# OFFICIAL JOURNAL

## International Association

# Heat and Frost Insulators

## and Asbestos Workers

JULY, 1915



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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# LAWSON'S TRIAL—THE INFAMY OF IT

**(Editorial by Samuel Gompers, from July, 1915, American Federationist.)**

Some time last year Mr. L. M. Bowers, of the Board of Directors of Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, wrote to John D. Rockefeller, Jr.:

"You will be interested to know that we have been able to secure the co-operation of all the bankers of the city, who have had three or four interviews with our little cowboy Governor, agreeing to back the State and lend it all the funds necessary to maintain the militia and afford ample protection so that our miners could return to work, or give protection to men who are anxious to come up here from Texas, New Mexico, and Kansas, together with some States further east. Besides the bankers, the Chamber of Commerce, the Real Estate Exchange, together with a great many of the best business men, have been urging the Governor to take steps to drive these vicious agitators out of the State. Another mighty power has been rounded up in behalf of the operators by the gathering together of fourteen of the editors of the most important newspapers in Denver, Pueblo, Trinidad, Walsenburg, Colorado Springs, and other of the larger places in the State."

Is it not an indisputable inference from this hilarious statement to the dominating power in Colorado industries that these interests were lined up for a definite purpose? The nature of the purpose became evident in the pressure brought to bear upon the miners, forcing them to return to work for the need of bread without having secured recognition for their rights as free workers.

The purpose became more evident later. The State legislators—among those whom Mr. Bowers had "lined up"—passed a law providing for an additional judge for the **third judicial district.** Mr. Granby Hillyer, who had been attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and allied coal companies concerned in the strike, was made the **additional judge.** It is a well-known fact that there was not ordinarily sufficient business in the old third judicial district to require but one judge. The understanding was that Judge Hillyer was to preside at the trials of strikers.

In the petition for change of venire that the miners filed before him this spring, the charge was made and supported by affidavits that Judge Hillyer had been a bitter partisan in the recent coal strike, and had declared that the strikers were outlaws who should be held in jail incommunicado, and denied the writ of habeas corpus.

Before this tribunal was brought John R. Lawson, Executive Board member of the United Mine Workers of America, charged with the crime of being a leader of the miners who had struck for their rights as free workers and as citizens under the laws of the State of Colorado. Plainly it was not John R. Lawson who was on trial but Organized Labor.

Let us see the further actions of some of those whom Mr. Bowers had "lined up" for the Rockefeller interests against the men who dared aid their fellow-workers to obtain some consideration for their rights and interests. For instance, in Colorado, Attorney-General Fred Farrar boasts that in the case of John R. Lawson he has secured the first conviction of a strike leader on the charge of being directly responsible for the death of a man who had been killed in a strike riot.

Jesse G. Northcutt, the prosecuting attorney, had formerly been attorney for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

The jury, made up of men brought in from the highways and byways, was chosen by open venire instead of drawing names from the jury box.


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Among those jurors was W. W. Wilson, traveling salesman for the National Biscuit Company. According to general information, Mr. Wilson has exclusive right to sales in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company district.

The bailiffs in charge of the jury were mine guards.

One of the witnesses against John R. Lawson was Lieutenant K. E. Linderfeldt. Linderfeldt! The man who killed Louis Tikas, who was tried before a military court for the death of the Greek, found guilty of unsoldierly conduct and reprimanded. John R. Lawson was tried before this specially prepared tribunal, found guilty, not of murder or violence, but because he belonged to a Labor organization, the members of which were on strike and who defended themselves, their wives and children against wholesale slaughter. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Other witnesses upon whose testimony John R. Lawson was convicted were a Mexican boy, formerly a mine guard, employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, two other mine guards, one of whom had been a Wyoming cowboy, and was a fugitive from justice in that State. Another group of witnesses declared they had been hired to act as bodyguards for the officers of the United Mine Workers, but were afterwards revealed in their true identity—Baldwin-Feltz detectives willing to kill for $3 or $4 a day.

The court admitted as evidence against Lawson, acts and declarations of men and women outside of his presence and without his sanction.

In the motion for re-trial, the lawyers for Mr. Lawson filed the affidavits of three jurors to show that the bailiff, Frank Gooden, brought undue influence to bear on a juror standing for acquittal to force him to agree to a verdict against Lawson. Bailiff Gooden falsely represented to Hall that Hall's wife was dangerously ill, and also that the jury would be denied food unless they agreed on a verdict.

Does not this trial, or rather this persecution, of John R. Lawson verify the statement of Mr. Bowers that steps had been taken "to drive these vicious agitators out of the State?" What more effective method could have been chosen than to put the leaders in prison, aye in prison for life?

Is it not evident that this is part of a deliberately planned and executed scheme to get rid of Labor agitators whose agitation would inevitably result in greater freedom and justice for the miners?

The Organized Labor movement of America will not submit to this manifest injustice and travesty of the rights of free men. And the workers must bear in mind that they will never have the rights of free men nor the opportunities of liberty until they assert their rights and make their demands effective.

Their hope for the future lies in economic organization. When that is attained, opportunity for exercise of rights and necessary activities for self-betterment is made possible.

Even the Rockefeller millions cannot block the irresistible power of free workers who know their rights and have an organization to enforce them.

Organize, miners of Colorado, and you can make effective your protest against great injustice done to John R. Lawson. You can rescue this faithful leader from a living death. The Labor movement of America is with you, to support your demands by co-operation and affirmation. Liberty-loving men the country over will unite to right this great wrong. Meet, protest, and demand that there shall not be one law for Lawson and another for Rockefeller and the other Rockefellers even of another name.

Organize for freedom and justice!


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# GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Elmhurst, N. Y., July 31, 1915.

GREETING:

May 24, 25, 26 were spent by me at Albany, New York, in the interests of our four New York State Asbestos Workers' Locals, whom I represented before the Constitutional Convention, as a member of Labors' Committee, of which President Gompers was acting chairman and principal speaker. This Committee presented Labors' "Bill of Rights," in the shape of twenty-six written Amendments, of which much are expected by the Workers of the Empire State.

May 27 and 28 were spent by me at Rochester, during which time Business Agent Baetzel and myself were fortunate enough to secure a renewal of the Trade Agreement for Local No. 26, that included a 25-cent daily wage increase.

May 29 found me at Buffalo, and at the special meeting of Local No. 4, on Sunday, May 30th. I found Vice-President Rice broken in health and an invalid for months prior to my visit. I advised Local No. 4 on its agreement renewal and other Local issues, and then left for Montreal, at which city I arrived on May 31st.

