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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

International Association

Heat and Frost Insulators

and Asbestos Workers

JANUARY, 1917



Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

69 69

ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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no page 2

The Yoke Will Not Be Worn

By Samuel Gompers.

The matter of fundamental interest to the whole nation is legislation suggested because of a possible railroad strike. Political agencies have created a lively doubt as to whether the Adamson law can accomplish its intended purpose. Additional legislation is now urged. (It is opportune here to note that when the legislative method is invoked, the cure for the failure of law is always more drastic law.)

Now that it may be necessary for railroad men to use their economic power to establish the eight-hour workday, Congress is considering legislation to make strikes unlawful. The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce has been holding further hearings upon measures before it. One of these measures would make strikes illegal pending an investigation by a government committee.

The basic principle of this proposal is disclosed in the provision which gives to INDIVIDUAL workers the right to stop work, but denies to them the right to agree with fellow-workers to stop work together. This principle would deny to voluntarily associated groups right of action permitted individuals. The purpose is to evade the thirteenth amendment, which provides that involuntary servitude shall not exist in this country except as punishment for crime.

No one would dare to advocate a measure which would deny individuals the right to quit work at will. By discriminating against concerted action by wage-earners railroad employers expect to make strikes illegal, at least for a limited period of time. Once the principle is established it will be easier to broaden it to include other classes of workers and to extend the period of time indefinitely.

There is a deep significance in this effort to deny to workers associated in groups (previously organized in unions or not) the right to act in concert, to do things freely permitted individuals. It is based upon a fundamental industrial fact. In factories, mines, transportation service, the individual worker has lost his identity. He has become a mere cog in the machinery. He is such a small part of the whole process of production that his economic power is negligible.

A silk weaver may quit work without creating a ripple in the factory. If he doesn't think he is treated justly he is "free" to quit. Would his quitting contribute in any degree toward righting the injustice that caused his action? But if all the silk weavers quit work in a strike for justice, the employer cannot avoid considering the matter. Individuals by concerted action achieve economic power. Individual rights are lost in the big scale

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of industrial organization but are found again for each individual through the associated effort of fellow-workers.

The principles evolved of industrial experiences have a wider, deeper significance than legalistic concepts. They pulsate with life, passion, struggle and purpose. They are on a level with human needs.

Human freedom does not exist where there is no industrial freedom. Industrial freedom is possible only when the workers have the recognizable right to concerted action by voluntarily associated groups.

Individual rights and freedom, though guaranteed by constitutional and statutory laws, are but open forms and legalistic mockery unless individuals are freely guaranteed the right to action necessary to enjoy their rights and freedom as individuals. Individual rights and freedom alone do not go far enough. They must be supplemented by the right to voluntary association for concerted action in furthering human welfare.

The principle legalizing concerted action has already been embodied in federal law in the labor sections of the Clayton Antitrust Act. The effect of the proposed railroad legislation would be to nullify the provisions of the Clayton Act, the fundamental guarantees of the Constitution and the whole spirit and genius of our Republic.

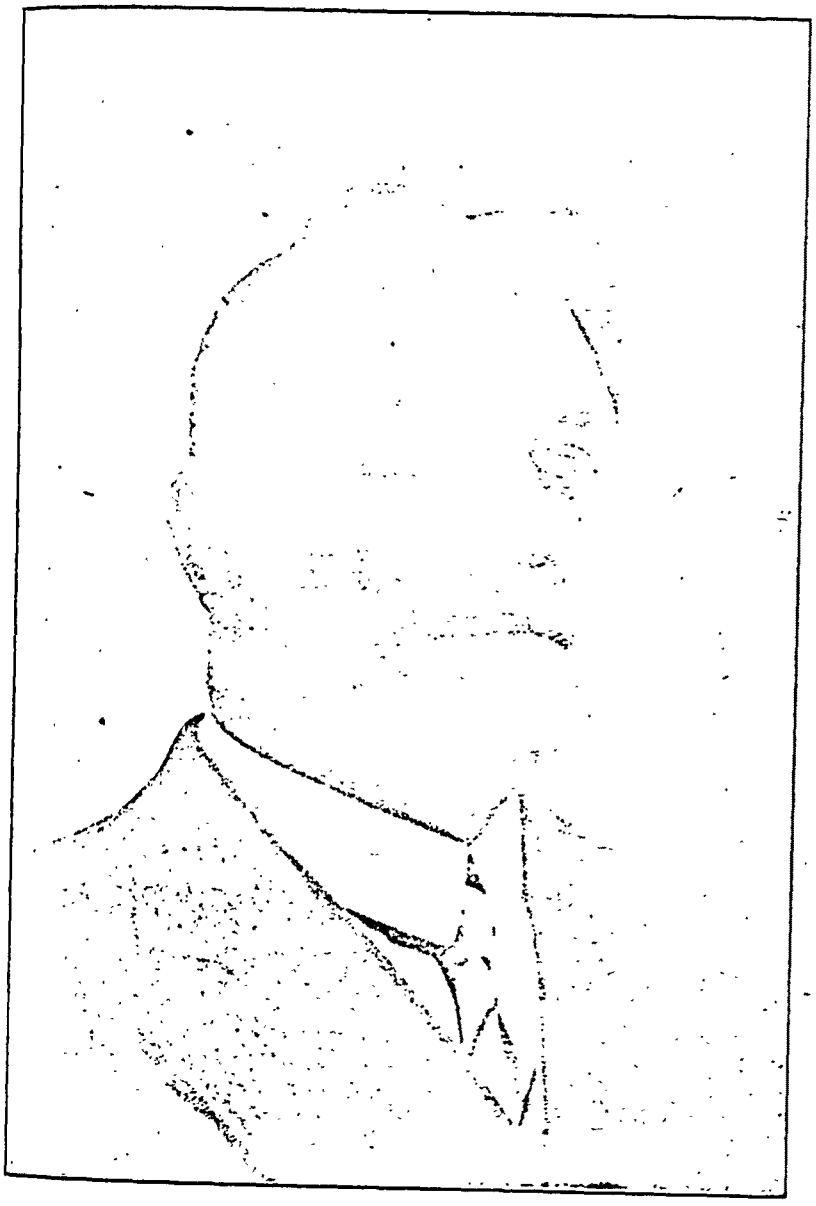
The labor provisions of the Clayton Act were the victory secured after more than a score of years of struggle and sacrifice. They will not be surrendered without struggle.

As the rights and freedom of individuals were won by persistent effort and even revolution, so will the wage-earners remain steadfast in their determination to establish the right to concerted action—come what may. Without the right to associated effort for mutual protection and betterment, individual rights and freedom are unavailing.

The next step in human progress must be the maintenance of this necessary right.

The yoke of unfreedom—of slavery—will not be worn by America's workers!

