THE ASBESTOS WORKER

The Official Journal of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers

JULY 1917



Trade-Mark.
Registered in U. S. Patent Office.

69 69

ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, President.
JOHN J. McCORMICK, Vice-President.
EDWARD BRINKER, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER F. WIGGINS, Vice-President.
WILLIAM C. LANDIS, Vice-President.
CHARLES C. RICE, Vice-President.
THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer.

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THE chief object of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers is protection—by kindly bearing with each other's weakness and aiding with our counsel distressed and erring brothers—and to exercise at all times its beneficial influence in the interest of right and justice. The chief aim has been to live up to these high ideas, and this has won for our organization a place in the heart of the liberty-loving people. Our members feel proud of meriting the esteem of the public, which has on every occasion made it possible for them to make a success of all affairs managed by them.

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The General Executive Board

The International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers will hold its "between convention" regular meeting at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, October 1, 1917. The Majestic Hotel, which will also house the Board members, has been chosen for the place of session. All matters in re charges, decisions, appeals, etc., already in hand, though not disposed of, will be acted upon, as will all other business of official or executive nature, which may be submitted by our various affiliated Local Unions. Local Unions, as well as our individual membership interested in these coming sessions, are hereby officially notified to have all communications, statements, data, etc., in the hands of the General Executive Board as soon as possible and positively not later than October 1st, in order that same may be properly listed for official consideration. In as much as one of the many duties of the General Executive Board is to examine all bills, expenditures, receipts, etc., of the fiscal year, which ends September 30th, in addition to auditing the financial account of each affiliated Local, all Locals now in arrears should clear their accounts before the date of official audit. When communicating officially on this occasion, do so in a plain, legible hand, or, better still, with typewritten copy. All Local matter should be submitted under seal and signed by Secretary. Individual membership matter should have personal signature with home address and bear registered trade number. Address all future official communications to "Thomas J. McNamara, 4833a Natural Bridge Avenue, St. Louis, Mo."

Fraternally yours,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA, Secretary-Treasurer. JOSEPH A. MULLANEY, President.

JOHN J. McCORMICK, EDWARD BRINKER,

WILLIAM C. LANDIS, CHARLES C. RICE,

ALEXANDER F. WIGGINS, Vice-Presidents.

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Why We Are at War

"America is not fighting merely for an ideal; America is fighting for something that is extremely real, that is vital to us. We do not wish to go back to the day when one man can impose his will upon a hundred million men. We wish our country to continue its life upon the basis of common consent and not upon imposed power. We are fighting for the right to live, for the man who works with his hands, in the mine or on the farm, or in the factory, or in the office. He is the man who makes modern civilization."

Quite frequently we hear the question put: "Why are we fighting Germany?" Almost as frequently we hear queries as to how democracy is in peril, why the fathers and mothers of this country should send their boys to France to fight for democracy and why we should spend billions of dollars in a fight for the abstraction—democracy. Undoubtedly it is because too few of us realize what real democracy means. Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Interior, defined our reasons for being at war to the Editorial Conference of Business Papers recently at Washington, D. C. After putting democracy in the category ahead of our resources and the genius of our people that has solved the difficulties of 150 years of life, he said in part:

"The size of this war no one can magnify; no one has the mind that can grasp figures such as this war involves—a war with 40,000,000 in arms, a war in which 15,000,000 have passed over the Great Beyond, a war in which it has been necessary to mobilize every resource of every country on the face of the globe. Nothing comparable with it has ever been dreamed of by man; we are a part of it now, and why are we a part? I find that people have short memories; that we are a kindly and a sympathetic people who cannot maintain in ourselves a consciousness of bitterness for any length of time.

"We are fighting Germany because Germany insisted that we should fight them, she violated all our rights, she attacked us, and we saw, as time went on that there would be no freedom for us, that Bunker Hill and Lexington and all the proud names of the past would be idle, valueless, unless we were willing to assert our duty; unless we were willing to let our sympathies take concrete shape and support the principles in which we believe, so that there might be freedom upon the land, and upon the sea as well.

"People say these things are of the past—Belgium, France, Russia, the Lusitania and the Sussex—so why bring them up? Those who talk in that

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may simply fail to realize that the philosophy, the purpose, the determination of Germany, could not be realized by the world until Germany showed to what extent she would go. Belgium and the Lusitania and the Sussex are but bits of evidence which, put together, bring forcibly to mind this one thing: That government by the soldier is not consistent with government by the people.

"Germany is a great power; the Germans are a wonderful people; but Germany has a will to rule that is inconsistent with our determination that government by the people shall live. Germany is a combination of two things—of a survival and of an invention. She is a combination in her government of the feudalism of the thirteenth century, combined with the inventive genius, the organization and the methods of the nineteenth century. Feudalism plus science is what she represents, and feudalism plus science is fighting to-day against democracy plus science, and we must determine which shall be dominant on the face of the earth, because they are irreconcilables—just as irreconcilable as was slavery in the South and freedom in the North. We must realize the system which Germany represents is one that makes for the aggressive conquest of the world. Just as surely as was the system that Mahomet tried to carry out centuries ago, and Mahomet tried to carry out his system by methods that were as far from the civilized systems of his day as are the methods that Germany has attempted, to the methods of our day—the dropping of bombs on harmless civilians, the submarines striking in the dark at harmless women and children, the scattering of all kinds of evils, in the name of war. The very fiend of war himself would not stand for those things that have been done in his name in the last two years."

There was a gink in our town
And he was wondrous wise;
For on a one-inch steampipe
He'd put three-quarter size;
But the engineer came round one day
And ran his hand on top,
Then chased the gink outside the gate,
Which made the poor job stop.