I remained at Montreal until June 4th, during which time I thoroughly sized up the Local situation as being inopportune to make demands for Union recognition. I could have made partial success in the direction of a closed shop, but finally decided to play "safe," avoid possible conflict and postpone my contemplated action until such time as general trade conditions in Canada warrant presenting demands. It should be known that Canada at present is suffering a most severe building trade depression, due, of course, to the war, in which that Colony is engaged.

Local No. 23 has some half-dozen of its members now on the firing line.

July 12 and 13 were spent by me at Washington, D. C., to which city I went in order to straighten a Local Trade Agreement entanglement, caused primarily through the inexperience of Local No. 24, along with its failure to heed the advice of our International Association along Trade Agreement lines. I smoothed the way of Local No. 24 temporarily, at least, but can establish no permanent harmony until after the expiration of the present faulty Trade Agreement, and then only by the drafting and presenting of a new one, which, by the way, Local No. 24 has placed in the hands of your General President. I arranged for and had President McGann, of Local No. 11, Baltimore, at the special meeting of Local No. 24, in order that both Locals could compare notes with a view of bringing about a better understanding and closer working relations, in the immediate territory of Baltimore and Washington.

On July 16 I organized and delivered Local Charter No. 42 to the Wilmington, Delaware, Asbestos Workers, who, at the present writing, number some thirty-odd. Temporary officers were elected, and after a long talk I agreed to again be on the scene July 26th to install the permanent officers and discuss future trade betterment. This Local has been made possible through the efforts of Vice-President McCormick and Business Agent Hawes, of Local No. 11, Philadelphia. I merely put the finishing touches to it.

Being again called to Boston, by the Executive Board of Local No. 6, I responded and reached that city on July 21, where I spent the day looking over the Local situation before attending the meeting of Local No. 6 that same evening. This meeting (as on my last visit) again instructed me to try


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and effect a settlement and report back to a special meeting called for the following Sunday afternoon. My efforts included the meeting of the Employers' Association and finding them in a rather cocky spirit, due to dull trade times and the positive knowledge that fifty members of the Local were walking the streets in idleness. The Employers informed Vice-President Fisher and myself that they were perfectly satisfied with existing conditions, which included the working of non-Union men. They had nothing to offer for the consideration of Local No. 6. Vice-President Fisher and myself, by individual heart to heart talks with the Employers, found out just what they would accept and sign in the form of a Trade Agreement, and presented it to the special No. 6 meeting, held July 25. This agreement, after a four-hour discussion, was accepted after a vote of almost three to one by secret ballot. It is indeed a pity that Local No. 6 did not heed the sage advice and follow the intelligent leadership of former Business Agent Fisher in his attempt to have them re-sign their old agreement last January. He could have secured for them better conditions than they enjoy now, and retain for them 10 cents daily carfare and five miles radius of agreement, both of which have been lost to them in the settlement. In passing let me emphasize the fact that our trade could stand a few more Fishers. The only redeeming feature of the present agreement is a 25-cent wage increase that takes effect in 18 months.

I ran over to Springfield, Mass., during my stay in Boston, and venture the opinion that a healthy Local will soon be doing business there.

On July 26, I presided at and installed officers in Local No. 42, Wilmington, Delaware, at which time I was instructed to make an effort for said Local's recognition by the Employers, for which, at the present writing, I am striving.

With very few exceptions, our trade is dull everywhere, with the East showing the most weakness, more particularly New York State, which is experiencing the hardest trade year in its history.

Once again I advise Local leaders and Local orators to exercise extreme caution in all trade issues, and to mould the opinions of their followers in our ranks along safe and sane lines, while also again emphasizing the fact that this panicky year greatly favors any employer whom a foolish or inexperienced Local decides to engage in decisive action.

Sit still in the boat.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.


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## THE ADVANTAGES OF HIGH DUES.

Power is necessary to influence. Power depends upon resources. This is true of the trade union as well as of every other organization. The labor organizations that have the greatest power to protect their members and the greatest influence in furthering the needs and the demands of their members are the labor organizations provided with ample, substantial financial resources.

There is only one way to accumulate organization funds—payment of adequate union dues. Organizations have found it a wise policy to increase low dues as rapidly as possible because increased financial resources at their command give them increased prestige, increased ability to secure better wages and working conditions and increased ability to provide against threatened dangers. There is no investment a wage-earner can make that will bring him greater returns than his union dues. If dues to the union are increased proportionately as the union increases wages, the power of the union to promote and safeguard the interests of its members becomes increasingly effective.

The financial organization of a trade union must be based on sound business principles. Wildcat finances in trade unions will be no more reliable than wildcat banking investments. Money will not get into the union treasury by miracle or by the wishing process. The protection of a well-filled treasury is possible only for those who are willing to pay the price in dues, management and foresight. The very existence of a sound financial organization constitutes a defense of its members. Power does not always have to be aggressively used in order to be effective—reserve power is often the most potent. Consciousness that they possess power puts moral courage and confidence into the workers, and it puts fear into the hearts of those who would wrong them. When power exists there is hesitancy to deny the possessors their rights or fair demands. The existence of the power of self-defense prevents many industrial struggles while the weak and the helpless are wronged with impunity.

As union dues are increased it is possible to extend the system of union benefits. These benefits supplement the wages earned and enable unionists to live better and more comfortably.

The views which we advance here have been repeatedly proved correct by the experiences of the different trade organizations.

Labor organizations are constantly preaching the gospel of higher wages. What wages are to the individual, dues are to the organization. The ideal of the American Federation of Labor is to have each organization strong, competent to manage its affairs and to solve its own difficulties. While there is whole-souled sympathy and willingness to help fellow-workers in their time of need, yet the best results for all workers can be obtained when each organization is free to protect and promote the rights and interests of its own members and to organize the yet unorganized.

But high dues should not be accompanied by high initiation fee. Indeed, the initiation fee should be small, thereby inviting and making it possible for the yet unorganized to join the union and to make common cause with their fellow-workers to secure the common welfare of all. High dues regularly paid will inevitably lead to greater self-reliance, mutual interdependence, unity, solidarity, fraternity and federation.


