present.

Local, No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—Trade pretty fair.

Local, No. 5, Los Angeles, Cal.—

Local, No. 6, Boston, Mass.—Trade fair.

Local, No. 7, Seattle, Wash.—Very good.

Local, No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio—Condition of trade, fair.

Local, No. 10, New Orleans, La.—No report.

Local, No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—Trade dull.

Local, No. 12, New York City—Trade good.

Local, No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—Trade is keeping up fairly good and looks good for some time to come.

Local, No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada—Reports trade good at present and a good outlook for the rest of the year.

Local, No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.—Report dull and about one-third of the men are out of work.

Local, No. 17, Chicago, Ill.—No report.

Local, No. 18, Indianapolis, Indiana—Trade good.

Local, No. 19, Milwaukee, Wisc.—Trade good at present, also glad to report that the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., have signed the new agreement.

Local, No. 20, Toronto, Canada—No report.

Local, No. 21, Dallas, Texas—Fair.

Local, No. 22, Houston, Texas—No report.

Local, No. 23, Montreal, Canada—Trade good.

Local, No. 24, Washington, D. C.—Trade good at present.

Local, No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—Trade good at present.

Local, No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.—Fair and with a good outlook for some time.

Local, No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—Strike on.

Local, No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—No report.

Local, No. 31, Providence, R. I.—Work good.

Local, No. 32, Essex and Hudson Co.—No report.

Local, No. 33, Stamford, Conn.—Work good at present.

Local, No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn.—Trade very good. Just had new agreement signed.

Local, No. 35, Youngstown, Ohio—Trade fairly good.

Local, No. 36, Portland, Ore.—Fair, with a good prospect.

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American Federation of Labor News

DUAL UNION EXCLUDED.

LYNN, MASS.—The Thompson-Crooker Company, one of the largest manufacturers of women's boots, has signed an agreement with the Boot and Shoe Workers' union. This firm formerly employed members of the dual organization of United Shoe Workers. Every pair of shoes manufactured by this concern hereafter will bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

BOILERMAKERS RETURN.

ST. LOUIS.—The boilermakers and helpers who went on strike recently, have returned to work pending an adjustment by committees now in conference on the demands made upon the employers prior to the strike. It is confidently expected that the differences existing will now be adjusted to the satisfaction of employers and employes.

BUILDING TRADES VICTORIOUS.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A strike and lockout which has been in progress here for the last seven weeks, involving the Building Trades Council, the Bricklayers' Union and the Building Contractors' Association, has been ended. The Building Trades Council comes out of the struggle in splendid shape; in fact, the council is more effective now than ever before in the history of the movement. The contest occurred over the Bricklayers attempting to extend their jurisdiction over work which has for years been conceded to other organizations.

BARRED THE UNION LABEL.

WASHINGTON.—Despite a vigorous fight waged on the floor of congress, the Improved Order of Red Men, who opened their sixty-sixth Great Sun session in the New Willard Tuesday, refused to recognize labor unions. Representative Frank C. Smith, of Illinois, during the morning session, introduced a resolution calling for the recognition of labor unions by printing upon all stationery of the order the allied trade union's stamp. When his resolution was introduced Great Incohonee Carl Foster ruled it out of order on the ground that the order did not engage in politics or religion. An appeal was immediately taken by Mr. Smith and the motion put to a vote. Excitement reigned in the hall as the vote was taken, but it was seen that the labor unions were to be denied. The representatives sustained the Great Incohonee, and the labor unions were defeated by a great majority. As a result, the union label will not appear on any of the printing of the order.

MONEY CHOPPED IN TWO TO PAY MEN WHAT IS DUE.

Bricklayers Demand 87½ Cents and They Receive Exact Sum.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Sixteen bricklayers worked 15 minutes on an Oakland job yesterday and then were laid off because of lack of material. The contractors became angry when the bricklayers asked for a full hour's pay, 87½ cents. The union scale, the men said, called for that amount. The 16 held out for the scale, emphasizing the fraction rule.

"Very well," said the contractors, "they shall have their 87½ cents an hour or fraction thereof."

The first man to sign the payroll received a shock. He received eight dimes, a 5 cent piece, two pennies and a half of a penny that had been chopped in two. And so it went all down the line.

TIM HEALY WINS.

New York.—"Tim" Healy, General President of the Stationary Firemen's International Union, was elected coroner of New York county at the recent election for a term of four years, by a splendid majority.

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PREPARING TO INCREASE WAGES.

