OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

JANUARY, 1914



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

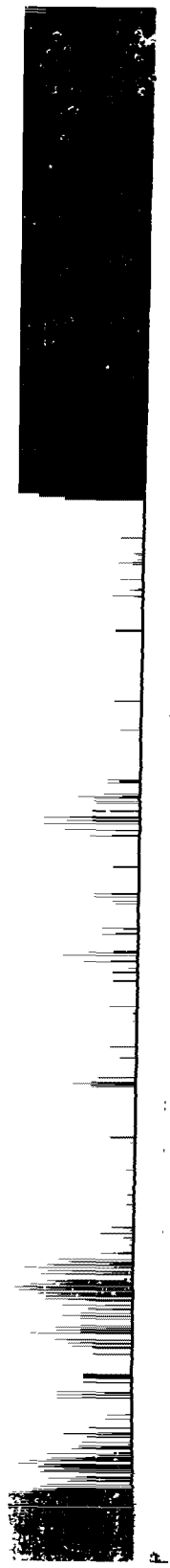
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ABRAM OLSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN MCCORMACK, THIRD VICE-PRES.

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.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

January 22 (calendar day, January 24), 1914.

Mr. Stone introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

A BILL.

To prohibit the importation and entry of goods, wares, and merchandise made in whole or in part by convict, pauper, or detained labor, or made in whole or in part from materials which have been made in whole or in part or in any manner manipulated by convict or prison labor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all goods, wares and merchandise produced in whole or in part by convict, pauper, or prison labor, or in the production of which foreign convict, pauper, or prison labor has been employed, either directly or indirectly, in any manner and for any purpose; or in the production or manufacture of which has been used any material, prepared, manipulated, or assembled by convict, pauper, or prison labor, and all materials, wholly or partly finished articles, goods, wares, or merchandise, or wrappers, or containers, or attachments of merchandise, separately, or a part of any goods, wares, and merchandise, all the foregoing upon which, or any part of which, has been employed in any manner the labor of foreign convicts, or of prisoners confined in any jail, penal institution, workhouse, or other place of restraint, detention, or occupation, permitted, established, and set aside, to be utilized by or for criminals or detained persons in any foreign country, and whether the same be the product of the field, the quarry, or manufacturing establishment, any part of which or the materials entering which have been produced, treated, manipulated, or manufactured at any stage, in whole or in part by convict, pauper, or prison labor, or by detained persons in a foreign country, shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 2. That such materials, goods, wares, and merchandise in any manner the product, in whole or in part of convict, pauper, or prison labor, or of persons under restraint whose service is hired, leased, contracted for, or given with or without compensation, and utilized outside of prisons, or in places of restraint or employment whether in the field, quarry, the forest, factory, yard, or inclosure wherein such prison labor and free labor are utilized, such products, including all the products described and covered by section one of this Act, shall be deemed and held to be convict or prison-produced materials and goods, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited.

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SEC. 3. That if any consignor, seller, owner, shipper, importer, consignee, agent, or other person or persons shall enter or introduce, or attempt to enter or introduce into the commerce of the United States any prison-made goods, wares, and merchandise, as defined and covered by the provisions of sections one and two of this Act, such prohibited articles and the package or packages in which contained shall be seized and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 4. That all goods, wares, and merchandise covered by sections one and two of this Act shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same is found and seized for confiscation by a process of libel for condemnation. And if any such goods, wares, and merchandise is condemned as being within the prohibition of this Act the same shall be disposed of by destruction or shipment out of the country as the court may direct: *Provided, however*, That the destruction of the goods, wares, and merchandise shall be decreed unless the cost of such libel proceedings be paid by the claimant and upon the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond that said goods so condemned be landed outside the jurisdiction of the United States.

The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as near as may be to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit and in the name of the United States.

SEC. 5. That if any consignor, seller, owner, shipper, importer, consignee, agent, or other person or persons shall knowingly and fraudulently enter or introduce, or knowingly and fraudulently attempt, to enter or introduce into the commerce of the United States any goods, wares, or merchandise the importation of which is prohibited by this Act, such person or persons shall upon conviction be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding $5,000, or be imprisoned for a time not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to relieve merchandise so prohibited from seizure and destruction as elsewhere provided by law.

SEC. 6. That in all suits or information made pursuant to the Act where probable cause for seizure and prosecution is shown, if the property is claimed by any person or persons, the owner, importer, shipper, consignee, agent, or claimant of such goods shall establish the fact that such goods are not convict, pauper, or prison made, as prohibited by this Act.

SEC. 7. That the arrival of any goods, wares, and merchandise prohibited by this Act within the territorial limits of the United States with the intent to land or the existence of any other facts constituting a violation of this Act, shall be deemed an attempt to enter and import: *Provided*, That when any collector of customs is informed that entry of any such goods, wares, and merchandise is attempted he shall refuse entry thereof until the owner, consignee, agent, or claimant of such goods shall personally appear before him and subscribe to a declaration on entry that the merchandise is not prohibited by this Act, the form of which declaration shall be prescribed and promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That the importation into the United States of merchandise intended for sale, the product of foreign, State and municipal charitable and pauper institutions, is hereby prohibited, as within the meaning of sections 1 and 2 of this Act.

SEC. 9. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this Act, and to annually report to Congress all violations of and prosecutions under this Act, together with his decisions and recommendations in regard thereto.

SEC. 10. That all acts, or parts of acts, in conflict herewith are hereby repealed. This Act shall take effect one month from the date of its passage.

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Since my last report, my activities again commenced on election day, November 4th, when I took a train for, and began the long tedious ride to the City of Seattle to represent the Asbestos Workers at the Thirty-third Convention of the American Federation of Labor, and its Building Trade Department that convened immediately upon the adjournment of the parent body.

Outside of mentioning that I broke the tiresome monotony of "rattler" travel by "over night" stops at both Chicago and Butte, in addition to a three-hour train connection "swing" at St. Paul, there is little to record outside of saying that we (the New York city bunch) reached our destination safe, sound and in good health.