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## MONTHLY REPORTS.

| No. | Local | May | June | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | St. Louis, Mo. | Dull | Very dull | Dull. |
| 2. | Pittsburg, Pa. | Fair | Fair | Dull. |
| 3. | Cleveland, O. | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| 4. | Buffalo, N. Y. | Fair | Dull | Dull. |
| 6. | Boston, Mass. | Very dull | Very dull | Dull. |
| 7. | Seattle, Wash. | Fair | Good | Good. |
| 8. | Cincinnati, O. | Very dull | | Fair. |
| 9. | Portsmouth, Va. | | | Fair. |
| 10. | New Orleans, La. | No report | No report | No report. |
| 11. | Baltimore, Md. | Very dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 12. | New York, N. Y. | Very dull | Very dull | Very dull. |
| 14. | Philadelphia, Pa. | Fair | Fair | Fair. |
| 15. | Winnipeg, Canada | Very dull | Very dull | Very dull. |
| 16. | San Francisco, Cal. | No report | No report | No report. |
| 17. | Chicago, Ill. | No report | No report | No report. |
| 18. | Indianapolis, Ind. | Dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 19. | Milwaukee, Wis. | Dull | Fair | Dull. |
| 20. | Toronto, Canada | Dull | Very dull | Very dull. |
| 21. | Dallas, Tex. | Dull | Dull | No report. |
| 22. | Houston, Tex. | Dull | No report | No report. |
| 23. | Montreal, Canada | Dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 24. | Washington, D. C. | Fair | Fair | Very poor but good prospects |
| 25. | Detroit, Mich. | Not very good | Dull | Not very good. |
| 26. | Rochester, N. Y. | Dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 27. | Kansas City, Mo. | Dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 30. | Syracuse, N. Y. | Dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 31. | Providence, R. I. | Very dull | Fair | Dull. |
| 32. | Essex and Hudson Co. | Very dull | Dull | Dull. |
| 33. | Connecticut | | Fair | Fair. |
| 34. | Minneapolis, Minn. | Fair | Dull | |
| 36. | Portland, Ore. | Good | Good | Dull. |
| 38. | Wilkesbarre, Pa. | Very Dull | Dull | Very dull. |
| 39. | Omaha, Neb. | No report | No report | No report. |
| 40. | Albany and Troy | Fair | Dull | Dull. |
| 41. | Grand Rapids, Mich. | | | Dull. |
| 42. | Wilmington, Del. | | | Dull. |


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## "BREAKING CONTRACTS CAN'T CRUSH UNIONS."

**—President Gompers.**

New York—"You can't destroy unions by breaking agreements. We favor contracts, but we do not depend on them to live," declared President Gompers last week to an audience composed of thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It was one of the greatest labor demonstrations this city ever witnessed, and Madison Square Garden was crowded with unionists who listened to vigorous addresses by President Gompers and others on the termination of the protocol by garment manufacturers and the arrest of several officers of the union, which was denounced as "a deliberate assault on our union in particular and on the labor movement in general—an assault engineered by some of our most oppressive and unscrupulous employers in league with a band of professional strikebreakers and a gang of notorious and self-confessed criminals."

President Gompers notified manufacturers that the union's activity would not be lessened because they broke an agreement. He said the trade union movement desires these agreements, but it does not depend upon them for existence, and that it will live and prosper in spite of broken promises by employers.

"I don't know the reason behind the breaking of the protocol," said President Gompers. "Is it that the manufacturers believed the union could be crushed? Did they join in the movement to take the lives and liberties of the cloak makers' union? If it be their purpose to help take the lives and liberties of the men we believe to be innocent, they will be defeated. The killing of the men at Ludlow brings a suspicion that that is what they want to do here.

"In the fight for freedom we are going to stand shoulder to shoulder, not for war, but for peace. Any assault on our ranks or on the meanest among us, will find our ranks ready to fight to maintain the lives of the toilers of our country."

Strong resolutions were adopted in protesting against the action of employers, and these workers professed their trade union faith in the following language:

"We realize more than ever that our only protection against all assaults on the part of our employers and our other enemies lies in our organization; that our union alone will shield us from the inhuman exploitation, maltreatment and persecution to which we had been subjected before the general strike in 1910, and we pledge ourselves with renewed determination and enthusiasm to stand loyally and unflinchingly by our union, by our international and by our faithful officers through all the struggles that may come."


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# OFFICIAL JOURNAL

OF

## THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

Published Quarterly at Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo. 10c per copy.

Address all communications to
THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer
2516 Slattery St. St. Louis, Mo.

To insure publication copy should be at office on the 20th of January, April, July, and October.

Vol. 1. JULY, 1915. No. 19


As we grow older we grow wiser. Let our past experience guide us in the future.

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The loudest shouter is not always the staunchest union man. Actions speak louder than words.

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Money is not all there is in this life for us to strive for. Character and principles and health is of more value to us. They give us what money cannot buy. Happiness, peace of mind and long life.

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It takes all kinds of men to make a world, including the breed that will spend half a million for an old oil painting. But will call out the militia and federal troops to shoot the workingman for asking for a raise of even a dime a day.

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Show us a man who thinks he knows it all and we can show you a moving picture of a big mistake.

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### THE INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMISSION.

As the Industrial Relations Commission appointed by President Wilson, through its investigations, has uncovered some very unpleasant truths, as viewed from the corporations' standpoint, many capitalistic newspapers have tried to discredit the personnel of the commission by claiming they have shown biased sentiments on account of some members of the commission being connected with the labor movement.

Some have even "dubbed" the commission as an annex to the American Federation of Labor.

It is quite natural to believe these corporation sympathizers were hopeful and desired to see a neat coat of whitewash applied that would cover up the many evils existing in the nation's industrial life.

The labor movement has always endeavored to expose these conditions, and for years, prayed for an investigation and was successful in having some representative laboring men appointed on the commission, and have no excuses to offer for their efforts to give the public the facts as they exist. We feel satisfied that the investigation will bring many beneficial improvements in the conditions of the great army of toilers in this country. Surely no one will complain about this only those whose greedy pocket is affected.


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# SECRETARY'S REPORT

Since my last report, work in our lines has been very dull, from all accounts and reports sent in by the various Locals, as you will note on page 7, under the caption of monthly reports, but the prospects look good, and several of the Locals are already sending in reports, favorably.

Local Organization.—Since my last quarterly report we have organized Wilmington, Delaware, which shall be known as Local Union No. 42, and which boasts of having every man in the Local that works at the business in their city. This Local organized with forty men and has already signed a Trade Agreement with every shop doing business in their city.

We have also a prospective Local at Erie, Pa., and Springfield, Mass.