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General President's Report

Elmhurst, N. Y., August 31, 1917.

Greeting:

From Buffalo, wherefrom my last report was submitted, my trip continued to Erie, Pa., in an attempt at bettering the conditions of our recently organized Local No. 46. A meeting of that Local was first in order, at which the general local situation was given me in detail, as well as instructions that empowered me to negotiate a trade agreement. The next day a conference was arranged for and held with the employers, which adjourned with Local No. 46 in possession of its first Trade Agreement, which brought to them the closed shop and a substantial wage increase—from $3.60 for a nine-hour work day to $4 and the eight-hour work day, with a corresponding wage increase for helpers. Another meeting of Local No. 46 was later held, at which your President interpreted the letter and spirit of the trade agreement, in addition to giving the general membership a trade talk conducive to their general welfare. Syracuse then received the attention that the conditions of Local No. 30 at that time demanded. The Syracuse employers had refused at two conferences to grant Local No. 30 even one penny of a wage increase and there was left but one alternative—the strike, in a last effort at defense. With this latter in mind and in order to make it doubly effective in the Empire State and its immediate vicinity, your President summoned Business Agent Rice, of Local No. 4, Buffalo, and Business Agent Abeles, of Local No. 26, Rochester, to the special strike meeting of Local No. 30. A unanimous strike vote was the result of this meeting and the issue was on and placed in my hands. Nine days proved sufficiently long to convince the employers that International card men from sister Locals could not be induced to work within the territory of Local No. 30 and a trade agreement was the result, which included a daily wage increase of fifty cents—from $4 to $4.50. My next trip took me to Providence in response to official communication from Local No. 31 to advise them upon the issue of "outside" Local members at work within their jurisdiction against the best interests of the trade in general and the Local's trade agreement in particular. At this meeting another trade shop incident was also discussed and advised upon which had some time previously caused the Local to take divided action. The next stop-off was at Syracuse again, in order that its newly signed agreement and certain other trade measures might get the attention they deserved. Then came Wilmington, where in company with Business Agent Hawes and a committee from Local No. 42, your President conferred with President Smith of the Delaware Electric Company (the shop that dominates our trade at Wilmington), on the subject of a new trade agreement and at which time sufficient progress was made to have a further conference agreed to and arranged for. That same evening found me in Philadelphia at the meeting of Local No. 14, where nothing worthy of note transpired outside of an International trade talk with Vice-President John McCormick on a certain pending issue. The next trip began at Detroit, where the then

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trade agreement was found by me to be held well in hand by Vice-
nt Brinker, who at that time informed me he might possibly call
town some time later, if for no other reason than to act in an advisory
city at the final conference with employers and local committee. Then
Chicago and a general trade talk with Business Agent Kennedy, of
No. 17, that concerned principally the differences that existed between
No. 17 and a local shop operating in various sections of the country
upon which your President had officially instructed Local No. 1, of St.
and Local No. 6, of Boston.

Next in order came St. Louis and certain work at headquarters with
retary McNamara, which was of both official and executive nature. To-
was the next city visited and the expiring agreement the cause. The
ment of Local No. 45 was there sounded on the terms of new agreement
your President was requested and officially empowered to negotiate
Cleveland (whose employers control Toledo) came next, where cer-
efforts were put forth in behalf of the Toledo agreement and a trade
with Business Agent Fassett, of Local No. 3, ensued. Then came the
of Youngstown, where at a meeting of Local No. 35 your President
ered the newly signed trade agreement (as mentioned in last report),
terms of which were discussed and interpreted. At this meeting certain
the membership were advised upon the proper procedure in re the col-
on of an alleged wage pay shortage that had a Philadelphia employer as
principal and a member of Local No. 14 as the employing agent, as
man of the operation. Then came Pittsburg and a conference with Vice-
sident Landis on International issues. Bro. Landis now sports the title
"manager" of the Local No. 3 baseball team, which is making a very
editable showing in the Pittsburg Building Trades League. Philadelphia
next and attendance at the meeting of Local No. 14, held the night
re the day upon which the Wilmington conference, as before mentioned,
scheduled. This second conference with the Delaware Electric Com-
y was held, with President Smith representing said company and Busi-
Agent Hawes and myself representing Local No. 42. The conference
m the signing of a trade agreement identically the same as that of
No. 14, of Philadelphia. This means a very substantial wage increase
the equalizing of both the mechanics' wages and the employers' basis of
cost computation in all territory within and adjacent to Philadelphia
Wilmington, with both Trenton and Atlantic City inclusive. Then back
Detroit again at the request of Local No. 25 for the trade agreement con-
ce. This conference as held came to a most positive understanding
a supposed agreement was reached. This agreement was reported to a
ing of Local No. 25, held the same evening, and was accepted as pre-
d. It included an increased radius of jurisdiction, a one dollar wage
ase, and was of one year duration. Your President then left town for
eland, where he again made effort in behalf of the Toledo agreement
at which time he had an extended talk with Business Agent Fassett on
subject of jurisdiction and the necessity of recruiting helpers to our
ks. Then came a trip to Glenns Falls and Jamestown, both situated in

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New York State, and a further hearing at New York City, at which your President sat as a committeeman in the case of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers vs. New York State Industrial Commission. While in attendance at the afore-mentioned places, certain of my time was given to the interests of our trade on large future operations that will be passed upon by the Prison Commission. At this time a telegram from Bro. Brinker advised me that the Detroit employers had in some degree repudiated their previous agreement conference terms of settlement. My appearance at Detroit and a further trade conference resulted. At this conference it developed that the increased "radius" as well as the "one year" clauses were the stumbling blocks. It also developed that the employers had organized a "Masters' Association." However, though the "Masters" assumed the blame of overturning the previous understanding, things in the end finally righted themselves and an amicable settlement was reached, in the form of a trade agreement that has a radius of thirty miles, and which carries a two-year clause, for which the employers contended, and which gives to Local No. 25 a daily wage increase of one dollar during the first year and an additional fifty-cent increase in the second year—from the present rate of $4 a day to $5 and $5.50. Then came a stop-off at Toledo, where your President instructed Business Agent Roberts on certain trade matters, as also in the first step in the direction of trade agreement renewal, after which home was reached on the last night of the quarter upon which this report is due and dated and,

Respectfully and fraternally submitted by,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

THE TOILERS.

