OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

JULY, 1916



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ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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What Will You Do In Your Declining Days?

Now Is The Time To Make Your Plans.

TO think only of to-day and ignore to-morrow is not the way of the intelligent workman. Like many other men you must have thought of your future—of your declining days. Have you ever thought of purchasing a good piece of land to which to retire when the time comes?

There is much desirable land in the Southwest where good crop conditions prevail almost twelve months of the year. No long idle months, no expensive barns to build, no great expense for feeding cattle during long winter months, no heavy expensive winter clothing to buy and no large fuel bills on account of frost and cold.

Iron Mountain

WE have no land to sell, but we maintain a Colonization Department for the sole purpose of helping prospective buyers find the land and the location to suit.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON MOUNTAIN

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T. C. KIMBER

General Colonization Agent,

ST. LOUIS.

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CONVENTION CALL

THE TENTH CONVENTION

of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers will be held at Philadelphia, Pa., in October next. The opening session will be called to order at 10 a. m., on the first Monday in October—October 2. The deliberations will probably consume five days with a possible night session which will enable the newly-elected Executive Board to convene on Saturday, October 7, which makes it fair to assume that all visiting delegates should be back home on the following Monday.

All sessions of the Convention will be held at the New Bingham Hotel, which is situated at Market and Eleventh streets, the banquet hall of which shall be the Convention Hall, in addition to furnishing the various Committee rooms, besides housing the attending delegates. The New Bingham Hotel is conducted upon the European plan—rooms without board. The single room rate ranges from $1.50 a day up. A nice single room and bath can be had for $2 00 per day.

Local Unions who pay all arrearages up to and including September 30, can be represented in accordance with the following Trade Laws:

Section 3, Article 4, of Constitution (page 4): "Local Unions shall be represented by delegates who have been regularly nominated, elected and credentialed."

Section 4, Article 4, of Constitution (page 1): "Each Local Union can be represented by one (1) delegate and by additional delegates the ratio of one (1) for every one hundred (100) of their paid per capita membership, **or any fraction thereof,** upon which said Local has paid the General Office for the six (6) months **preceding the convention.**

It is to be expected that our various affiliated Locals will send their brightest and most progressive members to help frame our Trade Laws. Attending delegates will visit a city where the fruits of Organized Labor effort is appreciated and being enjoyed by Local 14, one of our banner affiliations, whose membership will greet them in manner most fraternal and in way that will make them always remember the City of Brotherly Love.

Locals, awake! Be up and doing! Be represented in the biggest convention the Asbestos Workers ever held!

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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GENERAL PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Elmhurst, L. I., July 31, 1916.

My activities in this quarter commenced on its very first day, with my arrival in Detroit in response to the call of Business Agent Brinker to cope with a Local jurisdictional issue of some weeks standing that had been inaugurated and set in motion by Local 25. A careful study of the situation with its hard, cold facts compelled me to advise Local 25 to withdraw from the position it had assumed, which possibly was not the popular thing to do, but was surely the proper thing to do for the best interests of our trade and all others concerned on the premises directly affected by the issue—slab cork insulation. Local 25 listened to reason and steered the proper course.

My next visit was to the city of Toledo to tackle that proposition of organization which was begun some time previously. It so happened, however, that the strike at Cleveland upset my plans. (Toledo is handled from the Cleveland offices of the largest firms in our trade) and caused my return east as it was my policy not to jeopardize the winning chances of Local 3 by "butting in" upon their employers with an additional grievance until the Cleveland situation had righted itself. My withdrawal from Toledo, therefore, became imperative. A four-hour night stop-over at Cleveland enabled me to meet the Executive Board of Local 3 in company with Business Agent Budd, with whom the strike was discussed in a general way only, inasmuch as Local 3 was "going it alone," for an eighty cent daily wage increase in which issue our General Office was requested not to interfere. Your General Organizer guaranteed Local 3 full local autonomy under a "hands off" policy as far as he was concerned and left Cleveland, being assured the strike would "only last a few days," as a settlement was then in sight.

The next visit was to Hartford, Conn., and the meeting there of Local 33, on May 7, at which time and place were present committees from Local 6, of Boston, and Local 43, of Springfield, for the purpose of discussing inter-local conditions as affecting our working laws in general and the firm of Nightingale and Childs in particular. The decision of this conference was that your President visit Boston, which he later did, where he represented the interests of Local 33 in company with a Committee that represented Local 6 at a conference in the office of Nightingale and Childs, from whom a joint working agreement was secured that was satisfactory to both these Locals and sanctioned and signed by your President.

Then came Cleveland again. In response to the telegraphed request for my appearance there from Business Agent Budd. At a meeting with the Executive Board of Local 3, your President learned that their strike has lasted thirty-seven days, and that the membership had been returned to work on a more or less understood letter of written settlement sent the Local by the Cleveland Employers' Association. This particular clause of settlement allowed "one member of a firm to work with the tools," and in it could be easily seen the one

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thing, if lived up to that would speedily demoralize the trade from both sides of the desk. Your President learned further that it was "up to him" to beat down or overcome the opposition of the Cleveland Employers' Association and induce them to withdraw from the firm attitude they had assumed as regards this particular clause. At a joint conference between the employers and Local 3 it developed that certain employers were not as familiar with trade history as your President was fortunate enough to be, and a seven hour argument ended by the employers going into executive session, after which they announced that they would consent to the elimination of the objectionable clause. A further conference the next day resulted in a new trade agreement materially strengthened in many places which was sanctioned and signed by your President. This agreement was discussed in its fullness at the next meeting of Local 3, which accepted it.

With Cleveland settled and out of the way came another try at Toledo. Much could be said about this effort, but suffice to say that the most of it should be left unsaid. Your President was forced to journey back and forth between Cleveland and Toledo and finally compelled to discontinue his efforts for the time being. The next stop was Buffalo and the discussion upon and presenting of agreements by Local 4 to the Buffalo Employers' Association. The many friends of former Vice-President Rice will be pleased to know that he has regained his health and is once again in trade harness, as the Business Agent of Local 4.

The next visit was to Washington, D. C., in anticipation of trouble with one, possibly two, firms who had failed to sign the new trade agreement that became effective July 1. An agreeable surprise awaited me, however, as the signed agreements were in the possession of Local 24 upon my arrival. Washington is now entirely "closed." Baltimore was then visited, where with Business Agent McGann steps were taken to hasten the trade death of a fast dying non-union shop which unwisely has attempted to demonstrate that the "open shop" policy is practical and profitable.