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THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

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General President's Report

Omaha. Neb., January 31, 1917.

GREETING:

Continuing on from Minneapolis, wherefrom my last report was submitted, your President journeyed to Columbus, O., in which city he found a general feeling of apathy prevailing, which was induced mainly by reason of the local Asbestos Workers failing to agree upon just what they wanted in the shape of better conditions. Your President learned that a Trade Agreement drafted by Secretary McNamara on his stopover at Columbus last year had not as yet been presented to the employers for consideration. There is not the slightest reason to doubt but what Columbus could be signed up under the present Cleveland conditions, but inasmuch as the local men were not willing to help themselves, your President gave them a pretty plain talking to and bid them adieu. God helps those who first try to help themselves. The next stop was Buffalo, where a day was spent with Vice-President Rice. Local No. 4 had just previously signed a two-year Trade Agreement with a wage increase of twenty-five cents for both years. Local No. 4 at that time was some thirty men shy of supplying the employers' demand. The next couple of days were spent at Rochester with the then Business Agent of Local No. 26, Bro. Baetzel, now superintendent for K. & M., during which time a meeting of Local No. 26 was held, as was a conference with the Rochester employers, which has since resulted in a re-signed Trade Agreement carrying a twenty-five cent wage increase. Then came Baltimore and the convention of the American Federation of Labor. This convention proved to be the most satisfactory and materially progressive ever held in the history of the American Labor Movement, as in it, around it, as well as about it, there was to be felt that spirit of strength born of confidence that first made itself apparent with the appearance of the Bricklayer among us for the first time, and which later broke loose after the chiefs of the Railroad Brotherhoods had concluded their addresses, in which they seemed to say that the very near future would find them affiliated with our official family. This Thirty-sixth Convention pledged the railroad men its full support. On Saturday, November 18, the convention declared for a half-day recess and the delegates upon invitation from the President of the United States journeyed to Washington, where, with flags flying and bands playing, they marched to the White House, where each individual was introduced personally to Woodrow Wilson and on which occasion President Gompers expressed the wish of the toilers that President Wilson would continue his good work for Labor legislation. In responding, President Wilson assured the toilers that he would at all times be found fighting the fight of humanity. All the officers of the Federation were re-elected. Then came the Convention of the Building Trades Department immediately following the adjournment of the A. F. of L. Convention. Your President acted as Chairman on the Committees on Credentials and Finance. This department gathering proved rather tame in comparison to its last few previous sessions, which, of course, was due to the fact that the "Bricky" had absorbed the Marble Cutters, as had the Plasterers absorbed the Cement Finishers. As this was the Bricky's first appearance at a Building Trades Department Convention, he said very little and did nothing much outside of helping the other half of his combination, the plasterer, elect its candidate, John Donlin, as President of the Building Trades Department, which was

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recorded as a unanimous choice, as President Williams declined a renomination. President Donlin is well-qualified to assume his official duties, having years of experience behind him in official capacity ranging from that of Local Business Agent (Chicago) to International President. One particular decision of this convention should be well noted and is to the effect that a Building Trades Department Working Card issued in any city is NOT good in another city. This means that the Building Trades Councils of ALL cities must uphold all International Unions and only recognize Mechanics carrying paid-up INTERNATIONAL stamp books or traveling cards. This means that a Local Union or a member that secedes from an International Union will not be recognized should he come in possession of a Building Trades Department Working Card. This Tenth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department did something of special interest to our particular craft. It refused to take from the Insulator the work of "slab cork." A resolution claiming the right to do this class of work was introduced by the Roofer, who has of late been encroaching upon our slab cork jurisdiction. This resolution was NONCONCURRED in and the bold attempt of the Composition Roofer to take title to our work was DEFEATED. The Roofers' Local of Chicago sent its Business Agent to aid President Hurley of the Roofers in the passage of this resolution, and Asbestos Workers' Local No. 17 of Chicago sent Business Agent Kennedy to aid your President in the defeating of this resolution. As your President is the only representative you have at conventions, the action of Local No. 17 was fully appreciated and is herein commended. Bro. Kennedy "teamed up" with your President at Baltimore and the result of their united efforts kept the Roofer from profiting by the raiding of our trade preserves. Local No. 17 got full value for the money it spent in the sending of Bro. Kennedy to Baltimore and it is to be hoped that in future those of our Locals financially able will send their Business Agents to the conventions of the Building Trades Department for the best interests of our trade. The closing hours of this convention were saddened by the death of Thomas (Daddy) Nolan, the Business Agent of the Portable Engineers of New York City. Your President was one of the committee that represented the Building Trades Department at his interment at Bronx, New York. While at Baltimore your President attended a meeting of Local No. 11, as well as a meeting of the Joint Trade Board, at which time a long-pending Local dispute was settled in favor of Local No. 11, due to the manner in which their case was presented. Your President also found time to run over to Washington, where he addressed and advised a meeting of Local No. 24 on then existing Local issues. The next activities of your President following his return home from the Baltimore Convention began at Albany, where in company with President Wickersheim, of Local No. 40, certain progressive actions were taken which have since caused certain work to be executed by men holding International cards and the same time eliminating a certain "shoelace" contractor from his former field of activity. It is worthy of note that the Hunter concern, of Albany, after years of battling against the Steamfitter and Asbestos Worker have "came clean," and are now running closed shop. Your President next visited Quakertown upon the last working day of the old year, in order to be present in person at the special "Trade Agreement" meeting of Local No. 14, in order that he might officially sanction the anticipated strike of Local No. 14 for better working conditions and wage increase that were eminently fair and just. No such action was necessary, however, by reason of Business Agent Hawes delivering the signed agreements of all employers to the meeting, which finally adjourned