Their faces glowing with the freshness of the morning, they meet the rising sun. They know not the sleep of the sluggard, neither do they feel the hand of ease. Their days are days of unceasing toil. Their lives are lives of service. Their hands are trained to work, and herein do they find contentment.

They are the builders of empires. Cities are the fruits of their toils. They explore the jungle and make the desert bloom. They tunnel under rivers and level mountains. They have conquered the skies. From the bowels of the earth they have brought forth her riches. They thread the land with rails of steel and turn the wheels of transportation. Their voices ride on the wings of empty space. Searching for new things, they brave the unknown. They are the trail blazers of all that is worth while.

They are the creators of ideals, the masters of new thought. They are uncrowned rulers. They lead and we follow. In them we place our hope and upon their shoulders rests the future. Take from us "the toilers," our civilization will become a by-word and chaos will rule.

W. P. BLACKMON.

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THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
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1833a Natural Bridge St. Louis, Mo.

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Stock and labor jobs have spoiled many a good mechanic.

There is no room in the labor movement for him who is continually grumbling and finding fault with everything that is being done. No class of society to-day has any use for the grouch. People like the person who smiles better than they do him who is continually distrusting everything and everybody.

A workingman standing alone is blown about like chaff before the gale; organized into a great union with other workers—the Rock of Gibraltar is not stronger. Organization develops power; power commands respect, and respect is the agency that gets us somewhere.

Do all your sleeping at home in your own time. Never curl up behind the boiler and charge it up on your time card. There is no "sleeping time" clause in the trade agreement.

He who watches the clock works a long day.

You cannot do an hour's work in fifty-nine minutes. Members of the "giveithelltomorrow" club will please take notice.

When ordering material, don't guess. Use your tape line.

Always act like a gentleman even if you ain't one.

Many a fellow got a reputation as a "fighter" by licking cripples and old men.

A mechanic's as good as his tools.

Asbestos worker, get all the fresh air you can. Eat your lunch in the open (weather permitting) and breathe deep. There's a reason.

The great aim and object of the Federation is to strengthen fraternity, and its method is by organization, education and inculcation, to place the labor movement upon a higher and more effective plane. The strength of a chain is in its weakest link, and the Federation, therefore, endeavors to organize all labor, recognizing that while many nonunionists may be sympathetic with unionism, yet that the unorganized are far more exposed to the pressure of unjust conditions than are the organized, and being thus necessarily weaker in maintaining wages, keeping down hours and resisting other encroachments, are the source of constant danger to the organized as well as to themselves.—Samuel Gompers.

A mechanic who lived in Cahoose
Neglected to keep up his dues;
He has now got the blues
For his job he did lose;
And the reason? You guessed it.
The ——.

Boost

Boost the I. A., it's your friend;
Boost the Local you attend,
Boost the officers 'round about you;
They can get along without you,
But success will quicker find them
If YOU will only boost behind them.

Boost each I. A. forward movement,
Boost its every new improvement;
Boost the men with whom you labor,
Boost the "floater"—call him neighbor—
Boost your hard earned daily rate,
Boost your city, boost your state.

Boost the man for whom you work,
Be he Gentile, Jew or Turk.
Boost the goods that you apply;
They help you live—the reason why.
Boost the air cell one ply thick;
Boost the moulded, light as brick.

Boost the lime marked "eighty-five,"
Boost the mud called "fibre live,"
Boost the acid water paste,
Boost the wire mesh air space,
Boost the rosin sized stamped "rex,"
Boost the galvo-iron "hex."

Boost the wax and boost the twine,
Boost the "canvass" veiling fine,
Boost the felt for water line,
Boost the cork that goes on brine,
Boost the plant the job is on,
Boost the boiler you're upon.

Boost the flat house "engineer;"
Call him "Chief" (he'll buy the beer).
Boost the fitter's rotten job,
Boost the plumbing, though you sob;
Boost your truckman, boost his horse,
You'll find you have less breakage loss.

Boost the scaffold, hammer, nails,
Boost the bin, the hoe and pails,
Boost when writing shop the dope;
Boost means a fatter envelope.

It's mighty easy gettin' used ter
Respondin' to the name of "Booster."

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TIPS TO "FLOATERS."