Then came Pittsburgh, where nothing was found outside of peace and prosperity and the new trade agreement, signed for two years, at $4.75 and $5 per day. Vice-President Landis is proving most convincingly that a business agent pays the men who pay him. Once more came Cleveland and a final conference with the employers interested at Toledo as to whether or not our International was to place a bona fide local at Toledo that would receive both recognition and trade agreement. Patience had ceased to be a virtue. One firm signed trade agreements then and there. One other firm asked for and received one week of grace in order that their proper official might sign in person. Another firm again referred me to its Toledo representative. At this particular time (as before and since) Vice-President Brinker was representing our International as the man on the ground at Toledo, and he having met with certain local conditions, deemed it advisable to have your President again make the trip. Upon

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my arrival at Toledo and after conferring with Vice-President Brinker a trade policy was adopted which was sanctioned by the vote of the General Executive Board. My stay in Toledo resulted in effecting permanent organization of a bona fide union, the organization details of which were left in the hands of Vice-President Brinker. When your President left Toledo he did so in the full knowledge that trade law and order had been established in that city under closed shop conditions with the eight hour day at fifty cents becoming effective, as against the old ten hour day at forty cents. In closing with Toledo, it is to be officially noted that Brother O. B. Nelligan has made his peace with our International Association and that your President holds his signed terms of settlement which recognizes the claims and discipline rights of certain Local Unions interested.

The next stop was Milwaukee, where a Sunday meeting with the members of Local 19 revealed general trade apathy and semi-demoralization due to the intermixing of roofing and asbestos work, that threatened both the existing trade agreement and general working conditions of Local 19. The cause and general effect were fully gone into and advised upon. Brother Zindell, the former Business Agent of Local 19, has taken his withdrawal card and is the Business Agent of a recently organized Roofers' Union. Your President is now working upon the unscrambling of the conflicting working interests at Milwaukee in an effort to keep one of our largest concerns running closed shop with the hope of further inducing them to sign a new trade agreement at an increase of wages.

Minneapolis was next visited, where a meeting of Local 34 discussed the terms of the previously presented trade agreement and appointed a committee to meet with the employers in future conference. Your President next day interviewed the employers in the interest of Local 34, after which it became necessary for him to further both the interest of Milwaukee and Minneapolis by interviewing a certain Chicago concern. This was done next day during a three hour and forty minute stopover between train connections, of which two hours were spent at Labor Headquarters, after which my route lay home.

As this, my last quarterly report prior to our Convention is in your hands, it would be well for our membership to know that our running expenses, particularly that of your General Organizer, are well within the amount estimated by the last trade convention, and we should, if only one-half of our delinquent locals meet their indebtedness, show quite a tidy sum on the right side of our ledger when the financial report is read before the Tenth Convention of our craft, which will be held on Monday, October 2, at the New Bingham Hotel, Market and Eleventh Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

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OF
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A GOOD MEMBER.

A good member of a labor organization is one who makes his payments for dues and assessments promptly and cheerfully. He does not wait to be dunned by the business agent or financial secretary, but it is his practice to pay at the first meeting in the month, so as to be sure of being on the safe side. A good member is also faithful and regular at meetings of the union. He is not satisfied to leave the business of his organization in the hands of those who must be there, but he remembers that it is also his business to be there. He therefore plans his other affairs so that he is free on the nights his organization meets, so that he can be present at the meeting and do his part to encourage the officers and other members in the work for the union.

STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

All charters, stamp books, seals, stationery, pharaphernalia, etc., bearing the words, "International Association Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers," in any shape, manner or form, is the exclusive trade banner of our association and ours by right of Federal law and protected and copyrighted as registered by our attorneys at Washington, D. C.

This means that hereafter all printed matter used by our general office and several affiliated Local unions, must be printed, issued and distributed by the lawful designated officer —the Secretary-Treasurer. It also means that members or Local unions who withdraw from our International Association or who are suspended or expelled must cease using our charters, stationery, seals, membership stamp book, etc.

This measure of lawful protection has already been taken by several national and international labor unions in order to force seceding, independent and dual labor bodies to fight in the open and not from behind the shelter of legitimate trade union emblems. In noting this official announcement, remember that all charters, seals, stamps, stamp books, and general stationery are only lawfully printed and issued by Secretary-Treasurer Thomas J. McNamara, 2516 Slattery street, St. Louis, Mo., and are to be used only by such general members or Local unions that are recognized and declared in "good standing" by the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Fraternally yours,

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY,
President.

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary.

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Correspondence

Cleveland, July 9, 1916.

Thos. J. McNamara,
Dear Sir and Brother:

You will find enclosed a few copies of our new trade agreement. This agreement was signed a few days after President Mullaney reached here. He had two meetings with the Employers' Association and our committee. The big hitch here after the wages were settled was that the employers stood firm for a clause permitting a member of the firm to apply covering. This looked bad and as though we might have to strike again. After we sent for President Mullaney he came here and convinced the employers that it would be a bad thing for them and would ruin the trade. He also told them he would never sanction any agreement that allowed anybody but an International card man to apply material. He made the bosses see it his way. Although Cleveland went it alone and didn't want the International to butt in, the Strike Committee gave credit to President Mullaney for straightening out the situation, and he sure did earn the vote of thanks our Local gave him at the meeting that received the final report of the Strike Committee. We only expected our strike to last a few days, but it lasted 37 days. Business is pretty good in our city on account of catching up with the work held back by the strike.

Yours fraternally,
A. H. BUDD.

Local No. 9, Portsmouth, Va.

Thos. J. McNamara, Esq.,
St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Sunday, Local No. 9 received a visit from our International President, Joseph A. Mullaney, who, at a special meeting, gave the members a three-hour speech along the line of unanimity and brotherhood.

We had two invited guests present, Bro. Harry Phelps and Bro. Wm. Boucer, President and Secretary of the Metal Trades Council, who gave us short talks pertaining to said council; after this the brothers retired. We had a general heart-to-heart talk with Bro. Mullaney, which left a warm spot in the hearts of all.

We bid Bro. Mullaney and the International officers God-speed in their good work, and may the time soon come when our International Association shall spread the mantle of charity and protection over the whole universe.

Fraternally yours,
W. J. MOORE,
Sec'y, Pro-tem.