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in particularly good spirits after being addressed by Representative Dougherty, of the U. A., and your President. Local No. 14 signed up for four years, each year of which carries an increase of twenty-five cents. The next jump was to Boston, where your President held a conference with the Boston Asbestos Manufacturers Association in re the matter of Providence Trade Agreement, which was discussed and a form of agreement given your President to present to Local No. 31 for its consideration. While at Boston your President also attended a meeting of the Boston Joint Trade Board as well as the Local meeting of No. 6. All your President wishes to pen upon the subject of Boston and vicinity is that Local No. 6 needs a level-headed Business Agent and needs him both mighty bad and very soon. discussed, and adopted. It carries the Boston wage rate of $4.25 a day. Then came Providence and the meeting of Local No. 31 that was called to consider the newly-proposed Trade Agreement. This Agreement was read, The next stop was Buffalo, where a day was spent with Vice-President Rice on International issues. Then came Cleveland and a meeting of Local No. 3, at which a Joint Trade Board Conference was arranged for. This conference was held next day and at it certain unsatisfied membership claims of Local No. 3 were ordered paid and the trade conditions in general were discussed. The next stop was Pittsburg, where your President met Vice-President Landis, of Local No. 2, and with him journeyed to Stoneboro, Pa., to investigate the application for an Asbestos Workers' charter. We arrived at Stoneboro and found a village of fifteen hundred people, containing a coal mine and plant No. 3 of the Franklin Manufacturing Company, makers of heat insulation. We also found a two-weeks' strike on among the mill laborers, which included fourteen-year-old boys. These proved to be the men who wanted to be chartered as "Asbestos Workers." These common laborers had a Federal Charter under the A. F. of L., and sought to strengthen themselves by affiliating with our International, not knowing that our constitution and charters recognize only those who work at the APPLICATION of material. At the request of these strikers, your President and Bro. Landis accompanied their strike committee to a conference with the Franklin Company officials and succeeded in bringing both sides to a mutually satisfactory and signed working agreement. Local No. 3, of Pittsburg, can now breathe much easier because these Stoneboro "Asbestos Workers" are not going to steal any of their territory. Then came Youngstown, O., and an open meeting of the local Asbestos Workers, which led to the reorganization of that city and with it a much better understanding as to the future fraternal working relations that will exist between the Asbestos Workers at Youngstown and their brother workers in the cities of Pittsburg and Cleveland. Your President ventures the opinion that his next quartely report will tell of the signing up of the Youngstown Trade Agreement, which is to contain Cleveland conditions.

Then came Cleveland again for a one day's stopover in order to give attention to certain matters suggested by Business Agent Fassett, of Local No. 3. The next stop was at Toledo, where certain Local conditions were outlined by President Ray Nelligen, of Local No. 45, and understandings reached thereon along the lines of general trade betterment. Next in line came Detroit, where a day was spent with Vice-President Brinker, during which nothing outside the usual minor local trade conditions were found to exist. And then to Cincinnati, where a special meeting was held by Local No. 8, at which was decided to immediately call for a meeting of the Joint Trade Board. This meeting was held the following day, at which time your President ironed out a few trade wrinkles to the satisfaction of all con-

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[illegible] The same evening another meeting of Local No. 8 was held and [illegible] of the Joint Trade Board were discussed as well as was the [illegible] which at that juncture was termed as being [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] a free traveling card and [illegible] with the necessity of the old transfer with its "fake" initiation [illegible] marked upon its back in order that its bearer would be free from paying the differential. Next came a three-day stop at Chicago, during which Local No. 17 showed your President every courtesy, and Business Agent Kennedy found time to spin him around in his car while looking over some cork slab operations manned by members of Local No. 17. At a largely attended meeting of Local No. 17 your President dispelled the misunderstanding existing in the minds of some of its members, caused by the non-seating of the Local No. 17 convention delegation. The reading of the correspondence on this subject was explained to and understood by the meeting. On this occasion, also, the slab cork portion of our work was discussed in conjunction with the official proceedings of the Building Trades Department Convention. Your President, realizing full well that Local No. 17 was most vitally interested in the subject of slab cork, tendered it the invitation privilege of allowing one of its membership to appear with your President at the future Trade Conferences held on this jurisdictional issue. While at Chicago both President Kennedy and Business Agent Kennedy, of Local No. 17, assured your President that as soon as finances allowed they would clear their indebtedness at headquarters. Then came St. Louis, where a couple of days were spent at headquarters in the disposal of certain official business that demanded executive action. It should be remembered that Secretary-Treasurer McNamara is again serving as a member of the Missouri State Legislature, where he is championing a Workmen's Compensation Bill among other state labor issues. Your President gave Bro. McNamara the benefit of many years' experience upon that one most particular piece of legislation—workmen's compensation. Then came Kansas City, where your President found nothing worthy of especial mention outside the fact that our old friend, slab cork, was very much in evidence. Your President advised upon this issue at a special meeting of Local No. 27. The recently signed trade agreement at Kansas City calls for $4.50 this year and $5.00 next year. Then came Omaha, where at a meeting of Local No. 39 its membership was given a more thorough understanding on International law, as well as the proper interpretation of certain clauses incorporated in their Trade Agreement. At a meeting of the Omaha Joint Trade Board held next day your President voiced certain trade sentiments and handled certain trade problems in such a way as to make both parties to the agreement realize that certain standards of efficiency in the application of materials was what Omaha and vicinity first needed most. The following document is self-explanatory of an incident during my stay at Omaha that is worth recording:

Omaha, Neb., Feb 1, 1917.

WITNESSETH

That the undersigned, Harry Andersen, does herein admit the division and retention by him of certain treasury moneys of Local No. 22, of Houston, Texas, and further herein agrees to make restitution for the same in full to President Mullaney in addition to all back

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indebtedness, such as dues, etc., to date as recorded by Local No. 22.

He furthermore pleads guilty to having worked as a strike-breaker in company with one Jackson for the Omaha Asbestos Co., whose shop was at that particular time "unfair" to Local No. 39, of Omaha, Neb., and that fact being personally known to him, Andersen, at the time and for which he now agrees to pay a fine penalty of ten ($10) dollars at the rate of six ($6) dollars per week until total fine is paid.

(Signed) HARRY ANDERSEN.

So ends this quarterly report in the city of Omaha, where work, as in all other cities at this writing, is brisk; the one big exception being that here the thermometer now registering 22 degrees below zero makes an Omaha engineer think of pipe covering both quicker and oftener than does an engineer at Los Angeles where the thermometer is registering 70 degrees above.

Fraternally submitted by

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

"THE QUITTER."

You're "sick of the game;" well, now, that's a shame.
You're young and you're brave and you're bright;
You've had a "raw deal!" I know—but don't squeal.
Buck up! do your damnedest and fight.

It's the plugging away that will win you the day,
So don't be a piker, old pard!
Just draw on your grit; it's so easy to quit;
It's the keeping your chin up that's hard.

It's easy to cry that you're beaten—and die;
It's easy to crawfish and crawl;
But to fight and to fight when hope's out of sight—
Why, that's the best game of them all!

And though you come out of each grueling bout
All broken and beaten and scarred,
Just have one more try—it's dead easy to die;
It's the keeping on living that's hard!

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OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
HEAT AND FROST INSULATORS
AND ASBESTOS WORKERS

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THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer
2516 Slattery St. St. Louis, Mo.

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Vol. 2 JANUARY, 1917. No. 2

Strikes at times are a necessity. To win them we must be prepared to finance them properly. That means our paymaster must be on the job every pay day without fail with the money.

Keep your eye on the fellow that knocks your local officers, instead of co-operating with them. There is always an evil motive behind his knocks that means dissension for personal aggrandizement.

There is no use trying, you cannot defeat an opponent who has right on his side. You may apparently gain in the conflict, but your gain will be a temporary one. Your utter defeat may be slow, but it will be as sure as the sun rises and sets.