The A. F. of L. Convention proper opened at the Hippodrome on the 10th and completed its labors on the 22nd of November. It was not much different in character from the usual, and to be expected, gathering of labors forces, and, though personal feeling ran high in spots (as is usual when one fellow is trying to make the other fellow see things from his angle) the convention did its full duty and all that was expected of it, which was a little more than some (notably the "dual" electrical workers) ever expected it would do. The numerical strength of the gathering was far in excess of what the long and expensive trip would lead one to believe it would be, and compared more than favorably with conventions previously held in central locations. As intimated, "regularity" in the movement was emphasized when the Reed faction of Electrical workers failed to get any kind of recognition, and their champions from the Golden Gate got snowed under in the "show down." Our old friend "Jurisdiction," was stalking around, but kept himself pretty well in hand, and did not cause the amount of trouble some wise ones expected, as it has come to the time when all of us must realize that the labor movement is made up of more, and interests quite a few, outside of two sets of men struggling for possession of any certain work.

The delegates were well received in Seattle and were equally well taken care of, as the reception committee's efforts outdone any previous work of like character ever experienced by the convention "regulars." An auto trip around the city, a banquet and a boat ride to the Naval Station at Bremerton, Wash., were a few of the many forms of entertainment furnished us.

The election of officers resulted in the "Old Man," or, as he is sometimes called, Samuel Gompers, being the unanimous choice as a successor to himself. There was a persistent rumor and several press articles that claimed John Mitchell was to stand for the presidency, and that the "old man" was to retire gracefully, and fill a position to be created for him, a proposed advisory—pensionary—librarian combination which carried with it his present salary. To those of you who do not know the "Old Man," let me tell you, and honestly, that he is the mental peer of any one in the movement to-day and the physical equal of a lot of men who answer to the name of strong. He can, in addition, hold down his job as long as he cares to, no matter whom he may have to defeat in order to do so. If Sam Gompers never did *another* blessed thing, he has done *one* thing, i. e., held that great body of the A. F. of L. of different theories *together* and moving *forward*. As I came not to praise Caesar, I will get back to work.

The vacancies on the Executive Board

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were filled by John P. White of the Miners, and Frank Duffy of the Carpenters, as seventh and eighth vice-presidents respectively.

John Mitchell and Bill Huber retired from the Board.

I had the honor (?) of casting the first ballot in favor of Philadelphia, which city, after a close vote, defeated the hard-working hustlers who went down to defeat with their city, Fort Worth, Texas, in the fight for the next convention honors.

Now comes the Building Trades. They convened at the New Washington Hotel (at which place I made my headquarters) on November 24th and continued in session (including Thanksgiving day) until the following Saturday, 5 p. m. It proved to be a large, man's size, healthy affair There was a lot said, and many said it. Old Mother Jurisdiction and all the little Jurisdictions filled the hall. They were also seated in the windows and hanging from the rafters. At the beginning of each session, some one would strike up the "Jurisdiction Glide" and immediately the "regulars" and the "insurgents" would "hook up" and "rag" each other until adjournment.

I settled one small matter in our favor without getting into the records, and sat back and enjoyed the festivities. Everybody had to be shown. Your neighbor's word was good if he could prove what he said. The spirit of harmony was so marked that one defeated candidate demanded a recount and then refused to take it when it was granted. Incidentally, the insurgents insurged James Short out of office without even offering him a librarian's retirement." My vote was cast for Short. Secretary Spencer (our old friend Bosco) with the vote of yours truly, and thirty-one other noble Romans, succeeded in maintaining the right to sign official documents for another year by just two measly, skinny little votes.

Yes, it was some convention, and before closing, let me say that its Executive Board shall in future be composed of one representative from each industry, whose expenses shall be borne by the industry he represents in marked contrast from the previous board of five men paid by the Department. I voted against the increased number, as to my mind the Board is now too unwieldy and will be forced to appoint subcommittees to do its work effectively, which has, and should be done by five or seven members of a regularly elected Executive Board. The President-elect is Brother Williams of the Tile Layers, who hails from Pittsburg, and is reputed to be a clever, experienced and capable labor official. So much for the conventions.

Our own industry could, in my opinion, be greatly benefitted by any representative who made a few visits going to, or coming from, a convention, and I think the following facts will prove that my activities, which took exactly ten days outside of the convention sessions, at least equalled my last year's convention trip at which time I signed up both Rochester and Buffalo with increased wages.

At Seattle I found time to meet the employers in conference and win them over to the signed agreement and closed shop. This, too, in the wake of the unsuccessful strike of last year. One meeting of the local committee and employers' committee was sufficient to bring them together, after the pent-up exhaust on both sides had been blown off. Seattle is now a closed shop town since January 1st, 1914, and Local 7, a game little bunch of "stickers" as they have a good-sized treasury to-day after losing a strike,

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and then again being cleaned out by a **French leave taking treasurer.** I take this opportunity of thanking them for their many courtesies shown me and for the silver token that awaited me upon my arrival home.

Sunday, November 30th, found me in Portland, Oregon, on which afternoon Local 36 held a special meeting to consider the presenting Trade Agreements to the employers. The meeting discussed the matter most thoroughly during their four and one-half hours' session, and finally adopted agreements sanctioned by the International Association. At this writing the city of Portland is working closed shop at 50c an hour, and is 100 per cent union. A very gratifying sequence to my one day's visit and a little additional subsequent correspondence. Results are the best arguments.