Finances.—The finances of the Association are not what they should be, and request that all Locals pay their per capita tax, and have same in by the 20th of September, so that I may have my books balanced up to be audited by the Executive Board, so by getting same in on or about the 20th will give me time to balance up. I request that the locals comply with the above request.

Membership.—The membership of the Association has increased in the various Locals of the States, but our Locals in Canada have suffered greatly in the withdrawing of members, owing to the fact that there is not much building in Canada at this time and most of the boys have gone to the front.

Executive Board.—Nothing of great importance has come before the Executive Board with the exception that they have selected the city of Cleveland, Ohio, for the meeting of that body to be held the first Monday in October, and a few appeals from decisions of Locals which have been placed in the hands of our International President to try and straighten out upon visits to the various cities.

I again call your attention to the meeting of the Executive Board which will be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the first Monday in October, and if your Local has anything for the betterment of the Association or any suggestion, you can mail same to me direct or any other member of the Executive Board.

Hoping that if you have any matters you wish taken up, let me hear from you.

The members transferred, withdrawn and expelled are as follows:

## TRANSFERS.

Reg. No.

312. W. Arbogost, from Local No. 8 to Local No. 25.
337. J. Young, from Local No. 8 to Local No. 25.
316. S. Davis, from Local No. 8 to Local No. 25.
327. J. Owens, from Local No. 8 to Local No. 25.
334. A. Townsend, from Local No. 8 to Local No. 25.
504. A. Smith, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
505 Wm. Wilker, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
506. R. Walsh, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
507. P. C. Trigge, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
508. J. Cook, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
509. J. Meyers, from Local No. 25 to Local No. 8.
316 S. Davis, from Local No. 25 to Local No. 8.
907. Joe Reynolds, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
520. H. Larr, from Local No. 25 to Local No. —.
673. A. Shoard, from Local No. 33 to Local No. —.
171. J. Colborn, from Local No. 4 to Local No. 2.
636. R. J. Ebert, from Local No. 38 to Local No. 8.


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1135. A. Mitchell, from Local No. 12 to Local No. 33.
1428. Clyde Collwell, from Local No. 3 to Local No. —.
1482. Jos. Tafe, from Local No. 3 to Local No. —
..... Wallace Macon, from Local No. 25 to Local No. 3.
588. James Breslin, from Local No. 34 to Local No. —.

## WITHDRAWALS.

Reg. No.
115. Wm. Mount, St. Louis, Mo.
116. Jno. Sheam, St. Louis, Mo.
117. Wm. Milligan, St. Louis, Mo.
648. Leo Eustice, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
649. Albert Garringer, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
636. R. J. Ebert, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
491. Ch. Swanson, Detroit, Mich.
493. N. Rendon, Detroit, Mich.
495. Ch. Cassidy, Detroit, Mich.
1387. F. Corcoran, Detroit, Mich.
905. H. Krause, Detroit, Mich.
327. J. Owens, Detroit, Mich.
..... F. M. Taggert, Detroit, Mich.
147. D. H. Casey, Portsmouth, Va.
145. James Shaffner, Portsmouth, Va.
109. B. English, Indianapolis, Ind.
108. L. Christoph, Indianapolis, Ind.
1413. Geo. Buxton, Winnipeg, Can.
211. Louis Goetz, Boston, Mass.
1605. James Gamer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1606. James P. Cairns.
1494. B. Bolmlenn, Baltimore, Md.
1498. L. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.
1443. Ed Gore, Cleveland, O.
1459. A. H. Lamphere, Cleveland, O.
1475. S. S. Schultz, Cleveland, O.
1479. A. H. Shaeffer, Cleveland, O.
..... Fred Tluschert, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
381. A. Fergus, Winnipeg, Can.
372. J. Hicks, Winnipeg, Can.
1382. M. Sodomsky, Winnipeg, Can.
382. J. Le Blanc, Winnipeg, Can.
914. S. Harvey, Winnipeg, Can.
1383. S. Gage, Winnipeg, Can.
1384. J. Collier, Winnipeg, Can.
1385. R. Marshall, Winnipeg, Can.
812. Emmett Call, Philadelphia, Pa.
..... Chas. Kreuger, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

## NEW LOCAL.

### Wilmington, Del., Local No. 42.

Reg. No.
1615. J. Hoffman.
1616. Ed Wardell.
1617. R. E. Mahan.
1618. N. Whales.
1619. R. Orr.
1620. H. Davis.
1621. D. Wilhelm.
1622. W. Davis.
1623. J. Rozelle.
1624. J. Taylor.
1625. W. Trexler.
1626. J. Goldstein.
1627. P. Dugan.
1628. P. Dondon.
1629. Ed Cathell.
1630. J. J. Bedingfield.
1631. E. M. Loper.
1632. E. Corson.
1633. J. Morrison.
1634. J. Rossiter.
1635. J. Gillespie.
1636. H. Shewbrooks.
1637. J. Boland.
1638. J. Grant.
1639. Chas. Peterson.
1640. H. E. Mahan.
1641. J. M. Ginley.
1642. H. Orr.
1643. Geo. Gill.
1644. J. Ford.
1645. H. Springer.
1646. E. McNiff.
1647. R. Berry.
1648. S. Conroy.
1649. F. Walker.
1650. W. Cook.
1651. L. Willis.
1652. Ed Grant.
1653. Robert Dawson.
1654. F. Tobin.

## EXPELLED.

Reg. No.
9. J. E. Floyd, Kansas City, Mo.
1389. Jas. Gardner, Kansas City, Mo.
1390. Ora Oran, Kansas City, Mo.
640. Herb. Bressler, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
651. James Tluschert, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
533. W. Lumsford, Detroit, Mich.
484. Chas. Weber, Detroit, Mich.
824. John A. Sullivan, Philadelphia, Pa.
816. John Mickolson, Philadelphia, Pa.
1433. R. E. Dunham, Cleveland, O.
1460. Wm. Magruder, Cleveland, O.
1463. John Millis, Cleveland, O.
1466. W. P. Nolan, Cleveland, O.
1481. Fred Schnadt, Indianapolis, Ind.
1514. Jas. Baillie, Cleveland, O.
443. Roy Rhodes, Washington, D. C.
445. William Long, Washington, D. C.
442. Roy Flarson, Washington, D. C.
444. Thomas Britt, Washington, D. C.


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447. W. P. Challice, Washington, D. C.
1381. H. J. Morgan, Winnipeg, Can.
818. Albert Ems, Philadelphia, Pa.