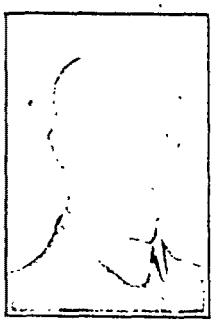
The most kicks we receive about not publishing sufficient local letters in the Journal are from members of Local Unions whose Press Secretaries never send a letter for publication from one year's end to another. Of course, they know all about their own local conditions, and are only interested in hearing from other localities. They don't care a rap about the members that want to hear from their localities. Of course this is not consistent, but then one does not have to be consistent to be a hammer thrower.

Reports from all over the country predict a busy spring and summer for all skilled trades, while many of our members have had a fair year, as far as work is concerned. Taking all things into consideration, our members, as a whole, have had more steady employment than the members of any of the other skilled trades.

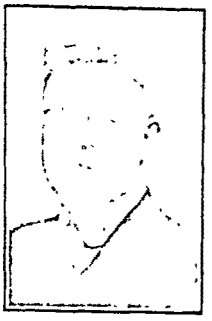
Whenever we hear a member complain about the gang in charge of and running the union, we are prompted to inquire whether or not, he is advertising the fact that he, unable to impress his will and way on his fellow members, and, failing to accomplish his purpose begins to yell clique, gang, machine and bunch. Local unions conduct their affairs in accordance with the wishes of the members who interest themselves sufficiently to attend meetings. If a proposal does not meet your approval, that is no reason the other members should stop trying to make advancement, nor is it a good reason for you to cease your efforts in behalf of the union. Stop grumbling for a few months, get busy and become one of the clique which runs things. You have a greater chance inside than outside. You may convince by sticking to the job, or you may be converted to the idea which that clique employs to make headway.

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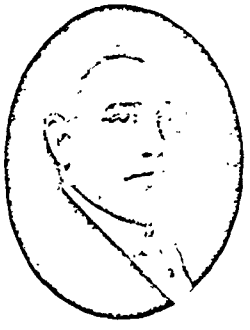
Members of Labor Unions in the 49th General Assembly of th State of Missouri



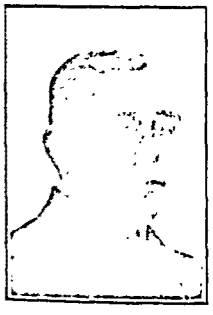
WILLIAM J. McPHERSON,
Painter and Decorator,
Representative.



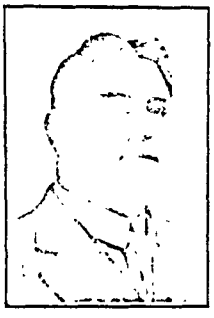
GEORGE F. OSIEK,
Pattern Maker and Stove Mounter,
Representative.



JOSEPH H. BROGAN,
Mailing Clerk,
Senator.



EDWARD J. HOGAN,
Soda and Mineral Water
Employe Representative.



THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Asbestos Worker,
Representative.



GEO. W. HORNER,
Bartender,
Representative.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since my last report, which was at the Convention, most of my time has been taken up with the International Association's work, allotted to the office at the Convention, and therefore will lay my General Report over until the next issue of the Journal.

Trade Conditions.

The trade conditions in the last three months, from all reports sent in by the Locals, are good and with a fair prospect and possibly would be better but for the shortage of material.

Agreements Signed.

Since my last report I have visited the city of Kansas City, Local No. 27, and had a new agreement signed calling for an increase of wages of $4.50 for the first year and $5.00 for the second year.

Also our Local at Seattle, Washington, has entered into an agreement for two years with their employers for $5.00 for the first year and $5.50 for the second year. And our Local at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Local No. 14, signed a four-year agreement, calling for twenty-five cents per day raise each year, starting January 1, 1917, and ending December 31, 1920.

Finances.

The finances of the International Association are about normal, as you will note from the quarterly report sent in recently.

Locals Organized.

In the last three months one charter was issued and that to the city of Erie, Pennsylvania, which shall be known as Local No. 46, and from all reports sent in the Local is in a flourishing condition, and expect to report the organization of at least three more cities in the near future.

The following is the list of the names who have transferred, withdrawn, elapsed and expelled in the last quarter:

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LAPSED FOR THE NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Reg. No.
820 John Kearns, Philadelphia.
521 J. Lintz, Detroit.
15 James Hanlon, St. Louis, Mo.
1950 C. Leddy, Connecticut.
—— E. C. Stoner, Kansas City, Mo.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED.

Reg. No.
498 E. M. Clark, Dec. 20, 1916, Detroit, Mich.
761 Albert Hanson, Oct. 24, 1916, Philadelphia.
837 A. B. Brown, Oct. 10, 1916, Philadelphia.
172 Edward Sheehan, Nov. 22, 1916, Buffalo.
1490 Wm. Branton, Jan. 29, 1917, Detroit.
590 E. C. Bruce, Jan. 24, 1917, Minneapolis.
1494 B. Bahnlein, Jan. 27, 1917, Baltimore.

NEW MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
1687 A. J. Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.
1956 Wade Livingston, Indianapolis, Ind.
1957 Leon Hargreaver, Indianapolis, Ind.
1958 Roy Fearson, Washington, D. C.
1959 John Gomes, Springfield, Mass.
1960 Al Cummings, Winnipeg, Can.
1961 C. Leddy, Winnipeg, Can.
1962 A. Buckman, Winnipeg, Can.
1963 G. Goje, Winnipeg, Can.
1964 Philip Dohn, Milwaukee, Wis.
1965 Jacob Fox, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
1966 Charles Muyusky, Connecticut.
1967 John Alvers, Chicago, Ill.
1968 A. Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
1969 Joseph Briggs, Chicago, Ill.
1970 Wm. Greiner, Chicago, Ill.
1971 Al Olson, Chicago, Ill.
1972 J. W. Samples, Chicago, Ill.
1973 Walter Thompson, Chicago, Ill.
1974 J. J. Healey, Chicago, Ill.
1975 M. Tonneson, Chicago, Ill.
1976 C. A. Richards, Omaha, Neb.
1977 William H. Reed, Cincinnati.
1978 A. H. Grider, Kansas City.
1979 Lester Hatch, Detroit, Mich.
1980 J. Mangan, Cleveland, O.
1981 J. Stang, Cleveland, O.
1982 L. Auckland, Cleveland, O.
1983 Ray Dunham, Cleveland, O.
1984 D. O'Malley, Cleveland, O.
1985 Neal Rice, Cleveland, O.
1986 R. Wilkens, Cleveland, O.
1987 P. Jacobs, Cleveland, O.
1988 Charles A. Cooper, Seattle, Wash.
1989 Joseph Treysie, Erie, Pa.
1990 Ralph Metz, Erie, Pa.
1991 George Cupples, Erie, Pa.
1992 Charles Steele, Erie, Pa.
1993 James Riordan, Erie, Pa.
1994 Emert Snyder, Erie, Pa.
1995 Clarence Lett, Erie, Pa.
1996 John Senger, Erie, Pa.
1997 Jas. E. Roberts, Toledo, O.
1998 L. Wulfich, Cincinnati.
1999 Ernest Trammel, Portsmouth, Va.
2000 R. C. Hoopes, Washington, D. C.
2001 LeRoy Goodrich, Washington, D. C.
2002 W. Francis, Youngstown, O.
2003 Sam Mitchell, Youngstown, O.
2004 C. H. Griner, Youngstown, O.
2005 Edwin Leavitt, Youngstown, O.
2006 Edwin Francis, Youngstown, O.
2007 Chas. Wardle, Youngstown, O.
2008 John Lutz, Youngstown, O.
2009 Chad. Burt, Youngstown, O.
2010 Lem. Morrison, Youngstown, O.
2011 J. F. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.
2012 E. Kampshoff, Buffalo, N. Y.
2013 John Gruenwald, Milwaukee, Wis.
2014 Oscar Krause, Milwaukee, Wis.
2015 Algot Johnson, Providence.
2016 Giles J. Ginly, Dallas, Tex.
2017 H. Fitzsimmons, Connecticut.