Washington, D. C., July 7, 1916.

Mr. Thos. J. McNamara,
Dear Sir and Brother:

Due to the untiring efforts of our General President Mullaney, this Local has secured the signed agreements of all the firms in this town.

The agreements call for a twenty-five cents (25c) increase, and is effective for a period of two years.

We desire to express our thanks to our honorable President, who has once again proven that he is there when needed. Again thanking him for services rendered, we are

Fraternally yours,
L. F. STREITER.
Secretary, Local No. 24, Washington, D. C.

GREETINGS FROM BALTIMORE, MD.—A few words to let our brothers know we are still on the map. On May 1st, 1916, with the able assistance of our International President, Jos. L. Mullaney, we had a trade agreement signed by all the firms, for 2 years, with an additional 25 cents increase, to take effect the first of October, 1916. Work has been very dull here for the past 6 months, and therefore several of the boys were forced to withdraw cards. Not fortunate enough to get something else to do to tide them over, but am glad to say prospects look good for the fall and winter. Our Trade Board works congenial one with the other, and must say through the efforts of our International President in the past two years conditions are better to-day than they ever were before.

With best wishes,
LOCAL No. 11.

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MONTHLY REPORTS.

No.	Local	April	May	June
1.	St. Louis, Mo.	Dull	Very dull	Dull
2.	Pittsburg, Pa.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
3.	Cleveland, O.	Fair	Strike	Fair.
4.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
6.	Boston, Mass.	Very good	Fair	Very good.
7.	Seattle, Wash.	Fair	Good	Good.
8.	Cincinnati, O.	Very dull	Dull	Fair.
9.	Portsmouth, Va.	Dull	Fair	Fair.
10.	New Orleans, La.	No report	No report	No report.
11.	Baltimore, Md.	Very dull	Very dull	Dull.
12.	New York, N. Y.	Very dull	Very dull	Very dull.
14.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Very dull	Good	Fair.
15.	Winnipeg, Canada	Very dull	Dull	Fair winter prospect, not good.
16.	San Francisco, Cal.	No report	Fair	Very dull.
17.	Chicago, Ill.	No report	No report	No report.
18.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Fair	Dull	Dull.
19.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Dull	Fair	Dull.
20.	Toronto, Canada	Dull	Very dull	Very dull.
21.	Dallas, Tex.	Very, very dull	Dull	No report.
22.	Houston, Tex.	Dull	No report	Dull.
23.	Montreal, Canada	Dull	Dull	Dull.
24.	Washington, D. C.	Dull	Fair	Good.
25.	Detroit, Mich.	Good	Fair	Fair.
26.	Rochester, N. Y.	Good	Fair	Fair.
27.	Kansas City, Mo.	Dull	Fair	On strike.
30.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dull	Fair	Dull.
31.	Providence, R. I.	Very dull	Fair	Fair.
32.	Essex and Hudson Co.	Very dull	Dull	Dull.
33.	Connecticut	Fair	Fair	Fair.
34.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dull	Dull	Dull.
36.	Portland, Ore.	Good	Dull	Fair.
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.	Fair	Very dull	Very dull.
42.	Wilmington, Del.	Very good	Good	Good.
43.	Springfield, Mass.	Fair	Dull	Fair
44.	Columbus, O.	Fair	Dull	Fair.
45	Toledo, O.			Dull.

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Since my last report, most of my time has been taken up making arrangements for the Convention, as you will note on Page 2 of this issue the Convention call, and think that this Convention will be the best attended Convention in the history of our organization.

VISIT: June 20, I visited the city of Toledo, to take up certain matters pertaining to the office with our International President, who was visiting in that city.

LOCALS ORGANIZED: In the last quarter, we have organized a local at Columbus, Ohio, which shall be known as Local No. 44, and have had one at Toledo, Ohio, which shall be known as Local No. 45, and we have a prospective local at Stoneboro, Pa., of which I hope to report in the near future that we have organized that town. The above two locals from all reports received are getting along very nicely, and especially Columbus, Local No. 44, and just reorganized Omaha Local, No. 39.

FINANCES: The financies of our International Association are about normal, as you will note from the quarterly report, which has been recently sent out.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING: The only matter of importance taken before the Executive Board was the sanction of the request of the Philadelphia Local to open their charter for a period of one day, and on which occasion forty-six (46) members were taken in. Also the request of our International President, which was concurred in by the members of the Executive Board, giving him power to prohibit locals from furnishing men outside of their trade jurisdiction in the territory of Toledo.

TRADE CONDITIONS: The trade in general is fair, with the West dull, but with a fair prospect, and the East fair with a good prospect, as you will note on page 9, under the caption of Monthly Reports.

A matter of great importance that came before the organization in the last three months were the charges preferred by the Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, against our International, which was before the Executive Board of the Building Trades Department, and was referred to President Williams, to arrange a conference between our Executive Board and the Executive Board of the Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers, of which matter I placed in the hands of our International President. The question involved is the painting and originated at Indianapolis.

The following are the members who have transferred or withdrawn, expelled and who have deposited their withdrawal cards:

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EXPELLED.

Reg. No.	
1687	A. J. Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.
.....	G. Joyce, San Francisco, Cal.
1580	H. Meyers, San Francisco, Cal.
1564	H. Geils, San Francisco, Cal.
261	Gus Sanstron, Boston, Mass.
1692	J. A. Ohman, Boston, Mass.
210	John A. Grossman, Boston, Mass.

BOOKS LOST.

Duplicates Issued.

Reg. No.	
1330	Lawrence Rockel.
1753	Mort Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
68	Wm. Mansfield, Pittsburgh, Pa.
76	John Schatyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
101	J. Greenwald, Indianapolis, Ind.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED.

Reg. No.	
461	W. Becker, Detroit, Mich.
534	W. Troner, Detroit, Mich.
260	Soren Semelin, Boston, Mass.
1804	Emil Krull, Chicago, Ill.
1790	Martin Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
249	Chas. Olson, Boston, Mass.
1350	H. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
1785	Arthur Tomison, Chicago, Ill.
1498	L. Goldsborough, Baltimore, Md.
1368	D. J. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.
1372	J. H. Meyers, Baltimore, Md.
1358	Adolph Polton, Baltimore, Md.
880	A. F. Wilkins, Seattle, Wash.
1523	Walter Peterlens, Milwaukee, Wisc.
153	Hy. Zindell, Milwaukee, Wisc.
1588	W. L. Proffit, San Francisco, Cal.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRED.