## LOST CARDS AND DUPLICATES ISSUED.

Reg. No.
353. J. E. Heath.
355. J. A. Congleton.
114. Thomas B. Reeds.
1614. E. Campbell.
601. Chas. Horing.
774. James P. Cairns

## CHANGES IN RATING.

Martin Gaitle, from helper to mechanic, Philadelphia.

Joseph Elliot, from helper to mechanic, Philadelphia.

## WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
1605. James Games.
1606. James P. Cairns
1655. Jas. Liner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1611. Emil Pritz, Milwaukee, Wis.
1612. Emil Schneider, Milwaukee, Wis.
1613. E. C. Griebel, Milwaukee, Wis.
1664. H. Morris, Cleveland, O.
1665. Jas. Eisenyimer, Cleveland, O.
1663. Herman Berkhalm, Wilwaukee, Wis.

## NEW MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
1614. E. Campbell, Connecticut.
1603. W. Coward, Philadelphia, Pa.
1604. Ed J. Mirrigan, Philadelphia, Pa.
1659. Pete Hannah, Indianapolis, Ind.
1660. H. Broeker, Detroit, Mich.
1661. G. Nyovisl, Seattle, Wash.
1662. Fred Williams, Seattle, Wash.
1656. Wm. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
1657. Wm. H. Cole, Philadelphia, Pa.
1658. Chas. Hanner, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fraternally,
THOMAS. J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.


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# American Federation of Labor News

### TO OWN LABOR TEMPLE.

Terre Haute, Ind.—The Central Labor Union owns a piece of property on which it proposes to erect a labor temple. The purchase price was $9,000, and a debt of but $2,500 lies against it. In addition, $21,000 has been pledged for construction work, but this will not be started until the entire estimated cost is in sight. One of the features of the labor temple will be a mammoth auditorium, capable of accommodating the largest conventions.

### SAYS BOILER ROOMS ARE COOL.

Boston—In the opinion of Chief Engineer Peterson, of Salem, boiler rooms of power stations on the Bay Street Railway system, while not ranking with the Arctic zone, are almost as breezy as summer resorts. Mr. Peterson would create this impression before the arbitration board, now considering wage demands of employes of this system. He insisted that engineers and firemen "never suffered sunstroke" in the boiler rooms, and that the firemen really spent only about 15 or 20 minutes in each hour "at real work."

Chief Engineer Leithead, of the Haverhill station, said he favored raising wages—"if the company could afford it."

### FAVOR SIX-HOUR DAY.

Alameda, Cal.—The Building Trades Council has indorsed a six-hour day proposal for the months of January, February and March. The plan is being urged by District Council of Painters, No. 8, which includes all painters and decorators in Alameda, San Francisco, Marin and San Mateo counties. This resolution, it is said, will be introduced at the next convention of the State Building Trades Council with the intention of making these hours universal in the building trades of California.

### STAND BEHIND WALSH.

New York—The old policy of special privilege to discredit those who disagree with it, is beginning to lose its effectiveness. This was shown at a recent meeting of the Central Federated Union when resolutions supporting Chairman Walsh, of the Commission on Industrial Relations, were unanimously approved and a copy ordered forwarded to President Wilson.

Delegates voiced these sentiments:

"The work of Chairman Walsh and the Commission has never been equalled in its bigness. Never before has there been such a thorough investigation of the troubles between capital and labor.

"The effort to either remove or discredit Walsh is for the purpose of weakening any report he may sign, as his cross-examination of Rockefeller, Jr., indicates that strong ground will be taken in reference to Colorado affairs and related subjects."

### BUILDERS DEMAND PROTECTION.

Cincinnati.—The Building Trades Council has appointed a committee to call on the mayor and insist that the city rope and scaffold inspector be reinstated. This official was recently removed and the builders insist accidents to workmen are bound to increase as a result.


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## PLUMBERS RAISE WAGES.

Sioux City, Iowa.—The Plumbers and Steam Fitters' Union has raised wages 25 cents a day beginning June 14, and on May 1, next year, will receive an additional 25 cents a day. The contract will run for two years and provides for the union shop.

## IN "THE GOOD OLD DAYS."

Detroit, Mich.—S. B. Davie, state labor commissioner of New Hampshire, stripped the glamour from "the good old days" in his talk before the convention of the Association of Governmental Labor Officials of the United States and Canada. The speaker read the following schedule of hours posted in a large factory in 1851:

From November 1 to 20: First bell at 4:30 a. m.; work to begin as soon as the hands can see to work; March to November; work before breakfast; September 20 to March 20; work continued until 7:30 p. m.; May to September, until 7 p. m., and September 1 to 20, until dark. There were four holidays: Fast day, Fourth of July, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

## GRANTED WAGE INCREASE.

Fall River, Mass.—The strike of plumbers and steamfitters has ended, the employers signing the new agreement which gives the journeymen and their helpers an advance in wages, the union shop and better working conditions. The strikers were away from the shops a week, and the minimum rate to be paid to the journeymen will be $3.50 for an eight-hour day.

## FUND HAS HUGE SURPLUS.

New York, N. Y.—The first year of New York's state workmen's compensation act, ending July 1, shows that the fund has a financial strength of nearly $1,000,000 in cash and investments, after paying all losses to date, according to a statement by the manager of the state insurance fund.

The statement shows that the number of employes insured in the state fund on June 30 was more than 7,800, representing semi-annual premiums of $750,000. The fund has cash on deposit of $148,151 and investments of $834,381.

## PREVAILING WAGE LAW VOID.

St. Louis, Mo.—The law providing for the prevailing wage rate on municipal work has been declared invalid by City Counselor Daues, and the claim of politicians that the act "is not worth the paper it is written on" has been verified.

The ordinance was passed by the municipal assembly common council). Heads of departments were authorized to confer from time to time with trades union officials that the prevailing rates would be constantly maintained. Now it has been declared void by the city attorney on the ground that before its passage it was not submitted to the municipal board of estimates.

## LOAN RATES ONLY 480 PER CENT.

Chicago, Ill.—While hearing the bankruptcy case of a worker earning $14 a week, Federal Judge Landis discovered that the interest rates of Chicago loan agents is now only 480 per cent a year. He found that on loans of $5 for a month $2, or 40 per cent interest, is charged. The court was assured that this rate is much cheaper than formerly. The worker's wages had been assigned until 1919. Judge Landis ruled that the loan shark was entitled to $4 on a claim of $15.


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# Correspondence

## MONTREAL, CANADA.

Montreal, June 1, 1915.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara:

Dear Sir and Bro.—I feel proud to say that our worthy President, Jos. A. Mullaney, visited our city of Montreal on May 21st.