When you make your "get-away" ...your home burg, do it clean. Pay ...dues and take a "traveler." Don't ... into some other fellow's town ...a stamp book that has a blank ...ession and start rolling your own ...nd of "bull." Be sure that the first ...n you talk to happens to be the ...siness Agent. If times are not busy ...d he should slip you a chance to ...ke a grub stake, always remember ...at he is doing you a favor and not ...ying any trade law. Kindly allow ...e Business Agent to run that partic...r locality in his own peculiar way. ...o not take the trouble to tell him ...a can run his town much better than ...can. He will not believe you. ...ther will the Local that pays him. ...me word as to the Local: Remember ...has been running years before it ...er heard of you. Of course, after ...u look it over you may think it is ...erely staggering along, because it is ...t running along on your ideas. But ...t it stagger. It will be staggering ...g after it has forgotten you. And ...e meetings! Don't forget that they ...e being run by a set of officers who ...re elected by the home guard. Be ...are to paste that in your hat. That ...ons they are not there by accident. ...t them conduct the meetings. Let ...e local talent wrestle with their own ...oblems in their own fashion. Don't ...rt your phonograph unless you are ...ited and then only after you have ...n in town long enough to know ...at you are talking about. And the ...! Let the foreman run that. Per...s, as you think, he might only pass ...a helper in the city you came from. ...e of his suggestions may sound ...ish to you, but let him rave. Don't ...everlastingly spouting about how ...e" do it at home, and how the boss could save money by doing it "my" way. Don't weary everyone around you by telling of the "big" jobs you had charge of and how you were forced to "go over" the other fellow's work before the job would pass. Nobody is interested in that line of meadow mayonnaise. You can't live on your "rep." You got to do the Missouri for the boss you are eight-houring for. Last, but not least, don't butt in on strike questions. It is so easy for a floater to leave town after a strike is declared that all local talent are more or less suspicious of his "staying" qualities. The fellows who have made the town and who intend living in it are the ones who should dictate its policies. A floater can do an immeasurable amount of good by bringing "big time" ideas to "small time" towns, providing he plays the game square and leaves the little Local no worse off than when he first meets it. The average floater can profit by following these few tips as by also remembering that a very old adage and a very new popular song are both entitled, "Rolling stones, they come rolling home again."

Some few of our members in the states have already enlisted and gone into the army or navy. Very soon now it is very probable that quite a large number of our members will be called to service and I would like to request all Secretaries to send me the names of all the members of their Locals who go into the army or navy, so that we can keep a correct and full record at the office, of all our members who will serve in this war. When the war is over it will be a small, deserved tribute to publish a roll of the members who have seen service in this war, but to be in a position to publish such a report we will have to depend almost exclusively upon our Secretaries.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Trade Conditions.

The trade conditions for the last three months, May, June and July, were ery good and with a good prospect, and especially in the East and would e better but for the shortage of material.

Agreements Signed.

The following are the agreements signed in the last quarter:

Erie, Pa., Local No. 46; Syracuse, N. Y., Local No. 30; Youngstown, O., Local No. 35; Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25.

Prospective Locals.

Denver, Colo.; Spokane, Wash.

Finances.

The finances of the International Association are far below normal, as ou will note from the quarterly report recently sent out, and would like ior each Local if possible to straighten out their account as soon as possible so that I may have time to balance up my books and have everything in readiness for the Executive Board meeting in October.

Visits.

On June 28th I left St. Louis and arrived at Tulsa, Okla., the next morn- ng, being sent by the St. Louis Local No. 1 to look up some matter per- aining to that Local. While there I spent one day in the interest of the International and think it will only be a matter of time when the Interna- tional Association will be able to place a Local in that vicinity. Leaving Tulsa, I arrived at Kansas City Sunday morning. My plans were to leave Sunday night, but was advised by the Local Business Agent, Geo. H. Michaels, to stay over until Monday as they had a kick with one of the shops, which matter I tried to straighten out, but with no success, and the Standard Asbestos Company, of which Mr. Ryder is president, is now using non-union men on all his work outside of the trade agreement of forty miles.

Executive Board.

The request of Dallas, Texas, Local No. 21 to reduce their initiation fee from $100.00 to $25.00 for a period of 60 days was indorsed by the entire Executive Board.

The request of the International President to sanction the Syracuse, New York, agreement was concurred in by the board.

The claim of M. Perkins against Local No. 18, Indianapolis, was laid over to October meeting of the Executive Board.

The new agreement of Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada, was sanctioned and placed in the hands of our International President.

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MEMBERS FOR QUARTER
(April, May and June.)

T. Mercer, Detroit, Mich.
Frank McCormick, Philadelphia, Pa.
Robert Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. Pease, Cincinnati, O.
F. J. Poh, New York, N. Y.
J. Scheicher, New York, N. Y.
J. Barritt, New York, N. Y.
Gustave Sandstrom, Boston, Mass.
Henry E. Crockett, Philadelphia, Pa.
S. Kerry, Winnipeg, Canada.
Santo. Grodvich, Hartford, Conn.
William Mannion, Hartford, Conn.
William Harris, Youngstown, Ohio.
Robert Luty, Youngstown, O.
Joseph Moore, Youngstown, O.
Richard Evans, Youngstown, Ohio.
Fred. W. Gluth, Toledo, O.
A. H. Stewart, Dallas, Tex.
Elbert Kirkpatrick, Dallas, Tex.
J. H. Congleton, Dallas, Tex.
Frank Schnerberg, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. J. Kane, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
Ray. Goulet, Seattle, Wash.
V. D. Simpson, San Francisco, Cal.
John Kelliher, Springfield, Mass.

TRAVELING CARDS ISSUED.

No.
Jas. Reynolds, Cleveland, O.
Chas. Kolcoonas, Cleveland, O.
Ed. Comber, Cleveland, O.

Reg. No.
609 A. Reando, Minneapolis, Minn.
1688 O. V. Dunsworth, Kansas City, Mo.
33 Gus. Schmitters, St. Louis, Mo.
47 Peter Hoffman, St. Louis, Mo.
48 Theo. Melville, St. Louis, Mo.
49 Geo. McGeehan, St. Louis, Mo.
50 Harmon Neels, St. Louis, Mo.
45 Frank Finley, St. Louis, Mo.
37 John Whalen, St. Louis, Mo.
894 G. Krause, Minneapolis, Minn.
605 B. A. Marks, Minneapolis, Minn.
424 Percy D. Pearce, Washington, D. C.
1965 Jacob Fox, Wilkesbarre, Pa.