December 1st found me in the midst of the "Native Sons" at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, where I met and went over the local situation with the Executive Board of Local 16 the same evening. The Local wanted (and badly) a Trade Agreement. The "greatest building trades council" in the United States would not help them get a closed shop nor allow them to strike in an effort to help themselves. By way of illustration, Local 16 could not get any kind of recognition and decided to strike. They informed the Council of the fact. A prominent labor leader went to the employers and asked them, "Does the conditions of the Trade warrant a wage increase?" And the employers promptly answered "No," in chorus, fortissimo, loud pedal, etc., as fully befitted the occasion. And Local 16 began scratching for a foothold like a little bunch of game cocks and crowed, "we'll strike." And they were politely told that if they did that *organized labor* would fill their places. Well, there is now a closed shop Trade Agreement in San Francisco. It took the writer just exactly two and one-half days to get it signed. It satisfies the employers and Local 16. It infringes upon nobody's trade jurisdiction. It is hoped that it suits the owners, trainers and handlers of the "movement" on the Coast, although it forever bars the political letter bearer from becoming a foreman on work he knows nothing about. My short stay in 'Frisco made it impossible for me to accept the many invitations tendered for my amusement, sight-seeing, etc., but I appreciate and thank Local 16 for the set of resolutions recently to hand.

December 6th and 7th were spent by me in Los Angeles, where, despite my letters and telegrams, I failed to meet or locate the Executive Board of Local 5, or hear from, or see Secretary James Rubly. Possibly the local officers were on work situated out of town. A good-sized job would hold the entire Local, as the climate allows them nothing but power work and an occasional storage plant.

December 11th and 12th were spent by me in Kansas City in conference with the Employers' and Local's Committees, and while no great progress was made in the direction of placing a signed agreement there at that time, I will venture the opinion that an agreement will be signed there before the next issue of our Journal, and it will carry no "special" clauses in it, either.

December 13th and 14th was spent by me at headquarters in St. Louis, going over organization matters with Secretary-Treasurer McNamara. While there I also visited a few of the employers, who expressed to me their satisfaction over the way things have been running since the settlement of the recent strike in their city.

December 15th, 16th and 17th found me grappling with the situation in Indianapolis, where Local 18 had struck, gone back, and mixed up matters in fine shape, despite orders from headquarters to await my coming (I was then in Seattle). Well, it was the same old story. They wanted better conditions and had no one man capable of leading them to what they wanted. Every other man was trying to "run" the Local and between them all the Local was certainly on the "run."

It did not take long to put Indianapolis properly upon the labor map

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Just two days' work and then one conference with the Employers and Local Committee, on which occasion *facts* came to the surface and an Agreement was reached satisfactory to all, particularly Local 18 whose wages were increased under closed shop conditions, in the first signed agreement they ever possessed. Local 18 will obey orders in the future. They have learned the difference between Local and International methods.

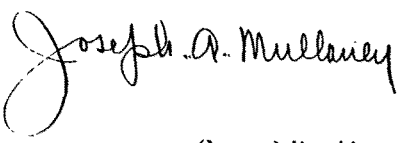
On December 18th, I reached New York City in time to attend the meeting of my home Local 12, at which I received a double "knockout" punch in the shape of a loving cup from the membership, followed by a signet ring and button set from its Executive Board, all of whom, I have battled for, and against, in many a hard fought trade issue, and from whom I have received my meed of praise and enough "roastings" to run a coffee plant.

On December 26th, I visited Philadelphia and went over the situation with the Executive Board of Local 14, and on December 29th, attended the conference of the Employers and Committee of Local 14, that discussed the proposed form of Trade Agreement. At the Local's meeting on the 30th, the agreement was ratified, with its daily wage increases of 50c, 25c, and 25c for three years respectively. Quite a change in "slow town" in the short space of sixteen months since the reorganization of Local 14, on which occasion just seventeen men in good standing accepted their first trade agreement which I presented to them, signed by the Ehret Co. The membership of Local 14 is now 167.

My ventured opinion in our last issue as to the rounding up of the D. R. Douglas Co., of New York City, has become a fact. This firm has paid the wage loss ($1.55) and signed up with Local 12. The secret of this firm's successful resistance recently came to light when I discovered (and fined) a "union" concern doing its sub-contracting, which discovery doubtless hastened the settlement. I am pleased to report that the issue of Carfare on the Communipan, N. J., operation of the Westinghouse church, Kerr & Co., which caused the withdrawal of all Local 12 and 32 members, has been settled in our favor, the fourteen cents a day is now being paid, and our membership back at work. The East is just now experiencing a slump in our trade, the cities of Boston and New York being particularly dull.

I would urge all our locals to affiliate with their respective State Federations of Labor and both agitate and work in behalf of compensation legislation similar to the newly enacted law of the State of New York, for if it be wise in times of peace to prepare for war, it is also wisdom in times of health to prepare for injury. Wishing the officers and membership of our International a sincere, though somewhat belated, "Happy New Year."

I remain, fraternally yours,



General President.

THE FAITHFUL FEW.

When the meeting's called to order
  And you look about the room,
You're sure to see more faces
  That from out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
  And stay till it is through;
The ones that I would mention
  Are the always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices.
  As they're always on the spot
No matter what's the weather,
  Though it may be awful hot,
It may be damp and rainy,
  But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on
  Are the always faithful few.

There's lots of worthy neighbors
  Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
  They can do a little good,
They're a factor in the order,
  And are necessary, too;
But the ones who never fail us
  Are the always faithful few.

If it were not for these faithful,
  Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the order moving onward
  Without a halt or reel,
What would be the fate of others
  Who claim so much to do?
They surely would go under
  But for the faithful few.

—Anon.

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OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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GENERAL ORGANIZER DANIEL A. NEARY'S REPORT.

New York City, Jan. 31, 1914.
To Officers and Members—Greeting.

My only assignment since last issue was in the interest of Local 12 (and at their expense) at Fall River and two other points down east.

At the first mentioned place I found a well-known New York City scab and strike-breaker on a job for the same concern that used him in an unsuccessful attempt to complete an operation in Jersey City struck by President Mullaney to uphold the principle of expense, i. e., the daily carfare amounting to fourteen cents. President Mullaney's effort proved entirely successful and while he was in attendance at the Seattle Convention, the firm in question cried "enough" and I furnished them with men and the "would-be" strike-breaker blew their city, proving an old saying of our General President's which is to the effect that toilet paper is never kept after it is once used.

I dropped off at Boston and met Business Agent Fisher and some of the boys from Local 6. Boston is in a fine, healthy, labor condition, though work is slack. This city is very dull now, and will be more so, unfortunately.