Reg. No.	
653	P. Walsh, from Philadelphia, Pa., to
842	Leo Bagut, from Philadelphia, Pa., to
3	Frank Chapman, from St. Louis to Buffalo.
6	Joseph Ealer, from St. Louis to Buffalo.
37	John Whaley, from St. Louis to Buffalo.
331	C. Swetman, from Cincinnati to Cleveland, and from Cleveland to
2	Geo. Mock, from St. Louis to Detroit.
1687	A. Young, from Local No. 25 to Local No. 8.
494	H. Yeckel, from Local No. 3 to Local No. 25.
878	J. D. Hennanson, from Seattle to San Francisco.
.....	Charles Lund, from Seattle to San Francisco.
882	Victor Jeafvert, from Seattle to San Francisco.

NEW MEMBERS.

Columbus, O.

Reg. No.	
.....	Ralph Jackson.
.....	Frank Lally.
.....	Chas. Millner.
.....	William Bennett.
.....	Ervan Richards.

Chicago, Ill.

1870	Wm. M. Lennon.
1871	Peter Peterson.
1872	Ben Ray.
1873	Richard Spieler.
1874	Fred. Horen.
1875	Arthur Grebe.
1876	John Friday.
1877	E. J. Chathan.
1878	Harold Hansen.
1879	Thomas O'Malley.
1880	Earl Ashfield.
1881	Albert Miller.
1882	Chas. McLoughlin.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1883	Fred. Gessner.
1884	Frank M. Stockhouse.

Chicago, Ill.

1885	Walter Buckett.
1886	J. P. Moroney.
1887	W. T. Moroney.

Washington, D. C.

1888	Herbert Ross.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1889	Wm. D. Smith.
1890	Chas. A. Golke.
1891	E. C. Stewart.
1892	Lewis P. Haubois.
1893	Herman Silvers.

Philadelphia, Pa.

1895	John C. Nickolson.
1896	Wm. Taubert.
1897	Chas. Williams.
1898	Harry E. Norris.
1899	W. Ott.
1900	R. Shaw.
1901	Harry S. Christy, Jr.
1902	J. Smith.
1903	J. Reache.
1904	A. Kremis.
1905	Ed. Thompson.
1906	Roy Campbell.
1907	M. Washington.

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1906	W. Dyetoon
1909	Harry H. Yund.
1910	Thos. Bedingfield.
1911	Wm. Wallace.
1912	Harry Watson.
1913	R. McDermott.
1914	John Kaiser.
1915	Thos. G. Cairns.
1916	Wm. A. Weidman.
1917	Wm. J. Windsor.
1918	John Cunningham.
1919	Alex Wilson.
1920	James R. Mellon.
1921	Leroy Paul.
1922	Clarence L. Stewart.
1923	Zophar L. Waters.
1924	Joseph H. Crawford.
1925	Claude Maxwell.
1926	Frank R. Stewart.
1927	Wm. MacNichol.
1928	Elmer MacDaniels.
1929	August H. Youngblood.
1930	Wm. Garner.
1931	Benj. Boyer.
1932	Wm. McIlvain.
1933	E. Keller.
1934	W. Keller.
1935	T. D. Gallagher.

CHANGE IN RATING.

A. Domedion, from Improver to Mechanic, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. French, from Improver to Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.

Harry Rogers, from Improver to Mechanic, Detroit, Mich.

C. Schrader, from Improver to Mechanic.

B. Kubiski, from Improver to Mechanic.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

1475	S. S. Schultz, Cleveland, O.
1479	A. H. Schaeffer, Cleveland, O.
.....	J. Stamy, Cleveland, O.
1382	M. Sodomsky, Winnipeg, Can.
1384	F. Collier, Winnipeg, Can.

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,

Secretary-Treasurer.

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IN MEMORIAM

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Charles Horning, and

Whereas, the members of Local No. 41 deeply mourn the loss from among us; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, in their hour of sorrow and grief, and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by those with whom he labored, the Charter of this Local be draped for a period of thirty days; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

ED. BRINKER,
Committee.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to call to his heavenly home our esteemed and beloved brother, Anton Rezabeck, and as the removal of this brother from our ranks has left a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of Local No. 3, therefore be it resolved,

That we, the members of Local No. 3, extend to our late brother's family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of our sincere and loyal brother.

Therefore, be it further resolved, that, in token of sorrow at the death of our brother, the Charter of this Local be draped in mourning for 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and placed on the minutes of the Local and a copy sent to official Journal for publication.

T. DeSWAAN, Pres.,
E. FASSETT, Sec'y.

Died, June 24, 1916.

Roy Moriarty, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

Whereas, it has pleased our heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and brother, Roy Moriarty, and

Whereas, the members of Local No. 25 deeply mourn the loss from among us, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and grief, and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of the esteem in which he was held by those with whom he labored, the Charter of this Local be draped for a period of 30 days; and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, a copy be sent to the Journal for publication, a copy be sent to the Detroit Labor News for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

GEORGE GASCO, Pres.,
EDWARD BRINKER, Sec'y.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, Almighty God in His divine wisdom and mercy has removed from our midst Brother Thomas Flynn, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 1, extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family and relatives in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our Local Union and copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN WHALEN,
WM. HAHN,
Committee.

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CHILD LABOR BILL PASSED BY SENATE, 52 TO 12

WASHINGTON.—The Senate passed the Federal Child Labor Bill by a vote of 52 to 12. The two Pennsylvania Senators — Penrose and Oliver—were the only Northern Senators who voted against the bill. The other 10 were: Senators Hardwick and Smith, Georgia; Bryan and Fletcher, Florida; Bankhead, Alabama; Overman and Simmons, North Carolina; Smith and Tillman, South Carolina; Williams, Mississippi.

The bill provides, in effect, that products in which the labor of children under 14 years of age is employed, shall be denied interstate commerce. In the case of products of mine and quarries, the age limit is raised to 16 years. The bill passed the House, February 2, 1916.

While the bill was under discussion in the Senate, Senator Overman, of North Carolina, voiced the opposition when he declared that if the bill is constitutional "there will be an absolute absorption of the police powers of the sovereign commonwealths and there will be no barrier in the way of centralization of all power in Washington, to which goal we are now rapidly drifting."

Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, disagreed with his Southern colleagues. He said "the Constitution is usually the refuge of the statesman whose interests or preconceived notions are to be subserved or supported by the invocation of the terms of that instrument." He said that he has observed that the Constitution "has never stood in the way very long of the enactment of any measure which public sentiment demanded should be enacted for the good of mankind." In an eloquent manner the Mississippi lawmaker swept aside the argument of constitutional pleaders and urged that the question be viewed from man's higher impulses.

"This bill deals with immortal stuff," he cried. "Its effect upon the affairs of to-day are of inconsequential concern when we consider the larger issues of the future. The salvation of the child is the hope of the race—the source of strength and life of the republic—the highest function of a great government. The temporary moral welfare of society depends upon it, the glory of our civilization draws life and inspiration from it, and the attainment of the individual of the infinite consummation in the realm of eternity is impossible without it."

By implication, Senator Tillman gave organized labor credit for being the real power behind anti-child labor agitation. He declared that "the Congress of the United States trembles every time the labor unions frown." He said he believed in organized labor, "but unless labor is restrained by real leaders and persuaded to act reasonably and justly instead of being fondled and slobbered over by vote seekers and demagogues, as is done now, I shudder to think what may happen." He further declared that "capital, with its brutal, cynical disregard for humanity, started the conflict, and labor, in self-defense, organized for the struggle," and that "if the fight must go on, I am for labor, because capital started the trouble." After thus proving that he was independent of capitalists and trade unionists, Senator Tillman voted against the bill.

Immediately after the bill was passed, the Senate ordered the appointment of a conference committee to meet with a like committee from the House of Representatives to agree on several changes made by the Senate.

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AGITATION BEATS DOWN OLD FORMS AND CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON. — The American Federation of Labor holds that persistent agitation and education develops such a public opinion that old forms and customs will be finally overthrown.

This position has been indorsed by the Congress of the United States, which has just passed a Federal Child Labor Bill, disregarding contrary opinions held by former national lawmakers.

On February 6, 1907, the House Judiciary Committee made the following unanimous report:

"In the opinion of your Committee there is no question as to the entire want of power on the part of Congress to exercise jurisdiction and authority over the subject of woman and child labor. In fact, it is not a debatable question. It would be a reflection upon the intelligence of Congress to so legislate. It would be casting an unwelcome burden upon the Supreme Court to so legislate."

During the discussion of the bill last week, Senator Overman said that the 1907 Judiciary Committee of the Senate was of the same opinion.

REPORT FROM CANADA.

The war has evidently subjected Canadian trade unionism to a severe strain, the returns received for 1915 showing a loss of 120 local branches and 22,820 members. The total numerical strength of organized labor in Canada at the close of 1915 stood approximately at 143,343, made up as follows: 1661 local branches owing allegiance to international organizations, comprising a membership of 114,722; 191 local branches of non-international bodies with a combined membership of 23,664; and 31 independent units with a reported membership of 4,957. These figures as compared with those of 1914, indicate a loss for the year 1915 of 113 local branches and 25,760 members of internatinal organizations; a reduction of five branches of non-international bodies, but a gain of 2,729 in membership; the independent units, a loss of two, but a gain of 211 in the membership reported. The membership of all classes of organized labor in Canada as reported to the department for the past five years has been as follows:

1911	133,132
1912	160,120
1913	175,799
1914	166,163
1915	143,343

From the above figures, your Locals are [illegible]

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American Federation of Labor News

OPERATORS' SHERIFF OUSTED BY HIGH COURT.

WALSENBURG, COL.—Sheriff Jeff Farr, procurer of strikebreakers, pet of coal operators, gunmen and "king of Huerfano County" for 16 years, has been ousted from office by the State Supreme Court because of illegal election practices.

It was proven that Farr's election was made possible through the establishment of voting booths in isolated places and in camps controlled by the coal companies. Farr and four associate officers, who were also ousted, were charged with fraud and corruption. It was shown that no one could approach the booths in the mining camps controlled by the Victor Fuel Company and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company without permission of the coal company officials. The Supreme Court declared that in these camps unqualified voters were allowed to vote and legal voters were denied. The court refused to consider the vote of the closed camps and held that Farr's opponent was elected because of pluralities he secured in the uncontrolled camps. Practically every polling place was in a building or on land controlled by the operators.

"Thus," said Supreme Court Justice Scott, "were the public districts and the public election machinery turned over to the absolute domination and imperial control of private coal corporations."

The passing of Farr will bring little regret to trade unionists and other citizens who made continued protest against the tigerish ferocity of this official during the recent miners' strike in Southern Colorado.

UNIONS ARE FAVORED—"IF CONDUCTED RIGHT."

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Anderson Evening Mail says:

"A labor union is all right, but it must be run with common sense if it is to do anybody any good."

Which is replied to by the Charleston Review as follows:

"The Mail, which has been fighting the organization of the printers of that town, wants its readers to understand that there are no good unions unless the bosses write the by-laws, and constitution, select the officers and run the union in the interest of the bosses. Of course, that would be very nice—for the bosses. It would be almost equal to the scheme for a union of the miners of Colorado, presented by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Some of these days there will land in Anderson a bunch of printers that will not give in to the bosses so easily, and a bunch that will not leave town until every print shop there is thoroughly organized; and when the bosses discover the benefits they themselves derive from organized labor they will never think of going back to the old way of 'everybody for himself and the devil take the hindmost' plan now in vogue."

WORKERS MUST UNITE; EMPLOYERS SET PACE.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The United Mine Workers' Journal makes this comment on the recently organized Employers' Association of Pittsburg, which has declared for non-unionism:

"The purposes of the employers are disguised in high-sounding phrases—'freedom of individual contract,' the right of the workers to 'reap the reward for superior ability, etc.,' but we

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realize that it is the recognition of the fact that those whom they had been able to hold powerless, because divided, realized that the opportunity for organization is here, now, while the supply of immigrants from the villages of Eastern Europe is not available.

"And the methods adopted to resist the workers' demands should of themselves be instructive to those they hope to successfully oppose—they have organized to resist, recognizing their vastly enhanced economic power when united.

"This recognition on the part of the employers of the power of united action should not, and cannot, be overlooked by the workers. The only possible answer is to build up our own economic organizations.