DUE BOOK LOST AND DUPLICATE ISSUED.

Reg. No.
1829 M. Hogan, Chicago, Ill.
1471 John Patterson, Cleveland, O.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED.

Reg. No.
W. Krause, Detroit, Mich.
91 Claude Ray, Indianapolis, Ind.
694 Walter Wittle, Portland, Ore.
1959 John Gaines, Springfield, Mass.
837 A. B. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.
1697 Albert Ross, Washington, D. C.
843 Jas. Liner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1893 Herman Silvers, Philadelphia, Pa.
841 Edward Shindle, Philadelphia, Pa.
1342 Joseph Horay, Philadelphia, Pa.
1372 J. H. Meyers, Baltimore, Md.
233 Hans W. Larson, Boston, Mass.
489 J. Bush, Detroit, Mich.
632 C. A. Krenzer, Omaha, Neb.
629 R. C. Ford, Omaha, Neb.
2016 Giles J. Gentry, Dallas, Tex.

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WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
117 William Miligan, St. Louis, Mo.
322 Jos. Hartman, Cincinnati, O.
323 T. Hartman, Cincinnati, O.
780 Daniel Chester, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

Reg. No.
148 J. Hoban, Connecticut.
627 D. C. Jackson, Omaha, Neb.
1368 D. J. Ryan, Baltimore, Md.
324 Joe Kain, Cincinnati, O.
602 L. Johnson, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
621 R. J. Wylie, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
618 Miles Shortridge, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.

TRANSFER CARDS ISSUED.

Reg. No.
1688 O. V. Dunsworth, from Seattle, Wash., to Kansas City, Mo.
340 H. Weisel, from Cincinnati, O., to Cleveland, O.
504 Al. Swift, from Cleveland, O., to Cincinnati, O.
1605 James Gaines, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Portsmouth, Va.
P. H. Obenour, from Dallas, Tex., to Pittsburgh, Pa.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
632 C. A. Krenzer, Omaha, Neb.
837 A. B. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa.
761 Albert Hanson, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE ARMY.

Reg. No.
1933 C. Reller, Philadelphia, Pa.
508 J. Cook, Cincinnati, O.
Paul Poepping, St. Louis, Mo.
2063 A. H. Stewart, Dallas, Tex.

TRAVELING CARDS DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
350 J. Phillips, Cincinnati, O.
650 Jerry Hughes, Philadelphia, Pa.

STRIKES.

Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada, has been on a strike for three weeks by orders of the Building Trades Council of that city, but same has been settled and all trades ordered back to work by the Council.

Local No. 27, Kansas City, Mo., is on strike since July 3rd, 1917, with the Standard Asbestos Company (Mr Ryder's shop), outside of the trade agreement of 30 miles. This shop has placed nonunion men to work on all jobs outside of their trade agreement.

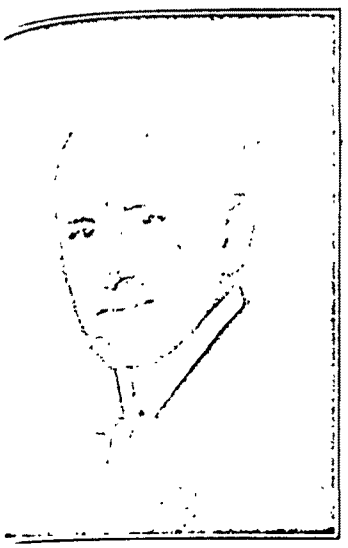
Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y., was on strike for nine days, but same has been settled and all men returned to work.

Fraternally-yours,

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer.

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CHARLES C. RICE,
Vice-President.

...ve is a likeness of Brother ...C. Rice, of Local No. 4, Buf... Y.

...ice has been Vice-President of ...rnational Association for sev... ...rs; resigned on account of ...bout two years ago, but was ...t at the last convention, held ...delphia. He has at all times ...active member, both for the ...d the International Associa... ...o. Rice also has the honor of ... Financial Secretary of Build... ...es Council of Buffalo, and ... Agent of home Local.

...RT OF V.-P. CHAS. C. RICE ON SYRACUSE.

...alo, N. Y., May 28th, 1917.

... 8th, I received a night letter from President Mullaney that Syracuse was forced to strike on Saturday, May 12th, and for me to meet him in that city on the day following, on May 13th.

On Saturday, May 12th, I left Buffalo with Business Agent Abel, of Rochester, N. Y., and that evening met quite a few of the Rochester boys and found Local No. 26 was all peace and harmony.

On the 13th, with Business Agent Abel, met President Mullaney in Syracuse and was informed of conditions in Local No. 30. We met the members of said Local and President Mullaney explained in detail just what their condition was.

At this time several of the members decided they would leave town and I as Business Agent of Local No. 4, gave them all an invitation to come to Buffalo and I would see that they went to work. Only one has accepted —Bro. John Hassel, Reg. No. 1693.

On Monday, May 14, President Mullaney and I again met the members of No. 30 and again impressed upon them just what was expected of them, and right here I want to say that President Mullaney has a faculty for making men understand just what is in his mind. The result was a new agreement was signed.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. C. RICE,
Vice-President.

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American Federation of Labor News

UNTIMELY PEACE PLAN OPPOSED BY A. F. OF L.