RECOGNIZED INITIATION FEE OF LOCALS.

Cleveland, O., Local No. 3	$150.00
Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4	150.00
Boston, Mass., Local No. 6	225.00
Seattle, Wash., Local No. 7	25.00
Cincinnati, O., Local No. 8	25.00
Winnipeg, Can., Local No. 15	25.00

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Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 18	50.00
Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19	50.00
Washington, D. C., Local No. 24	25.00
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25.....	125.00
Hartford, Conn.. Local No. 33....	50.00
Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., Local No. 34.....	75.00
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Local No. 38	25.00
Omaha, Neb., Local No. 39.....	50.00
Springfield, Mass., Local No. 43	25.00

CHANGE IN RATING.

Harry Schoenmaker from apprentice to mechanic, Jan. 2, 1917.

F. Farrell from helper to mechanic, Jan. 7, 1917.

Hugo Stade from improver to mechanic, Jan. 3, 1917.

Chas. Bloon from improver to mechanic, Jan. 3, 1917.

Reg. No.

1984 D. O. Malley from helper to mechanic, Jan., 1917.

1151 Michael King from helper to mechanic, Jan., 1917.

592 A. C. Carlson from improver to mechanic, Jan., 1917.

615 Ed Schroder from improver to mechanic, Jan.. 1917.

1456 Richard Schlufs from apprentice to mechanic, Jan., 1917.

455 Edw. De Mallie from apprentice to mechanic, Jan., 1917.

DUE BOOK HAS DUPLICATE ISSUED.

Reg. No.

1357 Wm. Heath, Baltimore, Md.

1688 O. V. Dunsworth, Kansas City, Mo.

1520 Henry Hartwig, Milwaukee.

—— Harry Bergh, Indianapolis, Ind.

MEMBERS TRANSFERRING.

—— Arthur Hickman from Philadelphia to Buffalo.

487 Chas. Morton from Detroit to New York.

500 R. A. Stewart from Detroit to Buffalo, N. Y.

494 H. Yeckel from Detroit to Cleveland, and from Cleveland to Detroit.

699 H. Haake from Albany-Troy to Connecticut.

691 Harry Ross from Portland to Seattle, Wash.

578 John Gustafson from Providence to ——.

568 Charles Johnson from Providence to ——.

—— O. V. Dunsworth from Kansas City to Seattle.

I also wish to state at this time, the delay in not having the Journal ready was due to the fact that most of my time is taken up with the Labor Bills that are before the House of Representatives, of which I am a member.

Fraternally yours,

Thomas J McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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American Federation of Labor News

WORKER TAKES PHOTO; CITED FOR CONTEMPT

Toledo, Ohio.—Federal Judge Killets' injunction against striking electrical workers has ben violated, and International Vice-President Bugniazet of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been cited for contempt of court.

The trade unionist took pictures of strikebreakers at work and his honor holds that this is a violation of his order against violent picketing or interference with the company's property.

The telephone girls suspended work to enforce a living wage scale and the electrical workers struck in sympathy. Judge Killets is most insistent that strikers have the right to picket in a peaceful manner, but he has the notion, apparently, that there is no police statutes governing violence, so he has protected society against this oversight of lawmakers.

Attorneys for the strikers are demanding that Judge Killets define peaceful picketing, but the court pleads not to crowd him too far lest he may be forced to pass on the constitutionality of the Clayton law, which, he hints, creates a favored class in this country. The court is most insistent that telephone service be continued for the benefit of the public, but when his attention is called to the cause of the strike—the struggle of working girls for a wage in excess of $6 a week—his answer is that the court has nothing to do with this phase of the question.

Judge Killets' attitude toward trade unionism was illustrated last May while a delegate to the conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Saratoga Springs, when a committee, after lauding the work of organized labor, reported that "a preference should be shown to it" in the church's printing offices. This recommendation was stricken out by the conference after a lengthy discussion. The opposition was led by Judge Killets, whose denunciations of organized labor could not be excelled by the most avowed anti-unionist. While no scholar or thinker uses the term "open shop" in connection with economic questions, Judge Killets' repeated use of these words indicate that he is yet unacquainted with the purposes of a trick term that has been invented by trade union opponents in an effort to garb union hostility with the cloak of frothy patriotism.

BOYCOTT NOT UNLAWFUL SAYS MICHIGAN JUDGE

Grand Rapids, Mich.—Judge John McDonald, of the circuit court, has dissolved a temporary injunction against trade unionists advertising an unfair business man, and has ruled that "the principle is well settled that if loss to an employer results from a peaceful assertion by workmen of their rights it is a damage without a remedy."

Ernest A. Prange, a jeweler, employed non-union builders and was placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" by organized labor. He started suit for $50,000 damages and secured a temporary injunction restraining officers and members of the trade unions, and Editor Claude O. Taylor, editor of the Observer, from advertising him as opposed to organized labor. Later Prange waived his claim for damages and assured the court he would be satisfied if the injunction was made permanent. Prange's attorneys insisted that the case involved intimidation and cocercion and elements of conspiracy that should be restrained.

In setting aside the temporary injunction, the court said:

"Clearly the purpose of this act was to divert patronage from Mr. Prange. This the defendants had a right to do, for the courts all held that in cases of industrial disputes labor unions may

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...e peaceable persuasion, either oral or ...ritten, to induce the customers and ...he general public to withhold their ...atronage from one held to be un...riendly.