"We know, too well, how superior ability is recognized when economic power is lacking; as a means to garner more profits; for richer exploitation! And the right to individual contract! 'How much less will you accept than any other that may be hired?' 'How little will suffice to maintain your existence while you serve?'

"The employers have enlightened us thoroughly as to what we may expect while competing, each against the other, for the job; now they will give us an example of the power of organization. Neither lesson will be lost upon us. In these days of inflated prices for all the necessities of living we shall be forced to recognize that organization is also our only hope to cope with the forces arrayed to oppose us."

UNIONS' WIRES ARE TAPPED.

NEY YORK.—The Thompson Legislative Committee turned over to a committee representing organized labor a list of the telephones of trade union headquarters which have been tapped by the police. Secretary Brady, of the Allied Printing Trades Council, asked the committee if the police had tapped the wires of employers and strikebreaking agencies for the purpose of learning their methods to suppress strikes.

The unionists were told that no telephones of employers, strikebreaking agencies or detective bureaus engaged in strike work were listed.

The workers demanded a transcript of conversations taken down by the police. "If our unions have members under suspicion of committing crimes and of using the union wires for that purpose, we want to know it," they said. The unionists further requested that:

"We also want your committee to make public the relationship between the police department and the so-called private detective agencies and make public the private understandings that permit the police department to allow these private detective agencies to tap wires and install dictographs and detectophones, break into offices, smash desks, and copy private correspondence. The public ought to know to what extent the private detective agencies and strikebreaking companies are supervised by the police department; what reports they furnish to the police department of their activities. It is a well-known fact, and your committees should give it the most careful attention, that the employes of those agencies are ex-convicts and people of such depraved moral standing in the community that decent people will not associate with them, and that they could not pass the character test to become members of our unions, and the people who employ them are not any better."

STETSON STRIKE IS OVER.

PHILADELPHIA. — Although the strike at the Stetson Hat Company is over, this arrogant $8,000,000 corpora-

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tion has been taught several lessons by its workers who were forced to strike, although unorganized. These workers, for the first time, have sensed the power of solidity and the company's promises indicate that it realizes the old days have passed forever.

One of the gains secured is the abolishment of gas complained of by strikers. The company manufactured its own gas and used it in the process of making hats. Employes were often forced to go to hospitals and lose days of work because of this gas. The percentage system will be adjusted, and the company agrees to hear the grievances of its employes.

Many of the strikers have secured other employment and declare they will never be known as Stetson employes until this concern accords its workers the right to bargain collectively and until it is forced to abandon, through the power of trade unionism, working conditions that are not indorsed by thinking men and women.

PLUMBERS' FINE RECORD.

CHICAGO.—"After 25 years of the severest jurisdictional conflict that the labor movement can chronicle, all men of our craft are now enrolled with and have become members of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada," writes General Secretary-Treasurer Burke in the Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters' Journal.

This official summarizes the trade movements of this organization from 1899 as follows:

Total number of strikes and lockouts, 1318; total number won, 1,184; total number compromised, 102; total number lost, 32; total number of men involved, 36,607; total benefits paid from 1903 to May, 1916, $1,285,798; average wage, 1904, $3.20 per day; average wage, 1916, $5 per day; eight hours constitute the day's work; half holiday Saturday throughout the year; in 1889 there were 23 local unions, with a membership of 1,800; in 1916 there were 673 local unions, with a membership of 44,245.

A FEW DON'TS.

Don't forget that organization increases wages and shortens the working day, making work steadier.

Don't condemn the labor movement because you know of "objectionable features." Every man and every human institution has some imperfections.

Don't "wait for the others." Others are waiting for you. Some must be among the first—why not you?

Don't forget that the more bitterly the employer opposes labor unions the more the employe should support them. There's a financial reason. Think it over.

Don't shirk the moral obligation to do all you can to uphold the dignity of your trade—to elevate the standard of living—to abolish child labor.

Don't be blind to your own interests; unionism helps all workingmen, all society, the home and State.

Don't let so-called "independence" prevent you from being unselfish. We are all dependent on someone or something. "No man stands alone." Get closer together.

Don't put it off. "Procrastination is the thief of time"—and of good intentions.—Bookbinder.

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EDITORIALS

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

TOILERS, NOW'S YOUR TIME.

The now is a great time for the organized labor movement. Estimating progress made, discloses substantial gains in wages, reductions in hours of work and improvement in working conditions. Labor has learned the strength of unions and the collective protection of their economic power. They have learned that those who are necessary to the world's production need not be the victims of employers' oppression and greed. They recognize no divine right to exploitation. By enlightened self-interest, co-operation and the experiences accumulated from the experience of years, they have learned to take advantage of opportunities, to press home demands for greater justice, and to maintain their power ready for use.

The fundamental demand that has been urged with increasing success is the eight-hour workday. The eight-hour movement is practical, humanitarian, conducive to higher production and conservation of the workers. It is irresistible.

One of the most notable achievements was won by the miners in a militant campaign for eight hours, when the recent anthracite agreement was reached, extending to the 176,000 miners in the anthracite fields the eight-hour day.

The machinists are making a tremendous effort to secure the eight-hour day for all those in their trade. Eight hours has been secured by unions of marine engineers of New York City, many pulp paper makers, the granite cutters, with four hours on Saturday, wood-carvers, lathers, laundry workers, and others.

The railroad brotherhoods are pressing their demand for the eight-hour day.

In Pittsburg a terrific contest for the eight-hour day is in progress among many of the workers. The unorganized are making common cause with the union men, and there is no doubt that tangible beneficial results will follow.

The Employers' Association of Pittsburg is spending thousands of dollars in an expensive advertising campaign to defeat the eight-hour movement—a series of full-page advertisements set forth misrepresentation and villification of the purposes of the demand. This newspaper campaign is reinforced by the use of force, the state militia, and restrictions upon the freedom and rights of wage-earners.

But the inhuman conditions in Pittsburg must end, for workers are determined to take advantage of present opportunities. The protestations and declarations of the Pittsburg Employers' Association sound like echoes from past ages. Despite the weight of testimony and the experiences of many employers, this association repeats the refrain that the eight-hour day is unpractical and uneconomic and seeks to justify a policy of violence and exploitation.

The eight-hour day or the shorter workday is the fundamental step in economic welfare and progress. Wage increases and better conditions of life and work inevitably follow the higher standards of the short-hour workers. Now is the time for the workers to urge demands for the shorter workday.