Washington.—The A. F. of L. executive council has declined the invitation to have American trade unionism represented at "an international conference of trade unions" on September 17, in Switzerland to discuss "the demands of peace of the trade unions."

This conference was agreed to at a meeting on June 8, in Stockholm, of Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria trade unionists. In answer to the invitation to attend the Switzerland conference, forwarded by President Lindquist, of the Stockholm conference, President Gompers forwarded the following cablegram:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session, after due deliberation upon invitation received from you and from Oudegeest of Amsterdam, Holland, to send delegates to a conference proposed to be held at Stockholm, September 17, decided that we regard all such conferences as premature and untimely and can lead to no good purpose. We apprehend that a conference such as is contemplated would rather place obstacles in the way to democratize the institutions of the world and hazard the liberties and opportunities for freedom of all peoples. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor, with its 2,500,000 members, cannot accept invitation to participate in such a conference. If an international trade union conference is to be held it should be at a more opportune time than the present or the immediate future, and in any event the proposals of the American Federation of Labor for international conference should receive further and more sympathetic consideration. Shall be glad to continue correspondence."

The Gompers' cablegram was also transmitted to the French federation of labor, to the British trades union congress and to the federation of labor of Holland.

CONSCRIPT EXEMPTIONS.

Washington.—President Wilson has announced the regulations to govern the selection of the conscript army. The following classes of persons will be exempted from the draft by local exemption boards:

Officers of the United States and of the several states and territories and the District of Columbia.

Regularly ordained ministers of religion.

All students of divinity preparing for the ministry on May 18, 1917.

Persons in the military or naval service of the United States.

Subjects of Germany residing in this country.

All other resident aliens who have not taken out their first papers.

The following persons will be discharged by local exemption boards upon investigation:

County and municipal officers.

Custom house clerks.

Persons employed in the transmission of the mails.

Workmen employed in the arsenals, navy yards and armories of the United States.

Persons employed by the United States designated as exempts by the President.

Steamship pilots.

Mariners actually employed in sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

Any married man whose wife or child is solely dependent upon his labor for support.

Any son of a widow solely dependent upon his labor for support.

Father of a motherless child or children under sixteen years of age solely

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...on his labor for support. ...a child or children under ...of age who has or have ...nor mother and is or are ...dent upon his labor for

...a who is a member of a ...zed religious sect organ... ...ing May 18, 1917, whose ...s its members to partici...

...s morally deficient, such

... for exemption must be ...y affidavits.

JUST MISSES "UNDE-SIRABLE" STAMP.

...—At a public meeting in ...he Russian war mission, ...ompers narrowly escaped ...d an "undesirable citi... ...tion. Theodore Roosevelt. ...ress of welcome to the ...ys, Mr. Roosevelt voiced ...s opinion in condemna... East St. Louis anti-negro ...alled on the government ...n violence with ruthless This sentiment brought ...are always expected from ... citizens.

... Gompers followed. He, ...d the East St. Louis situ... ...he traced to its source— ...tion of cheap negro labor ... with white labor. "The ...ese negroes to East St. ...d," "was no more than a ...he same brutal, tyrannical ...sted in old Russia."

...velt seemed to resent this ...f labor oppressors and he ...he next speaker to reply ...t Gompers, whom he ... "offering an apology for ...of the helpless." The big ...ang menacingly and re... ...ys when "malefactors of ..." trembled with fear. ...'s table danced under the ... of the Oyster Bay citizen, ...ed. "I will go to any ex... ...ary to bring justice to the ...

...ce was in an uproar. The colonel's statement was loudly applauded, but if put to a vote, it would have had rocky traveling, as cries of "You never did!" came from sections of the house generally occupied by working men.

President Gompers prepared to fire another volley of industrial facts, but deferred when the chairman suggested that "It's a long way from Petrograd to East St. Louis."

UNION WINS FIGHT IN SUPREME COURT.

Washington.—It would appear that the United States Supreme Court has put the American Anti-Boycott Association out of business before this court by its ruling that injunctions under the Sherman anti-trust law can only be obtained by the government and not by private persons.

This decision was made in the case of the Paine Lumber Company of Oshkosh, Wis., and others against Carpenters' unions, the union contractors of New York City. The latter agreed to handle only union mill work. This meant that non-union concerns, doing an annual business of $8,000,000, were shut out of New York City.

Six years ago the Paine concern and several associates asked that the carpenters be enjoined from striking on any job where non-union trim was used; from permitting officers of the union from telling members when the non-union trim was being used; from fining members for working on non-union trim, or from entering into agreements with contractors.

The anti-unionists also made the very modest request that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be enjoined from publishing or circulating that portion of its by-laws which provides that "it is the duty of all district councils and local unions to promote the use of union-made trim and to prevent and discourage the use of non-union trim, by refusing to handle same."

In April, 1914, the United States Court of Appeals decided against the anti-unionists, who have appealed in vain to the United States Supreme Court.

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IN MEMORIAM

BROTHER ALBERT MATTSON

Boston, Mass., June 28, 1917.

Local No. 6, I. A. of H., F., I. and A. W.:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from this earth Brother Albert Mattson, a member of Local No. 6, I. A. of H., F., I. and A. W., and

WHEREAS, in view of the loss which our organization has sustained, as a just tribute to the memory of the departed, who was always a loyal member, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that Local No. 6 share in the condolence of the family of the deceased brother; that the charter be draped in mourning, and these resolutions be spread upon the record of the Local, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased brother.