Fraternally,
DANIEL A. NEARY,
General Organizer.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the International Association, Greeting:

In accordance with our International Constitution, I herewith submit my report for the first quarter, comprising the months of October, November and December:

It is with a considerable degree of satisfaction that I report organized three cities, viz., Toronto, Can., which shall be known as Local No. 20. Birmingham, Ala., which shall be known as Local No. 37. Wilkes-Barre, Pa., which shall be known as Local No. 38. From information on hand, all are in a flourishing condition. President Mullaney having just signed Toronto's Trade Agreement for two years.

I regret to state that since my last report, one of our locals has been compelled to disband, viz., Houston, Tex., Local No. 22. However, sincerely trust that conditions will improve in the next few months that I may be in a position to report the re-organization of this local in the next quarterly report.

Executive Board Report: Since the last meeting of the Executive Board, which was held in Boston, nothing of importance has been presented to that body and will not report the minor affairs.

Agreements Signed: Since the last issue of the Journal, we have been very successful in having Philadelphia sign their new trade agreement.

Finances: The finances of our association are not what they should be, as you will note from the copy of the quarterly report forwarded to you.

Trade Conditions: From all reports the trade conditions are not what they should be, but hope same will pick up, as you will note from the reports of the various locals under the report of "Monthly Reports."

Subscription to the Journal: I again call your attention to the subscription of the Journal and would like to have the Secretary's report, if the Journals have been delivered promptly and in fact all supplies sent from this office, as I am having quite a little trouble with the mail, as you will note from the circular letter, which I have already sent out and would suggest that the Secretary report to me promptly of non-deliveries of supplies.

Respectfully submitted,
THOMAS J. M'NAMARA.

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American Federation of Labor News

HAMS WITH UNION LABEL.

St. Louis, Nov. 8.—The Butchers' Union of this city announces that hams can now be purchased on the St. Louis market bearing the union label of that organization.

WIRE MEN RAISE WAGES.

Houston, Tex., Feb. 14.—Electrical Workers in this city have signed a two-years' agreement with their employers that calls for an immediate increase of 25 cents a day, and another increase of 25 cents a day in six months.

IMMIGRATION BILL PASSED

House Approves Restriction by a Two-thirds Vote.—Literacy Test Again Indorsed.—Twelve State Legislatures and Citizens in All Walks of Life Favor the Measure.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Burnett immigration bill, prescribing a literacy test for applicants to admission to the United States, was passed by the House of Representatives by a vote of 252 to 126. During the discussion of the bill an amendment was adopted providing for the exclusion of Asiatics. Many friends of the bill opposed this amendment on the ground that the literacy test was enough weight for the bill to carry without injecting the question of possible treaty violations with other nations. Later it was agreed to withdraw the amendment and the bill passed in practically its original shape. One of the best portions of the bill are its administrative features. The much-discussed literacy test provides that every immigrant admitted to the United States must be able to read "the English language or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew and Yiddish." It prescribes the method of testing immigrants, that each applicant for admission must read a slip on which is printed between thirty and forty words. In its present form this measure passed the house and senate in the last Congress, but was vetoed by President Taft. The supporters of the bill are confident it will pass the senate, and point to the two-thirds vote received in the house as an indication of the views held by members on this subject. While the two largest organizations that demanded the passage of the bill were the American Federation of Labor and the Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union, whose combined membership is over 5,000,000, the demand for restriction was more general. In the closing hours of debate Representative Burnett presented a list of 239 organizations covering every field of activity, that indorsed the measure. Thirty college presidents took the same position, as did thirty-one heads of other educational and scientific institutions. The following state legislatures also passed resolutions in favor of the enactment: Arkansas, California, Massachusetts, Nevada, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, Vermont, Washington and Wyoming.

HOW THE IRON TRADE FEELS.

The presidents of three large iron and steel concerns—Edward F. Goltra, Harry Scullin and Clarence H Howard—are united in the belief that the outlook for their business is good. They are not worrying about the tariff, nor is the currency law giving them any concern. They are also agreed that the President is making a good record and that business has nothing to fear from him.

The weak spot in the situation each of them thinks is the railroad business. There is a general agreement upon that point.

That is the reason for the increasing sentiment in favor of allowing the roads the increased freight rate which they are asking. The iron trade is in favor of the increase, as would be naturally expected from the fact that the roads are the largest customers of the steel mills. If anyone wishes to attribute the attitude of the iron and steel men wholly to self-interest he may do so, but he cannot deny the fact that several large roads are tight-

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ing a doubtful battle with bankruptcy. Neither can he deny that continued depression in the iron trades will affect other industries adversely.

The interest of the iron trades in railroad prosperity is more immediate than that of most other businesses, but it is not more real. This country can much better afford to listen to the advice of the iron and steel makers than to sit on needles for the next year wondering when the railroad bomb will explode.

The political foes of Labor know no party. That is the cue for the workingman to follow.

Don't knock. If your mouth needs exercise, chew gum.

A union man and a member of a union should mean the same thing, but the truth is they do not. The union man is consistent and honest. He stands for all the principles of unionism, including the union label. The mere member of a union is a hypocrite who attempts to deceive his fellows by paying his dues and dodging all the duties and obligations of unionism.

"General" Coxey says he will raise a new Coxey's army of half a million men and march on Washington to impress upon the nation the needs of the poor. For a long while Coxey's efforts in behalf of the downtrodden consisted in racing a string of fast horses.

Just because a political job holder, who will have to go to work through the change of administration, laughs heartily when prodded good naturedly about election results is no sign that he is bubbling over with mirth.

When you change officers, let us know. We want to keep our directory accurate, but cannot do it unless the Local Unions help us.

If you can afford it, pay your dues three or six months or a year in advance. This will protect your benefits and good standing in case you meet with reverses.

All members must subscribe for The Worker. If you have not done so to date, we would appreciate your subscription immediately. The cost is but a trifle, 40 cents a year.