Philadelphia, Nov. 29.—An ordinance has been introduced in the city council providing that on and after January 1, 1914, all mechanics employed by the city of Philadelphia shal receive for their service the then current union rate of wages for a working day of eight hours. It is also provided that for overtime work all mechanics shall receive time and one-half for all work done on weekdays, holidays and half-holidays excepted, from the regular quitting time until midnight and double time from midnight until 8 a. m., as well as double time on holidays, half-holidays and Sundays. Further, that Saturdays being, by act of assembly, designated as half-holidays, a full day's wage shall be paid for work done from 8 a. m. to 12 o'clock noon. It is further provided that the provisions of the ordinance as to rates of wages shall not apply to mechanics now employed by the city of Philadelphia at a rate higher than the current union wage, but the provisions as to overtime work done on holidays, half-holidays, and Sundays shall apply.

"KEEN KUTTER" CONVICT BRAND.

Sioux City, Iowa, Nov. 29.—The President of the State Federation of Labor J. H. Strief, has filed a protest with Gov. Clarke and Senator McColl of the Board of Prison Control at Des Moines against the Simmons Hardware Company labels on farm tools made in the state penitentiary. This firm's main establishment is located in St. Louis, and is the vendor of an extended line of goods comprising farming implements, cutlery, etc., sold under the brand known as "Keen Kutter." The president of the State Federation asserted that he could furnish evidence that tools made by convict labor at Fort Madison are labeled Dymond-Simmons "Keen Kutter," and distributed from the firm's Sioux City and St. Louis establishments. The governor agreed that an investigation should be made at once and ordered the Board of Control to act. The state farm tools contract is with the Iowa Tool Company. It is a matter of common knowledge that much, if not all, of the products handled by the Simmons concerns are made under contract either with little known manufacturers or with prison labor contractors. The State Federation proposes, through the investigation to be made, to give wide publicity to the facts. The governor and Board of Control have also agreed to satisfactorily adjust the matter of convict labor competing with free labor at Fort Madison.

ADOPT PENSION SYSTEM.

Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—The pension proposition submitted to the membership of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union has been carried by a substantial majority. The pension fund will be maintained by a weekly assessment of 25 cents on each member of the organization. After a fund has been created pensions will be allowed any member who has reached the age of sixty years and who has been in good standing in the union for twenty years, if he is unable to obtain sustaining employment. Any member who has been in good standing for ten years and has become incapacitated for work by accident or ill health will also receive a pension. The amount of the pension will be $5 per week, with payments made monthly.

JAIL EMPLOYMENT AGENT.

Denver, Nov. 29.—There is a law in the state which requires that when men are sought to take the places of strikers these facts must be specifically given to those offered employment. A local employment agency in its effort to secure strike breakers to be shipped to the Southern coal fields, advertised in the papers for coal miners, but failed to mention that a strike was in progress. The deputy state labor commissioner swore out a warrant against the agency and the proprietors were promptly sent to jail. The penalty is one year in prison and a discretionary fine. One of the coal companies here also inserted a similar ad, but on the statement that the men were wanted for coal mines in another state enforcement has not yet been filed against this company, and will not be until an investigation is made to determine whether the statement made is correct or not.

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice-president—Abram Olson.....105 Vernal St., Everett, Mass.
3rd Vice-president— John J. McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
General Organizer—Daniel A. Neary.....167 East 75th St., New York, N. Y.
Secy. and Treas.—Thomas J. McNamara,.....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—John Grob, Pres.,
6205 Minnesota Ave., St. Louis, Mo
Gus Schmitters, Secy., 4003 Ashland Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays at Grand and Easton.
General Office 504 Market St.

Local No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Geo. R. Henning, Pres
M. J. McParland, Secy, 812 Penn Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.
1111½ Blackadore Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Meeting 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 414 Diamond st.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, O.
S. J. Downs, Secy., 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.
Meetings every Friday evening at 310 Prospect Ave.

Local No. 4, Buffalo, N. Y.—J. H. Coote, Pres..... 41 Dann St., Buffalo, N. Y.
F. Domidian Secy., 23 Cherry St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Meeting the fourth Wednesday at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron

Local No. 5, Los Angeles, Cal.—James Rubiy, Secy., 3018 Winter St., Los Angeles, Cal.
Meeting second and fourth Fridays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 6, Boston, Mass—Anton Sevilins, Pres.....58 Glendale St., Everett, Mass.
Meeting first and third Wednesdays, 691 Washington Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7, Seattle Wash.—E. C. Griebel, Pres.....225 Broadway
James Lester, Secy., 1119 First Ave.
Meeting first and third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, O.—O. J. Lyons, Pres.....124 W. 14th St.
Jasper H. Kain, Secy., 4650 Glenway Ave.
Meeting first and third Tuesday at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 10, New Orleans, La—P. J. McGinnis,.....2519 Constance St.