A. OLSON, Secretary..

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Business Agents Who Make Good

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

n troubles come in the labor world they are usually charged up to iness agent—"the walking delegate," as he is called. But when every- s moving finely, all the credit is given to the "good sense of the work- "—and the bosses.

business agent is the "scapegoat" of the labor movement. People call him that, of course, but, nevertheless, as in the days of the wan- of the Israelites in the wilderness, all the sins of others are heaped him and he is sent out to square himself as best he can.

the business agent is no fool. If he were, he wouldn't be on the job— he wouldn't be there very long. But there are good many people e all the time trying to have him make a fool of himself. For example, s the man without conscience who tries to bribe him, either before or a strike. Now a big roll of bills must look mighty tempting to a who never in all his life saw so much money at one time. It is a ing that very few business agents give way to the temptation— gh it is commonly supposed that every business agent is a crook.

there is that class of men which is trying to make a fool of the s agent by thinking that he should always be a "good fellow." He cted to "set them up" for the boys and he is counted a cheap skate doesn't. Meanwhile—it is quite forgotten that he has a family of his support and that he usually gets no more in the form of salary than erage trade union member in the same craft is receiving. Why should siness agent be looked upon as a sort of an easy mark, simply because lary is paid by other trade unionists?

the business agent is doing half of what the members of the union of him, he is doing twice as much as he ought, when it comes to a on of earning his salary. Not every business agent earns his salary. of them are costly, even though the union paid them no salary at all. a business agent is making good fifty-two weeks in the year—for, of e, he isn't expected to take a vacation—in a quiet, business-like way, the men at work rather than constantly calling them out on strike of using his brain power to settle the difficulty without a resort to e—if he's doing this, he is a pretty good sort of man to keep on the job.

on the time comes to call a strike—and there will come such occasions will be in a much better position to win, because he has not exhausted wer to call the men out, weakening his forces through petty strife— cause it was the easiest way out.

doesn't require much brain power to command men to quit their jobs. ly can issue a strike order, provided that he has the authority. It es a whole lot more in the way of genuine ability to keep men on their and still have them receive all that a strike could possibly win for them.

War is hell, then strikes are "purgatory." But if men must strike, let's st give them decent arguments for doing so and then stand by them ey win out. And if they lose, let's stand by the right kind of a busi- gent, for he's done the best he knew how. If he never makes mistakes, more than human—and that kind of an individual wouldn't make a business agent anyway.

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MONTHLY REPORTS

No.	Local	May.	June.	July.
1.	St. Louis, Mo.	Very good	Good	Good.
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	Fair.
8.	Cincinnati, O.	Fair	Dull	Fair.
9.	Portsmouth, Va.	Good	Very good	Very 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	Fair	Fair	Dull.
16.	San Francisco, Cal.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
17.	Chicago, Ill.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
18.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
19.	Milwaukee, Wis.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
20.	Toronto, Canada	Dull	Very dull	Very dull.
21.	Dallas, Tex.	Good	Good	Fair.
22.	Houston, Tex.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
23.	Montreal, Canada	Dull	Dull	Dull.
24.	Washington, D. C.	Fair	Fair	Good.
25.	Detroit, Mich.	Good	Good	Very good.
26.	Rochester, N. Y.	Fair	Good	Good.
27.	Kansas City, Mo.	Good	Good	Fair.
30.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dull	Fair	Good.
31.	Providence, R. I.	Good	Good	Fair.
32.	Essex and Hudson Co.	Fair	Fair	Dull.
33.	Connecticut	Good	Fair	Good.
34.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Dull	Fair	Fair.
35.	Youngstown, Ohio	Very good	Very good	Very good.
36.	Portland, Ore.	Good	Fair	Very good.
38.	Wilkesbarre, Pa.	Very dull	Dull	Dull.
39.	Omaha, Neb.	Very Dull	Dull	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.	Fair	Fair	Good.
44.	Columbus, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
45.	Toledo, O.	Fair	Fair	Fair.
46.	Erie, Pa.	Fair	Fair	Fair.

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Detroit, Mich., Aug. 3, 1917.

L. McNamara,

Louis, Mo.

Sir and Brother:

al No. 25, of Detroit, has entered a new agreement with the em- . This agreement does credit Local as well as to the Inter- al, in as much as it was negoti- ad signed without any trouble or time. It calls for an increase ges of $1 per day the first year, om 50 cents per hour to 62½ per hour, and 68¾ cents per hour e second year; in round figures, irst year and $5.50 the second

Improvers: First six months, cents per hour; second six s, 35 cents per hour; second 0 cents per hour; third year, 45 per hour. Saturday afternoon the year round; 30 miles radius rade board clause.

e Local submitted an agreement rst of May to the Trade Board since then we have had meeting meeting to come to a satisfactory standing. All meetings were ucted in a gentlemanly manner. was served on two occasions, Local paying for one and the em- s for the other.

ght here I want to say that the ings of the Trade Board are the and only means of harmony in rade; you meet all the employers your propositions are submitted discussed from every angle and ted to the best interest of all con- . It eliminates the individual perhaps cannot see your argu- , but must submit to the majority. The writer believes that only through the friendly relations between the employers and the Local, maintained for the past three years, have we been able to agree upon an agreement with such generous provisions. We can look through our International and other Internationals and we find but very few instances where an agreement has been negotiated that compares favorably with Detroit's. We are proud of what we have achieved and urge other Locals to play fair with the employers, give the a square deal, live up to your laws and agreements, but without sacrificing your union principles, and you will have better conditions and more harmony and work. But we don't want you to believe that we had this handed to us on a platter—far be it from such—force of argument, reason, demand, give and take, and last, but not least, the powerful influence of our International President, Mullaney, who was requested by the writer on two occasions to step into the breach and save both parties a lot of trouble.