A word to the wise is sufficient, but a whole volume wouldn't convince the otherwise.

POST NOW FAVORS LABOR UNION

C. W. Post, of Battle Creek, Mich., a former bitter labor union hater, said at a public meeting recently:

"I have been very widely misquoted on my attitude on union labor, but I am very glad to observe that this misunderstanding is slowly disappearing. I do not hesitate to say that if I were a competent workman and employed in some industries that are run absosolutely on the grind principle, I should be a member of a labor organization for the purpose of defending my own rights and those of my fellows against unbearable tyranny, but I should be an active opponent of violence and tyranny I should favor trade agreements entered into for a period of years, and should consider the contracting of labor on exactly the same lines as the contracting of material, or the sale of wheat by the farmer."

EMPIRE STATE COMPENSATION.

The New York State Compensation Bill as amended became a law and went into effect on January 1, 1914. We take this opportunity of thanking President Dan Harris, Secretary Bates, Legislative Agent Thomas D. Fitzgerald and the executive board which includes our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, of the New York State Federation of Labor, for their persistence in forcing their own bill and standing true to their colors despite the many ways and odds that were used against them in an effort to keep the workman's life, limb and blood on the "bargain counter" in the "settlement department" of the casualty consolidated companies. While the new law is not all that the New York State Federation of Labor would like to see it, it is much too good for the host of "labor friends," both in and out of the organized ranks who tried their very best to wreck our boat, but who in the end only made asses of themselves in the opinion of those who can see through a ladder.

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Correspondence

We invite correspondence from all members of the International Association upon subjects of general interest to the craft. We reserve the right to condense communications when necessary. So, if you have a thought to express on any one of the topics just now being discussed, or on some topic that you feel should be discussed, write it out plainly, using ink and writing on one side of the paper only; it will be given space in this department—that is, if the letter isn't too long. We don't want long letters, and the briefer you are, the better your chance. Letters should reach this office not later than the twentieth of month in order to appear in issue of month following. Correspondents should give their names (not necessarily for publication) and addresses and the number of your unions; anonymous communications are never considered. International Association disclaims all responsibility for the opinions of its correspondents.

St. Louis, Feb. 5, 1914.

Thomas J. McNamara, General Secretary-Treasurer, City:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Just a few lines so that you may insert same in the next issue of the Journal, in regard to the trade conditions of the St. Louis Local since the signing of our new agreement.

On September 23, 1913, the St. Louis Local signed a four year agreement with all employers, for sixty-five cents per hour for the first two years and sixty-seven and one-half cents per hour for the next two years, which has proven very successful up to date, and in fact the first trade agreement which the St. Louis Local ever had, and the St. Louis Local wishes to congratulate the International Association and especially the International President, for what has been done in bringing about the conditions which now exist in St. Louis.

Hoping that the good work started by the International President in having trade agreements signed by the various locals will be even more succesful during the year 1914 than in the year 1913, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
GUS SCHMITTERS,
Secretary, Local Union No. 1.

Toronto, Canada, Jan. 28, 1914.

Thomas J. McNamara:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In reading the Journal I find that the next convention will be held in the city of Toronto in Canada, and I am glad to hear of it, for it will help our trade here quite a bit. I only hope that the convention will be able to report a big attendance of delegates from all over the country, even from our brother's Local No. 7 in Seattle and Local No. 16 in San Francisco. I am sure our brothers in "Frisco", will send a brother to represent them, also our brothers across the Cascades, and if either of those two locals send a delegate, there is no one who will be more pleased to welcome them than the members of Local No. 20 of Toronto, Ont., Canada.

I am fraternally yours,
J. B. FORBES,
Secretary Local No. 20.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 18, 1913.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:—Local No 18 had, on the 17th day of this month, the greatest surprise of its short life. International President Mullaney paid us a visit. As it would take too much space to state the conditions of Local 18 before his visit, I will simply say we were a union in name only and working under open shop conditions. Things are much different here now and we are awake to the fact that we were a long while dead. President Mullaney gained the respect

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not only of Local 18, (which is going some for any man) but of the contractors as well. He adjusted a very badly tangled affair between employers and men, and signed up our trade agreement for the year 1914 in just three hours. We are lucky to have a man like President Mullaney within our ranks. Local 18 now knows the meaning of the word "International" and will respect its laws and obey its orders.

Fraternally yours,
W. T. M'LOUGHLIN,
President Local No. 18.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5, 1914.
Heat, Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers' Journal, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brothers:—President Mullaney recently visited California and addressed Local No. 16. While here a working agreement was effected giving the members of this local a raise in wages to go into effect July 1, and continue until December 31, 1916.

Yours fraternally,
PRESS COMMITTEE,
By W. Bancroft.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16, 1914.
Mr. Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro.:—Enclosed please find an article to publish in the next issue of the Journal:

The Philadelphia Local Union, No. 14, has been thoroughly reorganized after lying dormant for several years; their membership having been increased from 25 members to 250 in the last eighteen months; the wage has been increased 100 per cent; and an absolutely closed shop agreement signed by all employers in the pipe covering industry in Philadelphia and vicinity. These conditions have been brought about by the energetic work of our General President, Joseph A. Mullaney, and the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, with the assistance of a number of our active members. The agreement as signed and under which the members of Local 14 were working expired December 31, 1913. In the month of November Local 14 drew up an agreement and presented the same to the employers and after several conferences with the employers the agreement was signed. General President Mullaney was present at these conferences and his practical common sense and advice brought about the final results.

A three year agreement was entered into to take effect January 1, 1914, with an increase of 50 cents per day for the first year, making the wage $3.50 per day of eight hours; and 44 hours per week; second year, $3.75 per day; third year, $4.00 per day. Helpers, first year, $2.00 per day; second year, $2.50 per day; third year, $3.00 per day.

The initiation fee of Local Union 14 is one hundred dollars, dues $1.50 per month. A trade Board was established consisting of six employers and six members of Local Union 14; which meets quarterly to take up and adjust any grievances arising in the interim; the first meeting was held January 29; one of the representatives of the employers was elected Chairman and one of the members of Local Union 14 was elected Secretary of the Trade Board.