"From a review of the evidence, ...hich is practicaly undisputed, it is ...y judgment that the complainant has ...ot presented a case which would justi...y interference by a court of equity for ... I have endeavored to point out, so ...g as the object sought is lawful and ... means used to attain it are lawful ... court cannot interfere even though ...ury results. The principle is well ...ettled that if loss to an employer re...ults from a peaceable assertion by ...orkmen of their rights it is a damage ...thout a remedy."

"CAN'T STRIKE" LAW FIRST SLAVERY STEP.

San Francisco, Cal.—"Shall Califor...a Labor Be Free or Slave?" is the ti... of a pamphlet issued by the State ...ederation of Labor against a "can't-...rike" law pending in the state legis...ature.

The measure is intended to apply to ...blic utilities and prohibits strikes ...til fifteen days after a dispute has ...n finally dealt with by a board. No ...mit is placed upon the duration of the ...quiry.

In opposing this bill the unionists ...ke these strong points:

"Public rights cannot be based upon ...ividual wrongs.

"The public interest cannot super...de the individual interest where the ...rsonal liberty of the individual is ...cerned.

"No given number of men, however ...ge, can enslave a single man for their own purposes, however important these may be.

"The individual right to quit work, considered by itself, is merely the right to look for another job. Individual rights are valuable in proportion as they may be exercised collectively.

"To say that under the proposed measure men may quit work individually but may not do so collectively is to play upon words, to offer the shadow and deny the substance of right.

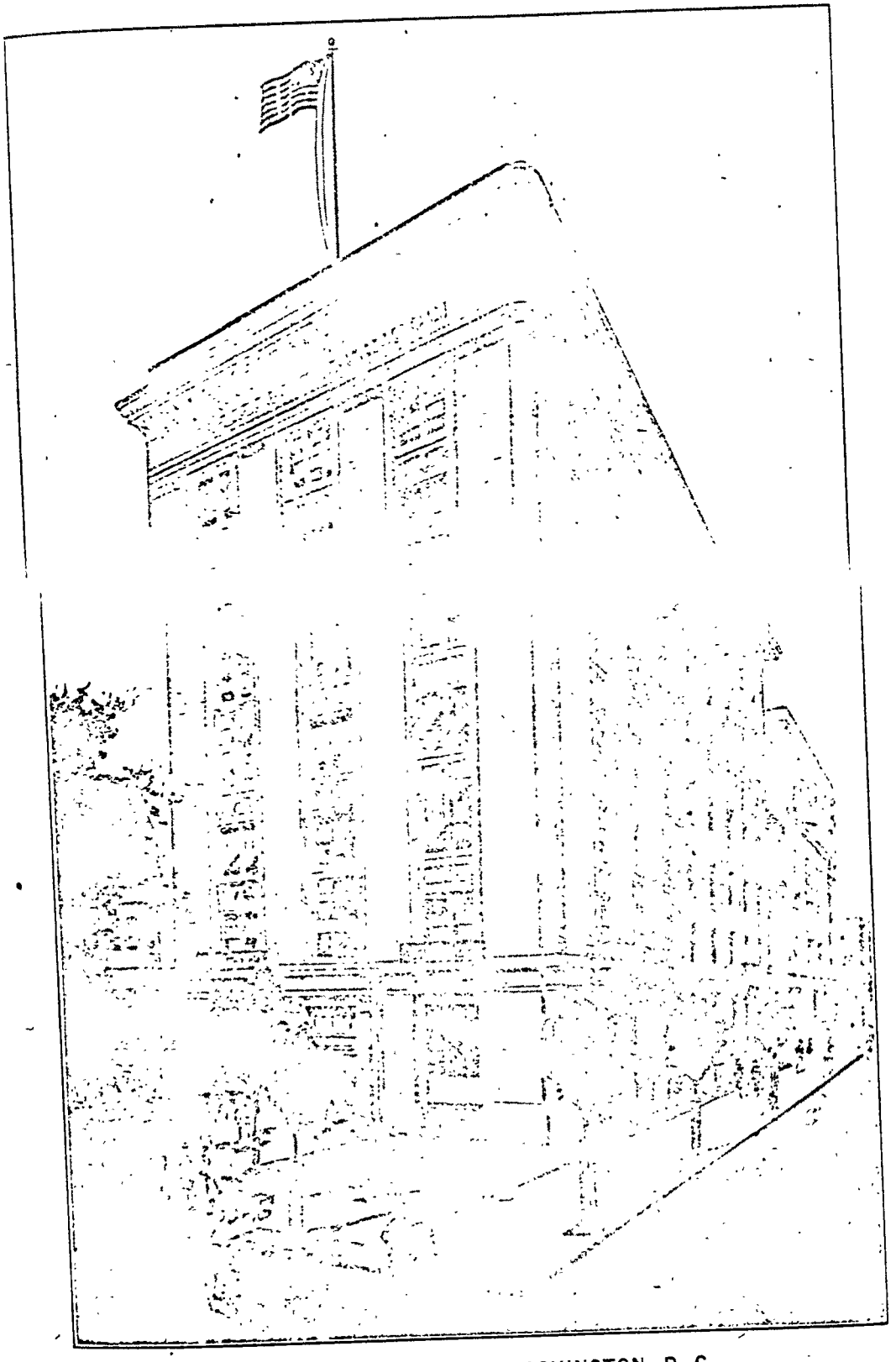
"Labor in the United States is absolutely free to strike, and that freedom must be maintained. To surrender that freedom is to go backward toward the era of slavery, to retrace the long steps of mankind in the long struggle for human freedom. Assembly bill No. 538 is but a small step, it may be, but it is a step in the wrong direction. It is the first step that counts in all cases!

"The right to quit work is the one thing that most clearly differentiates the freeman from the slave. The man who is forced to work when he wishes to quit is by that fact reduced to a state of slavery.

"The argument of public convenience, if carried to its logical conclusion, would lead to the virtual enslavement of certain classes of labor for the benefit of other classes. Ultimately it would lead to the enslavement of all classes of labor and the destruction of free society.

"A strike undertaken merely to vindicate the right to strike would be a tragedy. Shall the legislature force this condition upon the people, or shall it maintain the people's liberties as the fundamental condition of public interest and social progress?"

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A. F. OF L. BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY.

President Gompers' Fifty Years of Service Officially Recognized by Trade Unionists.

Geographically considered, the largest gathering of trade unionists in the history of the American labor movement honored President Gompers, Sunday, January 28, the anniversary of his golden wedding, his sixty-seventh birthday and 50 years of active service in the trade union movement.

Trade unionists from Canada, the Pacific coast and the extreme South were included in the 1,100 present at the dinner jointly arranged by committees representing the American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor and the Central Federated Union of New York City and vicinity. Robert P. Brindell was chairman of this committee and Ernest Bohm acted as secretary.