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The workers have learned that when they once secure advantages, they need not submit to any reduction or deterioration of conditions. Never again will they return to old conditions and less favorable returns for their services. A new era has been inaugurated for the wage-earners—an era that shall bring increasing betterments into the work and life of the toilers. Toilers of America, NOW is the time for activity and alertness; NOW is the time to make the eight-hour day continent-wide; NOW is the time to agitate, educate and organize.

Now, for the three million mark!

ANY CHUMP CAN KNOCK.

And now, once more, just bear in mind
any chump can knock.
Don't criticise your neighbors' faults,
no matter what they do;
Don't ridicule the masses, or malign
the chosen few;
Don't think yourself a censor of the
silly human flock—
And just remember as you go that any
chump can knock.

Don't laugh at those who make mistakes or stumble by the way.
For you are to follow them—and almost any day.
Don't think the other's shifting sand
while you are solid rock—
And don't forget, for heaven's sake,
that any chump can knock.

Don't be a puller-down of fame on
other men conferred;
Don't give a parting kick to one who
fell because he erred.
Don't think that you are perfect and
the only size in stock.
And now, once more, just bear in mind
that any chump can knock.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

A Jewish clerk asked his employer for an increase in wages. The employer answered:

"You admit that there are 365 days in a year; you work only 8 hours a day, therefore, there are 16 hours a day in which you do not work; this amounts to 244 days in a year, leaving 121 days. There are 52 Sundays, leaving 69 days. You work only a half a day on Saturday, amounting to 26 days, leaving 43 days. You take one hour each day for lunch, making 16 days, leaving 27 days. You take two weeks' vacation with pay, amounting to 14 days, leaving 13 days. There are 12 legal holidays, leaving 1 day, and that day being the Jewish day of Atonement, you do not come to work."

INSTRUCTIONS WANTED.

Congressman Wm. L. Igoe, of Missouri, sent free seeds to a constituent (Harry Marshall) in a franked envelope, on the corner of which were the usual words, "Penalty for private use, $300." A few days later he received a letter which read:

"I don't know what to do about those garden seeds you sent me. I notice it is $300 fine for private use. I don't want to use them for the public. I want to plant them in my private garden. I can't afford to pay $300 for the privilege. Won't you see if you can't fix it so I can use them privately? I am a law-abiding citizen, and do not want to commit any crime."

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LABOR DAY.

Labor Day is a product of organized labor. The purpose of its founding was two-fold—a general recreation day for labor and a day of devotion to organization as a preserver of the dignity of labor. Its benefit to labor is immeasurable.

In one sense Labor Day symbolizes the respect for labor that obtains through organization and the power that obtains to labor by organization. Organized labor early determined to establish Labor Day as a general holiday. The purpose met with opposition. Those opposed to the extension of organization among wage-earners bitterly opposed the designating of such a day as a general holiday. They recognized what the day would mean as an advantage to labor in organizing and gaining a more liberal distribution of the products of labor. Also it was a general day off. That they felt would interfere to that extent in their accumulations from the industry of wage-earners. The opposition was not weak. It was strong. But trade unionism proved itself sufficiently powerful to establish the day as it now exists—a general legal holiday. Neither has it deterred social or industrial progress. On the contrary, it has proved a promoter even beyond the expectation of its founders.

There would be little dignity to labor were it not for organization. There is that subserviency and dependence in non-unionism that actually deprives a non-union wage-earner of any respect for his employment. He has a continued self-consciousness that he wishes the world not to know that he is working under the humiliation of non-unionism. There will be no lines of employes out on parade Labor Day carrying emblems and banners bearing inscriptions designating them as non-unionists. There is nothing that could drive men into such a line of parade outside of the despotic lash of the non-union wage slave driver. Such a concourse would appear pitiable to those who would assemble to witness a Labor Day parade. If there is nothing else that should demonstrate that there is no dignity for labor in non-unionism, such a fact should show it. It stands undisputed. Then we have it very clear before us that there is really no dignity for labor only through organization.

On Labor Day the union man will proudly identify himself as a member of his union. The trade and labor organizations will be in line. It will not be a pitiable line. It will be a line of march commanding respect and exemplifying the dignity of labor. Banners will be carried identifying organizations and each organization will have the fullest respect for each other and all will command universal respect. The line will show labor united and Labor Day will bring prestige to organization.

Every true trade unionist will recognize his duty upon Labor Day. He will contribute in some way to the demonstration. He will help to sow the seed of unionism by associating with others in a united demonstration.

I shall not pass this way again,
The thought is full of sorrow;
The good I ought to do to day,
I may not do to-morrow.
If I this moment shall withhold
The help I might be giving,
Some soul may die, and I shall lose
The sweetest joy of living.

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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.....773 East Fifth St., South Boston, Mass.
Third Vice-President—Wm. C. Landis.....73 Edenvale St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth Vice-President—Edw. Brinker....862 Gladwin Ave., St. Clair Height, 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.—Thomas J. McNamara, President....2516 Slattery St.
A. Morison, Secretary, Shaw 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.—E. D. Swan, President.....2444 West 40th St.
Frank Wright, Secretary, 7412 Indiana Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Alpen Haus Hall, 2175 East 9th St.
General Office, 310 Prospect Ave., S. E.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—John Gavin, President.....312 Alabama 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 Sevelius, President,
15 Oakland Ave., Everett, Mass.
Gustaf Johnson, Secretary, P.-O. Box 2179, Boston, Mass.
Meetings, Every Wednesday, at 694 Washington Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—S. E. Hillstrand, President..... ....2148 N. 63rd St.
A. F. Wiggins, Secretary, 310 W. Seventy-second St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio.—A. Ernst, President.....1802 Western Ave.
Wm. Schwab, Secretary, Madisonville, O., R. R. No. 1.
Meetings First and Third Tuesday, at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 9—Portsmouth, Va.—W. M. Huges, President.....407 Dinividdie St.
J. S. Puckett, Secretary, 827 N. Park Ave., Norfolk, Va.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Central Labor Union Hall,
High and Middle Sts.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—J. J. Lally, President.....513 Celeste St.
F. Schultz, Secretary, 2116 St. Peter 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. 14[illegible]
P. J. O'Malley, Secretary, 79 Warren St.
Meetings Every Thursday at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 79 Warren St.