The members of Local 14 have showed great interest in the affairs of the local and we have an average attendance of 100. If our neighbor locals in New York, Baltimore, Boston, Pittsburg, etc., do not wake up Philadelphia will surely pass them in general conditions. Local 14 will be glad to mail a copy of their agreement and tell them how it was done on application.

For the high esteem in which the members hold General President Mullaney, Local 14 will present him with a solid gold watch charm, suitably engraved and the insignia of the International Union on the reverse side. This will be presented to him for the practical results obtained by the International organization during his term of office.

Local 14 send forth their greeting to the local unions comprising the Insulators and Asbestos Workers' International Union, and beg to call to their attention to have a paid up card when in the vicinity of Philadelphia. With best wishes that the prosperity of the organization will continue, we remain,

Fraternally yours,
ARTHUR G. HAWES,
Business Representative, Local Union 14, Philadelphia, Pa.
Office, 1312 Filbert St.

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THE KNOCKER AND THE DISRUPTER.

During the number of years that I have been identified with the labor movement, I have given considerable thought to the many grievances that appear from time to time in our organization, and after considerable thought, have finally come to the conclusion that many of these grievances can be eliminated, if we only proceed to do away with what is commonly known as the knocker or disrupter.

The knocker or disrupter question is one that most all organizations are compelled to contend with, it being an element that, if allowed to progress and grow, sooner or later will place us in the position of squarely combating the issue of secession as other organizations have done.

Beware of the man who is continually found finding fault with each and every proposition brought before the members for consideration; he who at all times finds fault with the actions of your officers and members, and of all persons. Beware of him who continually buttonholes the different members at the curbstone meeting, and then proceeds to show how the organization should be conducted, and also proceeds to tell his listeners all the bad points of the different members in the organization. These men are, to my mind, more dangerous to the labor movement than the scabs that are being daily fought by the American labor movement. Remember that your Local Unions and Central Bodies are the places to air your differences, as well as the criticising of your members and officers, for we must bear in mind that all men should be placed in a position whereby they can protect themselves against the attacks of the knocker, and this can only be done by men realizing that the meeting room is the proper place to bring all matters pertaining to them, and not endeavor to disrupt the movement by outside, underhand methods.

You have only to go back a few years in our Association's history and follow up the actions and the underhanded, curbstone tactics of some so called leaders, and you can easily see what disruption the knockers can bring about by their nefarious and malicious methods. If you will thoroughly look up the true principle of the knocker, you will find in almost all cases where they are men absolutely devoid of any of the principles of honor and truth, and do not hesitate to assassinate the character of any man or men who takes issue with them.

There are men, Brothers, whose interests in the labor movement are far from being for the best interests of the laboring people, but are usually lending a hand that has for its purposes the disrupting and tearing down of labor.

They have no respect for the laws as laid down in the Constitution, and do not hesitate to tell you so, but when they are brought to the end where discipline must prevail, then they appeal to the movement as a whole from a sympathetic point, evading all points of law and justice.

But did you ever stop to consider how forcibly they would invoke laws of their own, were one of their own followers to violate them? And well may we feel proud to know that we have men at the head of our great American labor movement who are large and strong

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enough to carry out the mandates and laws of our great American labor movement, men who have been tried and found true, men whom the strongest combinations in this country have tried to break, and failed in their endeavors.

But as long as you will assist such men, and not listen to those that continually are knocking, you will assist in building up the American labor movement to that pinnacle of power where the working masses of our great country will secure those conditions that rightfully belong to them.

COMMENT ON CALUMET.

St. Louis, Jan. 24.—In referring to the Calumet strike, William M. Reedy, editor of Reedy's Mirror, comments, in part as follows: "The wages of Calumet miners have not been raised, nor their hours shortened in fifteen years, and the men have now lost five months' pay in this strike. The company is one of the greatest money-makers in the world. It has coined millions in profits out of the workers, and now it will not arbitrate. Surely there should be some public remedy for such a state of affairs. Surely there can be no just ground for refusal to arbitrate in such a case. The workers cannot be wholly in the wrong. Their pay can't have been right if the company paid $121,000,000 in profit in forty years besides investing $40,000,000 in equipment and $25,000,000 in the purchase of mines. There must be something to arbitrate. If there's no other way to bring about a settlement why cannot the State take the mines and operate them pending a trial of the issue and then enforce the trial's finding. * * * To say that the state can do nothing in such industrial and social crises is to say a fool thing. The commonwealth cannot be at the mercy of lawlessness. It can shoot down strikers when they get lawless. Can it do nothing to employers who will make no concessions to the demands of 15,000 employes who are willing to suffer the loss of five months' pay or more in order to get better hours and wages and general working conditions? There must be a way to settle such issues other than by starvation and slaughter. Arbitrate!"

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.

A census taken of 500 prisoners who entered the Indiana State reformatory showed that 406 had no trade and 252 were out of employment at the time their crimes were committed.

A daily grind in any criminal court is a continued story of idleness, perhaps, but a lack of knowledge of how to produce things.

When the habit of idleness is once acquired means are generally found somehow to pursue it. Its followers take what they have not earned; they have nothing healthy to think about, no wholesome aspirations, no good incentives, petty things are found over which to quarrel and unnatural things secure the attention of the mind.

In idleness the powers and qualities of man atrophy and decay.

It is labor which sets us in right relation to our fellows. It is labor which fits us into our niche in life. It is labor which brings us into real sympathy with the spirit of humankind.

Labor is at once the main sail and the compass in the voyage of life.

Labor is as necessary to healthy morals as to a healthy body.

Labor is the best mental tonic there is. It develops, strengthens and contents. It stimulates purpose and generates bone. It puts the powers and qualities of man to their intended use and makes him a part of the universal harmony.

Carrying a card does not make you a trade unionist. It is by your actions you are judged, and not how long you have belonged to the organization.

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MONTHLY REPORTS.