Owing to our war-like cause and depression of trade, it took considerable time to get the brothers together. Finally, after the old proverb, "Try again," we assembled the roots from the weeds. We had a most delightful meeting; learned from our worthy president a lot of information.

I also feel proud to say that our President Jos. A. has left a seed of congenuity behind him. Rest assured, brother, we will do our best to keep old Local No. 23 afloat while there is a plank to hold. He left the boys with cheerful hearts and in good spirits to overcome all difficulties for his next arrival, which, we hope and pledge, will not be long.

Wishing all the brothers in all our locals prosperity, grit, vim and patience under the present circumstances of depression of trade till the war is over.

Fraternally yours,
W. FORD,

President of Local No. 23, Montreal.

P. S.—Kindly send me the next Journal. I may be on the other side of the ocean, but it will be forwarded to me. W. F.

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## PROVIDENCE, R. I.

May 8th, 1915.

Mr. T. J. McNamara:

Dear Sir and Bro.—At the meeting of April 24, 1915, we had the pleasure of having the International President, Bro. Jos. Mullaney visit us in our new meeting-room.

For two hours he spoke on subjects relating to our craft, and advising us what to do and what not to do, but above all, to stick together.

We unanimously think him the right man in the right place and wish him every success in his work.

Wishing you the same success, I remain Fraternally yours,
WILLIAM HALL.

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## RESOLUTION.

The following Resolution has been endorsed and adopted by the Milwaukee Building Trades Council, affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor:

Whereas, The B. J. Johnson Soap Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of the following brands of soap, to-wit: the Borax, Calumet, Etna, China, Ajex, Galvanic, Badger, Johnson's Naptha, Palm Olive Soap, Palm Olive Shampoo, Palm Olive Cold Cream and the Johnson's Washing Powder, all of which is being manufactured in a building erected and constructed almost entirely by Non-Union Labor; and

Whereas, Every proposition to a fair and honorable adjustment of the now existing difficulty, has been made by the Milwaukee Building Trades Council to the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, for them to employ Union Labor in the erection and construction of their new buildings; and

Whereas, The cardinal principle of Organized Labor is, that we "patronize those that patronize us;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department and their affiliated International Unions, State Federations of Labor, City Central Bodies and the membership thereof, be made familiar with the true facts and attitude of the B. J. Johnson Soap Company, who employed Non-Union Labor in the erection and construction of their new buildings.

Endorsed by Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local Union No. 19.

(Seal)


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# IN MEMORIAM

## IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom to call home our esteemed brother, Frank Whitley, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 18, in meeting assembled, extend our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to the family of our esteemed brother in this, their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family and a copy sent to the Official Journal for publication.

COMMITTEE,
Local Union No. 18, Indianapolis.

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Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call to his everlasting reward our late brother, A. E. Nance.

Whereas, In the death of Brother A. E. Nance, this local has sustained an irreparable loss, and his family is cast down with grief and sorrow, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 38 extend to his family our sincere sympathy for their loss, and be it further

Resolved, That in token of the sorrow at the death of our brother the charter of this local be draped in mourning for thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be placed upon our records, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased as a testimonial of our grief and sympathy, and a copy to be published in our Journal.

COMMITTEE,
Local Union No. 38, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

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Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God in his infinite wisdom and mercy to call from this life our esteemed fellow-worker, Brother A. K. Williams, we humbly bow our heads in submission and mourn the loss of a true brother.

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 3, extend to the members of the family of our departed brother our sincere sympathy in this, their hour of grief and sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, a copy forwarded to the Official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes, and our charter be draped for thirty days.

COMMITTEE,
Local Union No. 3, Cleveland, O.


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## "LABOR TO BLAME" FOR MOST OF EVILS WHICH IT SUFFERS.

Kansas City, Mo.—Low wages was found to be the basic cause of industrial unrest in the report which Frank P. Walsh, chairman of the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations, and the labor members of that body will present to Congress as a result of the commission's two-year investigation into the subject. The report, embodying the personal findings of Chairman Walsh and concurred in by Commissioners John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson, was made public here.

"The workers of the nation, through compulsory and oppressive methods, legal and illegal, are denied the full product of their toil," it was declared in the report, and the resulting industrial dissatisfaction was said to have reached "proportions that already menace the social good will and peace of the nation."

Responsibility for the condition under which they live was placed primarily upon workers themselves, who, "blind to their collective strength and oftentimes deaf to the cries of their followers, have suffered exploitation and the invasion of their most sacred rights without resistance."

The report says:

"Bitterness, bred of unfilled need for sufficient food, clothing and shelter for themselves and their wives and children has been further nourished in the hearts of these millions by resentment against the arbitrary power that enables the employer, under our present industrial system to control not only the workman's opportunity to earn his bread, but ofttimes through the exercise of this power, to dictate his social, political and moral environment. By thwarting the human passion for liberty and the solicitude of the husband and father for his own, modern industry has kindled a spirit in these dissatisfied millions that lies deeper and springs from nobler impulses than physical need and human selfishness.

### Spirit of Labor Fervid.

"Among these millions and their leaders we have encountered a spirit religious in its fervor and in its willingness to sacrifice for a cause held sacred. And we earnestly submit that only in the light of this spirit can the aggressive propaganda of the discontented be understood and judged.

"The extent and depth of industrial unrest can hardly be exaggerated. State and National conventions of labor organizations numbering many thousands of members, have cheered the names of leaders imprisoned for participation in a campaign of violence, conducted as one phase of a conflict with organized employers. Thirty thousand workers in a single strike have followed the leadership of men who denounced government and called for relentless warfare on organized society. Employers from coast to coast have created and maintained small private armies of armed men and have used these to intimidate and suppress their striking employes by deporting, imprisoning, assaulting and killing their leaders. Elaborate spy systems are maintained to discover and forestall the movements of the enemy. The use of state troops in policing strikes has bred a bitter hostility to the militia system among members of labor organizations and states have been unable to enlist wage earners for this second line of the nation's defense. Courts, legislatures, and governors have been rightfully accused of serving employers to the defeat of justice, and, while counter charges come from employers and their agents, with almost negligible exceptions, it is the wage earners believe, assert and prove that the very institutions of their country have been perverted by the power of the em-


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ployer. Prison records for labor leaders have become badges of honor in the eyes of many of their people, and great mass meetings throughout the nation cheer denunciations of courts and court decisions.