Seated immediately in front of the first table was President Gompers' father, Saul, 90 years of age, and totally blind. To prove that he was as young as the rest he made a speech of appreciation on behalf of "his boy" and himself.

First Vice-President Duncan, of the A. F. of L., acted as toastmaster, and introduced the speakers to the following order:

Hugh Frayne, general organizer, A. F. of L.

Frank Morrison, secretary, A. F. of L.

Robert F. Wagner, senator, state of New York.

Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, who represented Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Edward Swann, district attorney, New York county.

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing the four railroad brotherhoods.

Alton B. Parker, who represented the A. F. of L. in the Danbury Hatters' case.

Ralph Easley, chairman executive council National Civic Federation.

Frank X. Sullivan, counsel, New York State Federation of Labor.

George W. Perkins, president, Cigar Makers' International Union.

When President Gompers was introduced, he received an ovation rarely accorded an individual.

"A demonstration of this character in my honor," he said, "forces me to take an introspective view of myself; to ask myself whether I am really deserving of all these tributes. For I am conscious of but one fact: I hold it to be the self-evident duty of every man and every woman to be of service to their fellows. It is not given to all to have the opportunity of like service. If each man does the day's work as opportunity is given him, he has done his level best and measures up to the man who has had wider and broader opportunities.

"This great movement of ours for a better life, a better day, is not simply one that deals in cataclysms, in revolutions, in revolutionary methods, but in a constant, persistent, never-ending work to make to-day a better day than yesterday, to make to-morrow a better day than was to-day, to make to-morrow's to-morrow and that morrow's morrow better than the day before. And through this evolutionary work we see sprout more light for the producers of the world."

A letter was read from President Wilson in which the chief executive expressed his appreciation of President Gompers' efforts in behalf of humanity. Similar letters were read from members of the president's cabinet, Vice-President Marshall and Speaker Clark of the House of Representatives.

Large numbers of congratulatory telegrams from trade unionists on this continent, and cablegrams from Great Britain and German trade union movements were also received by President Gompers.

The occasion was not only an honor to the executive of the American Federation of Labor, but the trade union movement honored itself for this historic recognition of a trust that has been so loyally observed.

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Correspondence

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 26, 1917.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: On Sunday, Jan. 21, 1917, Local No. 8 received a visit from our President Joseph A. Mullaney, who at a special meeting gave the members a four-hour talk on unanimity; also interpreted several of the International laws, which we did not clearly understand. On Monday, through his efforts, President Mullaney was successful in getting the bosses to call a meeting of the trade board for Tuesday noon, a meeting we had been trying to get for some time. At the meeting Tuesday, with all the bosses present, we had a general get-together talk along trade lines, there being no trouble at question to speak of and all went away with a much better feeling towards each other than has existed since the origination of our local.

At a special meeting Tuesday night President Mullaney gave us a very interesting three hour talk, which we appreciated very much, and think that on Bro. Mullaney's next visit to our city he will find that the seed he has sown here was not at all fruitless.

In regards to myself, personally, I am sorry to say that I am not able to express my appreciation of Bro. Mullaney's untiring words of counsel and advice along the lines of business agent, which will always bring results if followed out.

We desire to express our thanks to our president who was kind enough to wake us up from the slumber we had fallen into and inject new life in our local that we may go on more proficient to combat whatever may come before us. Hoping that we again soon will be blessed with another such visit, we wish to thank him for his kindness. With best wishes for his unlimited success, we are,

Fraternally yours,

M. PERKINS,

Business Agent, Local No. 8.

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REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT, ED. BRINKER.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 26, 1917.

Thos. J. McNamara,

St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: On request of the Toledo Local, I visited same on Feb. 11th to straighten out several tangles on jurisdiction. The Johns-Manville Co., of Cleveland, contracted for a big cork job in Toledo, and sent a man to run the job. R. Nelligan, as business agent of Local No. 45, was on the job to see that our men were employed to set the cork. It started all right, but the bricklayer, as usual, waiting until union men started the job, claimed the work, and in league with the plasterer refused to finish their part of the work unless they got the cork. I advised the Local that we claim cork work of all description and do same wherever we can, but cannot fight the bricklayer sucessfully when he controls the job.

On this job the bricklayer was almost through with his work, but the owner, favoring the bricklayer, wanted him to do the job inasmuch as he and the plasterer were the only two fair crafts on the whole building. Our men kicked up a fuss anyway and the manager of Johns-Manville, of Cleveland, went to Toledo to see what he could do. They compromised that two of our men should work with the bricklayer and the job is going along under those conditions.

The Toledo Local also put several small pipe-covering contractors on the unfair list of the central body. That Local is coming very nicely, plenty of spirit and always keeping before the public. They are going to give a dance very shortly, that is more than other Locals will do.

Nothing further to report at this time. Fraternally,

ED. BRINKER.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

At the meeting of the Executive Board, which was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, the matters referred to it were taken up and disposed of, and several matters placed in the hands of the International President for further investigation. Other matters taken up of minor importance which are too numerous to mention, with the exception of the appeal of Local No. 12, of New York City, which was sanctioned, reducing their initiative fee to $100.00 for a period of sixty days for helpers only.

Respectfully submitted,

THOS. J. McNAMARA.

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WHY YOU SHOULD JOIN THE UNION.

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.

2. Because it prevents a reduction in wages; reductions rarely come to well organized labor.

3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Ask the union men who are working eight hours; they can prove it.

4. Because in union there is strength. This is as true of wage earners as of states.

5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers as from all men.

6. Because it gives the workingman self-reliance.

7. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous of and suspicious of one another even at best.

8. Because it is a good investment. No other investment gives back so large a return for expenditure of time and money.

9. Because it makes thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

10. Because it enlarges acquaintance. The world is too restricted for wage earners.

11. Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will own the earth.

12. Because it curbs selfishness; the grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.

13. Because it makes the job a better place to work. The bully foreman can't bully the union card.

14. Because it helps the family: more money comforts, and a better opportunity to improve your social relations.

15. Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob.

16. Because it is universal. The trade union is co-existent with civilization.

17. Because it pays you benefits when you are sick or disabled.

18. Because union members visit their fellow-members who are ill.

LINCOLN'S PHILOSOPHY—LABOR'S GOSPEL.

Whereas, God Almighty has given to every man one mouth to be fed and one pair of hands adapted to furnish food for that mouth. If anything can be proved to be the will of heaven it is proved by this fact, that that mouth is to be fed by those hands without being interfered with by any other man who has also his mouth to feed and his hands to labor with. I hold, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men that should do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only and no hands and if he had made another class that he intended should do all the work and none of the eating he would have made them without mouths and with all hands.—Abraham Lincoln.