St. Louis, Local No. 1—Trade slack but with good outlook for the summer.

Pittsburg, Local No. 2—Reports fair.

Cleveland, Local No. 3—Very dull.

Buffalo, Local No. 4—Trade fair. Raised their initiation fee to $150.

Los Angeles, Local No. 5—No report.

Boston, Local No. 6—Trade good.

Seattle, Local No. 7—Reports trade good at present, but the outlook is not so prosperous.

Cincinati, Local No. 8—Trade fair. Have raised their initiation fee to $75.

Baltimore, Local No. 11—Trade very dull.

Philadelphia, Local No. 14—Trade is good at present.

Winnipeg, Local No. 15—Reports very dull at present.

San Francisco, Local No. 16—No report.

Chicago, Local No. 17—No report.

Indianapolis, Local No. 18—Fair.

Milwaukee, Local No. 19—Trade dull.

Toronto, Can., Local No. 20—Trade fair.

Dallas, Local No. 21—Trade very dull.

Houston, Local No. 22—Disbanded.

Montreal, Local No. 23—No report.

Washington, Local No. 24—Fair.

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

Rochester, Local No. 26—Only fair.

Kansas City, Local No. 27—Trade fair with a good prospect.

Syracuse, Local No. 30—No report.

Providence, Local No. 31—Trade good.

Hudson Co., Local No. 32—Fair.

Hartford, Local No. 33—Trade rather dull, working only half and three-quarter time.

Minneapolis, Local No. 34—Fair.

Youngstown, Local No. 35—Trade only fair.

Portland, Local No. 36—Trade good.

Birmingham, Local No. 37—Trade very dull to date, but prospects fair.

Wilkes-Barre, Local No. 38—Trade dull.

FIGURES IN UNION HISTORY.

1724—Caulkers organized.

1803—Journeymen shipwrights incorporated.

1833—First trade council in New York City.

1852—Printers organized on large scale.

1854—Hat finishers organized on large scale.

1858—Iron workers organized on large scale.

1859—Machinists organized on large scale.

1863—Railroad engineers organized.

1865—Bricklayers and Masons International formed.

1866—National Labor Union organized.

1867—Cigarmakers organized.

1868—Railroad conductors organized.

1869—Knights of Labor organized.

1869—Knights of St. Crispin.

1869—United States Wool Hat Finishers organized.

1873—Furniture Makers organized.

1873—Railroad Firemen organized.

1875—Horseshoers National formed.

1876—Granite Cutters organized.

1876 — Amagamated Association Iron and Steel Workers formed.

1880—Journeymen Bricklayers Association formed.

1881—Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of United States of America and Canada formed (A. F. of L.).

1882—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners formed.

1883—National Hatmakers organized.

1883—Brotherhood Railroad Trainmen, including yardmen, organized.

1884—Railroad Brakemen organized.

1885—National Federation of Coal Miners organized.

1886—Journeymen Barbers' union formed.

1886—Name of American Federation of Labor taken by the Trades and Labor Union of United States of American and Canada.

1886—Railroad Telegraphers organized.

1888—Brotherhood Railroad Car Repairers organized.

1890—United Metal Workers of America organized.

1890—Railroad carmen organized.

1891—Railroad Trackmen organized.

1897—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen organized.

1897 — International Longshoremens' Association formed.

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Prior to 1824 it was a felony to unite into a union to raise wages. In 1821 Judge Gibson decided that it was an indictable offense to organize to get better wages.

Guilds in Germany as early as the fifth century had trade marks similar to the present union label.

First trade union label in the United States was issued by the Cigarmakers' International in 1880.

In 1890 the Granite Cutters decided to refuse to work more than eight hours a day. They made it stick and got the eight hour day in short order on the job after spending about thirty years in vain effort to get the same result through politics.

In —— the Asbestos Workers organized nationally, and in —— became an international association. The first effort of any organized asbestos workers was the strike of the old Salamander Association in New York City in 1887 for a minimum wage of three dollars a day.

PUT UNION MEN ON GUARD.

From here and there in the ranks of organized labor there comes a kick, or howl, or a protest against what some people delight to call politicians in labor councils and ranks. If this kick, howl or protest is raised against politicians who seek to divert the votes or influence of organized labor to selfish partisan policies or actions then we are in sympathy with these kicks, howls or protests, for we believe that the welfare of organized labor should be primal with every member and our movement should not be a vehicle to forward the selfish desire or interest of anybody but those of the workers as expressed by the organization.

In late years, through the efforts and influence of organized labor and its friends, the United States Government has established a Department of Labor. Many of the States of the Union have their labor departments, including labor statistics, inspection of workshops and factories, mines, plumbing, boilers and engines, sanitation of workshops and factories, fire escapes, officers of the pure food department, etc.

In Ohio all, or mostly all, are grouped under the Industrial Commission. In Cincinnati we have officers of the same character for the benefit of all workers organized and otherwise, and we venture to say that none of the positions above enumerated can be more ably or conscientiously administered than by a loyal and thorough-going, competent trade unionist, backed up by his comrades.

To make the work of these men effective and for the best interests of the workers they should enjoy exceptional advantages in mingling with their fellows in union meetings and be received as trusted and loyal delegates to conventions of the American Federation of Labor, the State Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Council. They will certainly be better officials by such contact, and if, perchance, a brother should fail in his duty or become obnoxiously partisan in his administration there is always the remedy of sitting down on him.

The chief concern of the central labor bodies of the Nation, State and city should be to see that whenever a change in the political complexion of the administration takes place and changes are made in these positions the successors should be good union men. It is cinch that for some time to come these appointments will go to partisans in sympathy with the dominant political party.

THE ORGANIZER.

The organizer—pity him. You ought to, but you don't.
He's blamed by some because he does —by others 'cause he don't.
He works all day and half the night; he's always on the job.
A task like this can't well be filled by bonehead, mutt or slob.
On Sunday if he ever should desire to go to church,
When he's not Johnny on the spot for him they start a search.