### Developments in Industry.

"The unrest of the wage earners has been augumented by recent changes and developments in industry. Chief of these are the rapid and universal introduction and extension of machinery of production, by which unskilled workers may be substituted for the skilled and an equally rapid development of means of rapid transportation and communication by which private capital has been enabled to organize in great corporations possessiong enormous economic power. This tendency toward huge corporations and large factories has been furthered by the necessity of employing large sums of capital in order to purchase and install expensive machinery, the use of which is possible only when production is on a large scale. Work formerly done at home or in small neighborhood shops, has been transferred to great factories where the individual workers become an impersonal element under the control of impersonal corporations, without voice in determining the conditions under which he works, and largely without interest in the success of the enterprise or the disposal of the product. Women in increasing numbers have followed their work from the home to the factory, and even children have been enlisted.

"Now, more than ever, the profits of great industries under centralized control pour into the coffers of stockholders and directors who never have so much as visited the plants, and who perform no service in return. And while vast inherited fortunes representing zero in social service to the credit of their possessors automatically treble and multiply in volume, two-thirds of those who toil from 8 to 12 hours a day receive less than enough to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort.

### Fears Which Haunt Workmen.

"From childhood to the grave they dwell in shadow of a fear that their only resource—their opportunity to toil—shall be taken away from them, through accident, illness, the caprice of a foreman, or the fortunes of industry. The lives of their babies are snuffed out by bad air in cheap lodgings, and the lack of nourishment and care which they cannot buy. Fathers and husbands die or are maimed in accidents and their families receive a pittance, or succumb in midlife and they receive nothing.

"And when these unfortunates seek, by the only means within reach to better their lot by organizing to lift themselves from helplessness to some measure of collective power, with which to wring living wages from their employers, they find too often arrayed against them not only the massed power of capital but every arm of the government that was created to enforce guarantees of equality and justice.

"We find that many entire communities exist under the arbitrary economic control of corporation officials charged with the management of an industry or group of industries and find that in such communities political liberty does not exist, and its forms are hollow mockeries."


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## WHY DO MEN ORGANIZE?

It seems almost foolish to be asked the question, "Why do men organize?" says C. O. Young in the Photo-engraver. But there are those who manifest good reasoning faculties who do not seem to understand that men organize because we are compelled to; because it is impossible in this age of centralization of forces to stand as individual working people, while every form of business enterprise is thoroughly organized, working in co-operation.

In this competitive age, business being done on such a large scale, all business is compelled to join with a centralized organization as a matter of protection, from a dollar and cents point of view as well as an assurance of success. If men are permitted to protect their interests from the dollar standpoint, then how much greater is the need of labor organizing from the human angle of the question.

We all know that the tendency of large employers is to buy labor as cheaply as possible, and to substitute any class of labor for that of skilled labor, provided it is cheaper, without question. Were it not for labor organizations, those who toil would be in worse position than were the chattel slaves of not so long ago. We must bargain collectively if we are to be free.

If you will go with me to a country where labor is not permitted to organize, I will show you a country where the standard of manhood is low, the standard of morality still lower, and human aspirations at their lowest ebb. I will show you also universal misery among the working people; a government the picture of cruelty and tyranny; people with a low order of intelligence, cruel as their government, and just as criminal and selfish. On the other hand, go with me to the country where labor organizations are most generally recognized and where they are the strongest, and I will show you a country where the standard of manhood is at its highest; the citizenship most excellent; morality of high standard. You will find there the vineclad cottage, with music and culture, and love of country and home.

Morality does not thrive where wages are low. Morality cannot thrive in unsanitary habitations, neither will it develop on inferior or unwholesome food. Children of high order are not born under that class of surroundings. If we would have a better generation, consequently a better nation, we must prepare better surroundings in which future citizens are to be born and reared. The boys and girls of the slums today will be the fathers and mothers of tomorrow, and the boys and girls of the sweatshop districts will be the parents of a generation of unskilled workers.

The appeal to our endeavor is happiness, and we realize that real happiness cannot come in spots, it must be universal. No broad-minded, conscientious person can be happy while others are miserable. That much-wished-for time will only be near when all shall have plenty to eat and drink and know from whence they shall be clothed and have a place on which to lay their heads. Then shall hope spring anew in the hearts of all mankind and men will rejoice in the reign of universal equity.

Our problem is the problem of life. No question is of such magnitude to the human family. In it you are vitally interested, you must be.

The moral question depends to a great extent on the bread and butter problem. That human beings shall hunger in a land that is productive enough to feed the world, is almost beyond belief. Yet in our land, blessed with productive soil and natural opportunities, want stalks abroad. To abate that unnatural condition is one of the great objects or organized labor. Organization of the units of industry, and then education as to the needs of the human family, and the understanding of economic needs and the remedies of wrong philosophies, must occupy the attention of workingmen and women. We must take hold of the situation as we find it, and by organization of the great wealth-producing classes and by the education to the point of understanding of the human needs, correct wrongs and establish right and justice even as we are able to apply correct principles. And let me remark here, that correct principles cannot be dreamed into practical operation; we must know; we must think clearly without prejudice; we must act.

You cannot vote intelligence into the human family, neither can you by joining any particular political party have a great deal more brains than you had before you professed the


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faith. The greatest need of the masses is to have knowledge of practical needs, and then they will not have to be told how to vote—that duty will take care of itself.

In the trade union movement we have learned that the greatest advancement we have made comes from the fact that we have strong organizations and force recognition by united demand for our rights. The rules or unwritten laws we make by organized effort far excel in effectiveness any laws labor has attained by political action.

We must recognize the fact that organization is primarily necessary before either the industrial or political strength of the people will be manifest. And I am bold in making the statement that if all who labor would organize, and by education and unity claim their own, very little political action would be necessary. Do not misunderstand me as saying that I do not believe political action necessary, but I hold such action not so necessary as that of thorough organization of labor's forces, and an understanding of the things possible through collective effort. I would not by any means dispense with any political rights, for political rights, like the right to strike, puts in our possession a weapon the use of which—or the threat of the use of it—ofttimes brings splendid recognition of labor's rights that cannot otherwise be obtained.

That political action alone will solve the problems confronting those who labor is sheer folly. Australia tried the political route in curing human society's ills, and lost sight, for the time being at least, of labor unions, and as the unions waned, their political strength diminished and the humane measures established by legal enactments began to be discarded. Then the cry went up from labor's political forces as well as the remaining unions. "Back to the unions, the basis for all political and industrial strength of the hosts of labor."