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Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Allen Ewen, President
414 N. 36th St., Camden, N. J.
Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 249 S. Third St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meetings, Every Tuesday at 232 N. 9th St.
General Office, 1312 Filbers St.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Canada—W. Rogers, President.....35 John's. Blk.
B. Ranson, Secretary, 773 Simcoe St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 35 St. John's Blk.

Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal,—James Lester, President..320 Valencia St.
William Bancroft, Secretary, 614 Grove St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President....1930 W. 34th Place.
Robert Greer, Secretary, 1707 Washington Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 365 W. Madison St.
General Office at 365 W. Madison St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Chas. Russell, President....311 W. McCarty St.
John England, Secretary, 112 E. Vermont St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Hartwig, President.....999 36th St.
Wm. Steinhaus, Secretary, 681 12th Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Fridays at 161 West Water St.
General Office, Brisbane Hall, 6th and Chestnut St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Canada—Wm. Calvert, President.....609 Clenton St.
E. Mansfield, Secretary, 187 Carlton St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Tex.—J. A. Congleton, President.....721 Exposition Ave.
J. P. Reichart, Secretary, 721 Exposition Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, 721 Exposition Ave.

Local No. 22—Houston, Tex.—Thos. B. Reed, President,
742 W. 16th, Houston Heights, Tex.
Chas. F. Telge, Secretary, 342 Oxford St.

Local No. 23—Montreal, Canada.—W. Ford, President.....182 Colerane St.
Ben Wilkinson, Secretary, 127 Congregation St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—Victor E. McLellend, President,
2418 14th St., N. W.
Lewis F. Streiter, Secretary, 207 Rock Creek Church Rd.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays at 2149 N. St., N. W.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—L. Koch, President..... .....151 Lafayette Blvd.
Edward Brinker, Secretary, 862 Gladwin Ave., St. Clair Height, Mich.
Meetings Second and Fourth Mondays at 103 Gratiot St.
General Office, 103 Gratiot St.

Local No. 26—Rochester, N. Y.—B. H. Coon, President.....1535 South Ave.
F. W. Baetzel, Secretary, 348 Knickerbocker Ave.
Meetings First and Third Monday at 14 N. Waters Ave.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Lawrence Glenn, President....704 W. 23rd St.
Geo. H. Michaels, Secretary, Route 1, Box 369, Mt. Washington, Mo.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Frank Magill, President....412 W. Temple St.
F. J. Walter, Secretary, 128 The Florence Flats.
Meetings, Second Thursday at Florence Flats.

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Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Frank Johnson, President,
62 Woodward Ave., East Providence, R. I.
A. Erickson, Secretary, 41 Bassit St., Providence, R. I.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at 72 Neybossett St.

Local No. 32—Essex and Hudson Co.
F. V. Frost, Secretary, 610 Stuyvesant Ave., Irvington, N. J.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesday at Council Hall, 452 Hoboken Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Local No. 33—Connecticut—E. J. Kiley, President,
67 Buckingham St., Hartford, Conn.
R. L. Chamberlain, Secretary, 297 York St., New Haven, Conn.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays at Long's Hotel, Hartford, Conn.

Local No. 34 Minneapolis, Minn.—Gus Smith, President... 81 S. 13th St.
S. J. Wylie, Secretary, 3237 38th Ave., South.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 251 Hennefin Ave.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio.—Chas. Grimes, President.....18 Henry St.
Robert Ray, Secretary, 804 Yod Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 3 Ridge Ave.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—Harry Ross, President... 91 Tenth St.
Fred Olin, Secretary, Hilsdale, Ore., R. F. D. 2-44.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 37—Birmingham, Ala.—R. E. Von Hagel, President.....2205 4th Ave.
W. G. McEachem, Secretary, 2205 4th Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at 2008½ 3rd Ave.

Local No. 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Chas. Zeigler, President,
39 Main St., Kingston, Pa.
Chas. Barney, Secretary, 294 S. Washington St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays at 12 E. Market St.

Local No. 39—Omaha, Neb.—D. W. Dolan, President..... 3014 Brown St.
Robt. Boone, Secretary, Florence, Neb.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy—J. Wickersham, President.....123 Hamilton St.
Send all mail to President.
H. Haake, Secretary, 123 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays at Beaver Block.

Local No. 41—Grand Rapids, Mich.—John Kohler, President
249 Lexington Ave.
D. G. Richards, Secretary, 1512 Cole Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at the Trades and Labor Council.

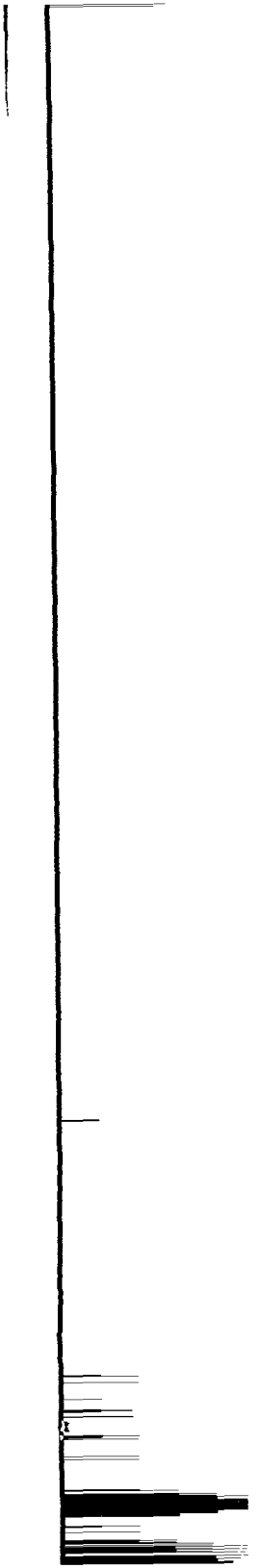
Local No. 42—Wilmington, Del.—W. Davis, President,
New Castle R. D. No. 1, Box 87
E. Cathell, Secretary, New Castle R. D. No. 1, Box 99.
Meetings every Monday at Irish-American Hall, French St.

Local No. 43—Springfield, Mass.—N. A. Johnson, President,
27 Shillingford St.
M. J. Malvihill, Secretary, 32 Chestnut St., Holyoke, Mass.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Sundays, at 27 Shillingford St.

Local No. 44—Columbus, O.—
Ralph Jackson, Secretary, 25 South Front St.

Local No. 45 Toledo, O.—
O. B. Nelligan, Secretary, 2020 Putman St.

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