Inside a month he listens to a thousand tales of woe,
And some believe there's not a thing but what he ought to know.
He's a target for the moocher, and he can't keep out of range
Of the tourist who, when stranded, badly needs a piece of change.
Then the knockers with their hammers keep on stirring up a stink—
Yes, his path in life's a pleasure, filled with roses—I don't think.

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....516 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
1st Vice-president—Abram Olson ..... P. O. Box 228, Hallandale, Fla.
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-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara.....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.

John Grob, President.....6205 Minnesota Ave.
Gus Schmietters, Secretary.....4003 Ashland Ave.
Meetings the first and third Tuesdays, Grand and Easton. General Office at 504 Market St.

Local No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.

Geo. Hennig.....1111½ Blackadore Ave.
Wm. Landis.....73 Edenvale St., N. S.
Meet the first and third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, O.

M. O. Taitt, President.....4611 Czar Ave.
S. J. Downs, Secretary .....310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Hearn, President.....479 Swan St.
F. Domedian, Secretary .....23 Cherry St.
Meetings the fourth Wednesday at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Cal.

James Rublu, Secretary.....3018 Winter St.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays, Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.

Anton Sevelins, President .....58 Glendale, Everett, Mass.
John Fisher, Secretary .....756 East Third Street, So. Boston
Meetings first and third Wednesdays, 694 Washington Ave. General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.

Geo. Histon, President.....6041 W. Crockett St.
A. F. Wiggins, Secretary.....1432 W 63rd St.
Meetings first and third Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Local No 8—Cincinnati, O.

C. B. Swegman, President.....1722 Elm St.
Wm Cook .....111 Findlay St.
Meetings first and third Tuesdays at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 10 New Orleans, La.

P. J McGinnis, Secretary. .....2915 Constance St.

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Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.

John Gebharft, President.....2869 E. Philadelphia Ave.
Chas. L. Henker, Secretary.....2303 Ashland Ave.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.

Michael Happel, President.....611 East 16th St.
Daniel J. Kenny, Secretary.....79 Warren St.
Meetings every Thursday at 85 East 4th St. General Offices, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.

John McCormick, President.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Wm. Shindle.....346 Middlesex St.
Meetings every Tuesday at Lewan Hall, 9th and Spring Sts.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Can.

Jno. Marshall.....725 Burnett St.
C. Brown, Secretary.....55 Dagmar St.
Meetings second and fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.

Chas. Ramsey, President.....Oregon Hotel
James Gastrock, Secretary.....5 Lilac Ave.
Meetings first and third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.

James Fauls, Secretary.....3719 W. Irving Park
Meetings second and fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St. General Office, 365 W. Madison St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.

W. T. McLaughlin, President.....1310 Oakland Ave.
Wm. H. Scott, Secretary.....1013 S. New Jersey St.
Meetings second and fourth Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry Sellman, President.....1439 7th St.
Wm. Steinhaus.....681 12th Ave.
Meetings second and fourth Fridays, 313 Third St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Can.

R. Mains, President.....155 Ontario St.
J. B. Forbes, Secretary.....120 Robert St.
Meetings the second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Tex.

J. E. Heath, President.....1707½ Main St.
Dee Reed, Secretary.....1021 E. 11th St., Station A

Local No. 22—Houston, Tex.

Harry Anderson, President.....912 Commerce St.
Chas. F. Telge, Secretary.....342 Oxford St.

Local No. 23—Montreal, Can.

Bert Wade, President.....47 Hutchison St.
J. W. Yates.....25 Brunswick St.
Meets first and third Tuesday.

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.

L. Stuvlee, President.....7 15th St., S. E.
W. P. Challice, Jr., Secretary.....1112 New Hampshire Ave., N. W.
Meetings second and fourth Mondays.

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Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.

N. J. Metcalf, President.....171 Ash St.
Edw. Brinker, Secretary..... 924 Baldwin Ave.
Meetings first and third Mondays at 348 Lysandes.

Local No. 26—Rochester, N. Y.

B. H. Coon, President.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel,.....115 N. Union St.
Meetings every Monday at 14 N. Water St.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.

J. H. Thompson, President.....3709 E. 23rd St.
Wm. T. Pattison, Secretary .....712 McGee St., care Wellington Hotel
Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.

Frank Megill, President.....Manhattan Hotel
F. J. Walters, Secretary.....128 Florence Flats
Meetings on the second Thursday.

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.

Charles L. Hines.....61 Neudon, Pawtucket, R. I.
Alfred Anderson, Secretary.....53 Central Ave., Rumford
Meetings second and fourth Saturdays at 230 Westminster St.

Local No. 32—Essex & Hudson Co.

J. L. Wood, President.....118 Chester Ave., Newark, N. J.
F. V. Frost, Secretary.....610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meets first Sunday, 9 a. m., Council Hill, Jersey City, N. J.
Meets third Sunday, 9 a. m., Council Hall, Newark, N. J.

Local No. 33—Stamford, Conn.

Frank Farrell, President.....32 Mead Ave., Portchester, N. Y.
Henry Schumacher, Secretary..... .83 Grove St., Hartford, Conn.
Meetings first and third Sunday at Long's Hotel.

Local No. 34 Minneapolis, Minn.

Wm. Sievert, President.....1722 Aldrich Ave., N.
S. J. Wylie, Secretary.....3237 38th Ave., S.
Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, O.

Charles Geimer, President.....3 Ridge Ave.
J. Butterly, Secretary.....1311 Ford Ave.
Meetings first and third Wednesdays at No. 3 Ridge Ave.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.

Geo. Baccrich, President.....337 Hancock
C. D. Smith, Secretary.....366 E. Glison
Meetings the first and third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 37—Birmingham, Ala.

C. M. Baker, President.....223 No. 19th St.
R. E. Von Hagel, Secretary.....2205 4th Ave.
Meetings first and third Monday night at 403½ N. 20th St.

Local No. 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Wm. Barth, President..... 237 N. Main St.
P. A. Walsh, Secretary.....202 Mill St., Pittston
Meetings second and fourth Wednesdays at C. L. W. Hall.

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