Local No. 11, Baltimore, Md.—John Gebhardt, Pres....2518 Eager Place
Chas. A. Henker, Secy., 2303 Ashland Ave.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12, New York, N. Y.—Michael Happel, Pres.....611 E. 16th St.
Daniel J. Kenny, Secy., 79 Warren St.
Meeting every Thursday at 85 E 4th St.
General Office, 79 Warren St.

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Local No. 14, Philadelphia, Pa.—John McCormick, Pres., 2155 Morris St., Gloucester, N. Y.
Wm. Shindle, Secy., 346 Middlesex St., Gloucester, N. Y.
Meeting every Tuesday at Lewan Hall, 9th and Spring St.

Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada—Geo. W. Ellinthrope, Pres., 261 Trent Ave., Elmwood, Canada.
C. Brown, Secy., 55 Dagmar St.
Meeting second and fourth Thursday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 16, San Francisco, Cal.—Chas. Ramsey, Pres.....Oregon Hotel
James Gastrock, Secy., 5th and Lilac Ave.
Meeting first and third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill—James Fauls, Secy.....3719 W. Irving Park
Meeting second and fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St.
General Office, 365 W. Madison.

Local No. 18, Indianapolis, Ind.....Chas. Russell, Pres.
W. T. McLoughlin, Secy., 1310 Oakwood Ave.
Meeting second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Sellmann, Pres.....1439 8th Ave.
Wm. Steinhaur, Secy., 681 12th Ave.
Meeting second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 20, Toronto, Canada—Wm. Scott, Secy.,.....110 St. Patrick St.

Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas—J. E. Heath, Pres. .....170 1-2 Main St.
Da. Reed, Secy., 1021 East 11th St., Station A.

Local No. 22, Houston, Tex.—Harry Anderson, Pres., 912 Commerce St.
Charles F. Teige, Secy. 342 Oxford St.

Local No. 23, Montreal, Canada— Bert Wade, Pres.....29 Potomac St.
Jack Edwards, Secy. 227 Wilmington St.

Local No. 24, Washington, D. C.—Wallace Muir, Pres...2321 Eye St., N. W.
W. P. Challice, Jr., Secy., 1112 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Meeting second and fourth Mondays.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.—S. J. Koch, Pres.....97 Moran St.
Geo. T. Martins, Secy., 348 Lysander St.
Meeting first and third Mondays at 335 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y.—B. H. Coon, Pres.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel, Secy., 115 N. Union St.
Meeting every Monday at 14 N. Water St.

Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo.—Lawrence Glenn, Pres., care of Labor Tem.
James F. Lawrence, Secy., 417 Garland Ave.
Meeting second and fourth Wednesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.—Frank J. Walters, Secy. 128 Florence Flats
Meeting second Thursday.

Local No. 31, Providence, R. I.—Adolph Anderson, Pres.,.....27 Tenth St.
East Providence, R. I.
Wm. Hall, Secy., 15 Lockbridge St., Pawtucket, R. I.
Meeting second and fourth Saturdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 32, Essex and Hudson Co.—J. L. Wood, Pres. 118 Chester Ave., Newark, N. J.
F. V. Frost, Secy., 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meeting first Sunday a. m. Council Hall, Jersey City, N. Y.
Meets third Sunday a. m. Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

Local No. 33, Stamford, Conn.—Thomas Mevilles, Pres, 202 Franklin St.
Wm. Bradshaw, Secy., 202 Franklin St.

Local No. 34, Minneapolis, Minn., Wm. Sievert, Pres., 1722 Aldrich, Ave., N.
Wm. Sinner, Secy., 608 13th Ave., N. E.
Meeting second and fourth Wednesdays.

Local No. 35, Youngstown, O.—C. Griner, Pres.,.....669 Hayes Ave.
J. Butterly, Secy., 1311 Ford Ave.

Local No. 36, Portland, Ore.—Geo. Barton, Pres.,.....188 Porter St.
C. D. Smith, Secy., 366 E. Glison St.
Meeting first and third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

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