The power that enables us to achieve results for labor is in strong intelligently conducted organizations. Sometimes our weapons are crude, and sometimes they seem to be—and are—unwisely used; but they are all that we have, and if they are not very modern it is not our fault. To be compelled to continually fight oppression well fortified in its position, while we are poorly equipped, is a long and weary contest; and one cannot expect much change in the methods and weapons, until there is a greater awakening to the realization of human rights by the slumbering masses who are only indirectly affected by the contest.

Public inconvenience and suffering is held up by the opponents of organized labor as one of the great sins in an attempt to influence unthinking non-combatants that labor's fight is not a righteous cause. And because of the indirect suffering of the public many schemes have been proposed to curtail our rightful liberties in carrying on contests to give to the laboring millions justice and the right to live in decency and comfort. The public, feeling the sting of the onslaught, ofttimes without thought of the justice of our position, condemns us and thereby aids in our defeat. There must come from the source of public opinion more expression of knowledge of human needs, and an awakening to the realization that the people must demand of wealth recognition of labor's rights. People must more and more realize that a greater value must be placed upon human flesh and blood than upon paltry dollars.

In the wild scramble for wealth, human weal, as a general proposition, has been forgotten. In the glamor of the power and prestige for which wealth is sought, oppressed humanity has been trampled under foot, and left mangled and bleeding. The real opponents of the labor movement have never considered the matter from the angle of just dealing. Justice is not one of the component parts of those whose mission is the destruction of unionism. Theirs is a mission of destruction in the interests of self-aggrandizement and power, regardless of suffering and death.

Men all agree that happiness is the final goal and to aid in bringing that much-sought-for ideal, the trade unions are playing a greater part than all other forces combined. Let me present these facts: The labor movement has redeemed from worse than slavery millions of struggling working people; giving them hope, sunlight, health, education and happiness; shortening their hours of toil that they might have time to recuperate, to strengthen vitality; giving time to associate with


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friends and family; regaining vitality to bring forth a vigorous generation; gaining time to properly direct inquiry into the philosophies of life for future citizenship, and in many other ways aiding society as a whole to make strides towards higher and better living.

Besides shortening the working day and giving relief from arduous toil, the trade unions have forced better compensation for labor performed, so that men and women and children have been able to be better fed, better clothed and better housed. The result of this plan is better health, better morals and better citizenship, the greatest requisites toward a higher civilization. Trade unions have made better conditions in which people must work; they are taking the children from the factory and the shop, giving them a little sunlight and opportunity for education and development. You ask, "Is it labor that is forcing the recognition of those principles?" I say yes, most emphatically. Every concession that has been accorded to the toiler, every law of state and municipality in the interest of those who labor, are there as a direct result of organized labor's efforts and demands.

The trade union is making an effort to give to women who are compelled to enter industry, a wage consistent with respectable, healthful living, and as fast as possible organized labor intends to gain for women equal pay with men for equal work. Do you know that to-day women get less than half the pay that men receive for the same work? Can you figure out how it takes less food, clothing and shelter for a woman than it does for a man? Then why the difference? The answer is, the old custom of making women the burden bearers and drudges, with the only recompense, that of her keep.

I ask that you judge the workers by their ideals and not by their faults. Organizations are composed of human beings with all the frailties and weaknesses of the human family. I have only this excuse to offer for the mistakes of labor: Who has greater right to make mistakes than he who, by oppression, for generations, with bended back, with no opportunity for understanding, has been compelled to toil incessantly, for barely an existence? As we are permitted to enjoy a little more of daylight and to revel in the sunshine and the flowers we become better equipped to know right from wrong and to apply the Golden Rule. As our efforts have been rewarded by the elimination of wrong, and our burdens have been lightened, the people have grown in moral stature and in the understanding of right living. There is nothing so elevating as liberty, as justice; nothing more humiliating than poverty, than charity. For justice we shall continue to strive to the end that happiness shall be universal; that poverty shall be driven from the land; that man shall be magnified in industry, and that American woman shall not be robbed of her natural right to be the queen of the home and mother of the greatest race the world shall ever see.


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# GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Eleventh St.....Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
First Vice-President—John McCormick.....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Second Vice-President—John Fisher....756 East Third St., South Boston, Mass.
Third Vice-President—Wm. C. Landis.....73 Edenvale St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice-President—Edw. Brinker.....1443 Crane Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Fifth Vice-President—Chas. C. Rice.....51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara....2516 Slattery St., St. Louis, Mo.

# LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—George Block, President.....2729 Osceola St.
Joe McRory, Secretary, 3941 Delmar Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Bowman Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts.
General Office, 1201 N Jefferson Ave.

Local No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.—J. F. Bartz, President.....22 Monestary Ave.
Wm. Landis, Secretary, 73 Edenvale St., N. S.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio.—James Wiley, President....3877 W. Twentieth St.
S. E. Fassett, Secretary, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—Edw. Sheehan, President.....419 Washington St
F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Cal.—James Ruby, Secretary.....3018 Winter St
Meetings, Second and Fourth Fridays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—Anton Sevelinis, President,
15 Oakland Ave., Everett, Mass.
John Lyons, Secretary, 278 Maverick St., East Boston, Mass.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 694 Washington Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—M. M. Hennings, President.....2116 Sixth Ave., W.
A. F. Wiggins, Secretary, 310 W. Seventy-second St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio—H. Weisel, President.....1719 Freeman Ave.
O. Young, Secretary, 4128 Wittir St.
Meetings First and Third Tuesday, at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 9—Portsmouth, Va.—W. M. Huges, President
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. E. Roevens, President.....2833 Gravier St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 709 Philip St.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 311 Baronne St.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Edward McGann, President....1475 Homestead St.
Chas. L. Henker, Secretary, 2303 Ashland Ave.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays at Cockey's Hall.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.—Michael Happel, President.....611 E. 16th St.
P. J. O'Malley, Secretary, 79 Warren St.
Meetings Every Thursday at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 79 Warren St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—John McCormick, President
215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 249 S. Third St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meetings, Every Tuesday at Lewar's Hall, 9th and Spring Garden.
General Office, 1312 Filbers St.

Local No 15—Winnipeg, Canada—J. Marshall, President.....725 Burnell St.
B. Ranson, Secretary, 773 Simcoe St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at Labor Temple.


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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—Paul McKolwski, President..2235 Bryant St.
James Gastrock, Secretary, 1103 Treat Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President....1930 W. 34th Place.
J. Beyenka, Secretary, 1955 West 20th St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St.
General Office at 365 W. Madison St.

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