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MONTHLY REPORTS

No.	Local	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
1.	St. Louis, Mo.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
2.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
3.	Cleveland, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
4.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
6.	Boston, Mass.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
7.	Seattle, Wash.	Dull	Dull	Dull.
8.	Cincinnati, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
9.	Portsmouth, Va.	Good	Good	Good.
10.	New Orleans, La.	No report	No report	No report
11.	Baltimore, Md.	Dull	Fair	Fair.
12.	New York, N. Y.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
14.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
15.	Winnipeg, Canada	Dull	Dull	Dull.
16.	San Francisco, Cal.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
17.	Chicago, Ill.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
18.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
19.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Dull	Fair	Fair.
20.	Toronto, Canada	Dull	Very dull	Very dull.
21.	Dallas, Tex.	Good	Good	Good.
22.	Houston, Tex.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
23.	Montreal, Canada	Dull	Dull	Dull.
24.	Washington, D. C.	Dull	Fair	Good.
25.	Detroit, Mich.	Good	Good	Good.
26.	Rochester, N. Y.	Good	Fair	Fair.
27.	Kansas City, Mo.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
30.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dull	Fair	Good.
31.	Providence, R. I.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
32.	Essex and Hudson Co.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
33.	Connecticut	Good	Fair	Good.
34.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
36.	Portland, Ore.	Good	Fair	Fair.
38.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Dull	Fair	Dull.
39.	Omaha, Neb.	Very good	Fair	Fair.
40.	Albany and Troy	Fair	Fair	Fair.
41.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Fair	Dull	Dull.
42.	Wilmington, Del.	Very good	Good	Good.
43.	Springfield, Mass.	Good	Good	Fair.
44.	Columbus, O.	Fair	Dull	Fair.
45.	Toledo, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
46.	Erie, Pa.			Fair.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER WM. WEISS.

Whereas, The Almighty Ruler of human destinies has, in His unfathomable wisdom, seen fit to remove our worthy Brother, Wm. Weiss, from our midst; and

Whereas, We sincerely realize that our Local has lost a true and loyal friend and brother, a man of honor and principle, whose clean, upright ways made him loved and respected by all who knew him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 1, extend our deepest sympathies to his suffering relatives in this hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days in his memory; and be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our Local, and a copy sent to our International Office for publication in our Official Journal.

A. MORISON, Secretary.

BROTHER JULIUS JOHANSON.

Whereas, It has pleased our Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed friend and Brother, Julius Johanson, and

Whereas, The members of Local No. 6 deeply feel the loss from among us, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved relatives our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of 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 Journal for publication, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this Local.

JOSEPH R. DORITY, Secretary.

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DUTY OF MEMBERS TO SEE THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY

Some members seem to consider it the duty of the financial secretary of their union to run after them from month to month, and beg for the amount of their monthly dues. This is all wrong, and such members do their financial secretary a great injustice. The financial secretary is in reality the receiver of your union, and if he goes to your home to collect your dues it is done as an accommodation to you, and not as his duty. If you were the financial secretary of your union would you want to call personally upon most of the members each month to collect their dues and assessments? Would you think it your duty to see that they were kept in good standing? If on your monthly rounds collecting dues you failed to find a dozen or more members at home or at work, would you consider it your duty to go again to find them? If several members said, "call again," what would you do? At the close of the month, if quite a number of the members had not paid their dues, would you pay for all of them out of your own money in a lump sum, and then try to collect it a month later? Do we not often expect too much from our financial secretary, without thinking what we would be willing to do or how we would be inconvenienced if we were in his place? Quite likely if we were in his place we would want every member to very promptly pay his dues, and not expect or permit us to be a collector or a banker for the members.

Then let us each attend to our own important business, pay our own dues promptly without being called upon by the financial secretary, remembering always that it is to our own personal benefit to do so, and that it is our own protection which is at stake.

THE OPEN SHOP.

"What is all this talk in the papers about the open shop?" asked Mr. Hennessey.

"Why, don't ye know?" said Mr. Dooley. "Really, I'm surprised at yer ignorance, Hinnissey. Whut is th' open shop? Sure, 'tis a shop where they kape th' dore open t' accommodate th' consthant sthream of min comin' in t' take jobs cheaper thin th' min whut as th' jobs. 'Tis like this, Hinnissey—suppose wan of these freebarn Amerycan citizens is workin' in an open shop for th' princely wages of wan large iron dollar a day of tin hours. Along comes another freebarn son-of-a-gun an' he sez t' th' boss: 'I think I could handle th' job fer ninety cints.' 'Sure,' sez th' boss, an' the wan-dollar man gets the merry jinglin' can, an' goes out into th' crool wurld t' exercise his inalienable roights as a freebarn Amerycan citizen and scab on some other poor divil. An' so it goes on, Hinnissey. An' who gets th' benefit? Thrue, it saves th' boss money, but he don't care no more for money than he does for his roight eye. It's all principle wid him. He hates t' see min robbed of their indipendence. They must have their indipendence, regardliss of inything ilse."

"But," said Hennessey, "these open shop min ye minshun say they are fer th' unions, if properly conducted."

"Shure," said Mr. Dooley, "if properly conducted. An' there ye are. An' how wud they have thim conducted? No sthrikes, no rules, no conthracts, no scales, hardly iny wages, and damn few mimbers."

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GENERAL AND LOCAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney, 15 Eleventh St.....Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Vice-President—John J. McCormick ....215 Morris St., Gloucester, N. J.
Vice-President—William C. Landis.....73 Edenvale St., N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Vice-President—Edward Brinker.....862 Gladwin Ave., St. Clair Height, Mich.
Vice-President—Charles C. Rice.....51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President—Alise F. Wiggins..... ..... 310 W. 72nd St., Seattle, Wash.
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, 4238 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. C. 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,
20 Flynt St., Norfolk Downs, Mass.
Gustaf Johnson, Secretary, P.-O. Box 2179, Boston, Mass.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 694 Washington St.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—W. C. Howard, President.....1318 Lakeview Ave.
S. E. Hillstrand, Secretary, 2148 N. 63rd St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Send all mail to Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio.—A. Ernst, President.....1802 Western Ave.
Wm. Schwab, Secretary, 4211 Whetsel Ave.
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, 2416 St. Peter St.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays at 311 Baronne St.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Edward McGann, President....1475 Homestead St.
Charles 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.....636 E. 16th St.
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.
S. E. Gage, Secretary, 448 Ross Ave.
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 Washburne 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....627 S. Illinois Ave.
John England, Secretary, 430 Massachusetts Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Hartwig, President.....999 36th St.
Wm. Sellman, Secretary, 955 3rd St.
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.—Phily Obenaur, President.....608 Melbe St.
W. C. Reed, Secretary, 904 E. 9th St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, 120 N. Fleming St.

Local No. 22—Houston, Tex.—Thos. B. Reed, President,
742 W. 16th, Houston Heights, Tex.
Chas. F. Telge, Secretary.
Send all mail to Thomas B. Reed.

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