Any d——n fool can bring the men out on strike and gain a point by losing perhaps two or three weeks' work if they are lucky, but it takes a good general to win two points by losing one, which was done in this instance by some pretty maneuvers of Mullaney. The writer wishes to thank President Mullaney for the prompt assistance rendered Local No. 25 on their new agreement. There is nothing else to be said; action speaks louder than words.

Fraternally,

ED. BRINKER.

Secretary, Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich.

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WAGES AND HOURS OF THE VARIOUS LOCALS.

No.	Local.	Wages per hour.	Hours per day.	Saturday
1.	St. Louis, Mo.	67½	8	4
2.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	62½	8	4
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	58½	8	4
4.	Buffalo, N. Y.	53⅛	8	8
			June, July, August, 4 hrs.	
6.	Boston, Mass.	53	8	4
7.	Seattle, Wash.	62½	8	4
8.	Cincinnati, Ohio	57½	8	4
9.	Portsmouth, Va.	50	8	8
11.	Baltimore, Md.	53⅛	8	8
12.	New York, N. Y.	62½	8	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	53⅛	8	4
15.	Winnipeg, Can.	50	8	4
16.	San Francisco, Cal.	56½	8	4
17.	Chicago, Ill.	70	8	4
18.	Indianapolis, Ind.	50	8	4
19.	Milwaukee, Wis.	57½	8	4
21.	Dallas, Texas	59⅜	8	8
22.	Houston, Texas	59⅜	8	4
24.	Washington, D. C.	53⅛	8	4
25.	Detroit, Mich.	62½	8	4
26.	Rochester, N. Y.	46⅞	8	4
27.	Kansas City, Mo.	56¼	8	4
30.	Syracuse, N. Y.	56¼	8	4
31.	Providence, R. I.	50	8	4
32.	Essex and Hudson Co.	62½	8	4
33.	Connecticut	50	8	8
34.	Minneapolis, Minn.	55	8	8
			June, July, August, 4 hrs.	
35.	Youngstown, Ohio	55	8	5
			during summer.	
36.	Portland, Ore.	50	8	4
38.	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	47	8	8
39.	Omaha, Neb.	57½	8	4
40.	Albany and Troy	50	8	8
42.	Wilmington, Del	53⅛	8	4
43.	Springfield, Mass.	53	8	4
44.	Columbus, Ohio	56½	8	4
45.	Toledo, Ohio	50	8	8
46.	Erie, Pa.	50	8	8

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Building Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

As President of the Building Trades Department, I feel it my imperative duty before a further lapse of time, to call to your attention, in the hope of reaching your general membership, one feature which with its ramifications is impeding our progress.

After many years of indifferent successes, venturing and experimenting you will agree with me that organized building trades are in the channel which should bring ultimate success. In other words, our present plan of organization is befitting the time when craft organizations are imperative. A Building Trades Department, a composite organization of the unions of that industry, and local building trades councils, too, are necessary to complete our plan. This form of organization is in keeping with that of every great government; only governments can compel, while labor organizations, being voluntary in character, cannot. But we must succeed and can only do so by united effort, which to-day is lacking.

I wish to avoid the many phrases used by men in our movement, such as the spirit of unity, etc., as I feel that ours is a strictly material proposition and we should individually understand now and in the future that the success of each is dependent upon the other in the most matter of fact way—that brotherly feeling handed to us like other platitudes, lasts while humans are not in competition—fraternally, or as brothers in the blood.

There is no better example of this than to-day. Put different uniforms on brothers, and they will shoot each other; so with us; you must help me or we both suffer.

Capital and Labor mean simply different walks of life, while the nature of the individual is the same in its weaknesses, and virtues, cravings and ambitions. He who to-day represents Labor, to-morrow may represent Capital, and vice versa. The opinions of each change with his position. Capital has the same trouble as Labor in the protection of its interests, and the same method must be employed by it as by us in order to make its efforts successful. The combinations of interests that have reached an understanding to-day are reaping good returns. Other industries which have no existing understanding are still going along with the old "dog eat dog" system, deriving no returns for their investments.

Organized Labor has an understanding and plans to govern, but the methods of to-day would not indicate so, in spite of the fact that our future is dependent upon ourselves.

Now for the story that could be told in a few words, except that it may be better to gradually approach the subject: We have our plan of organization perfected. Our local unions do not all belong to the local coun-

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cils, and why? If we were devoid of intuition, we would be guided by instinct, nature's organizer, but humans will not be guided by nature's edict which leads the dumb. No worker has a right to say, "We are not affiliated with the adopted plan of organization," but they do say they are not affiliated, because the councils are not run as they should be, or just such an excuse, which is the same old stereotyped reason of the nonunion man for failure to affiliate where he is eligible. That indomitable spirit in free man should prevail and assert itself by declaring, "I am a component part of this labor movement, and I will allow no man or set of men to mismanage any branch of it. It is a reflection and I will resent it."

I am sure you would not allow any other injustice to be inflicted on you without resentment. Do you smilingly submit and allow a continuance of abuse to exist without protest in civic affairs, or perhaps where you are interested for profit, or your right to worship as you choose, if you choose? No! Nor would any other man with red blood in his veins. There is resentment every time. As a worker, your interest is in the organization intended to better your condition, and is paramount to any other institution, and an injury to same should be resented as if your inalienable rights were deprived you. Many of our councils, like all human institutions, are mismanaged, I must admit; but the absentee is more responsible for this than the other fellow. We must and we will correct existing abuses. Men must be elected to administer to our councils who have an understanding of, and the interest of our movement at heart. Every man cannot successfully manage a council, though every man thinks he can. We have many councils which are successful, but these exist only where they are administered to by men of experience, understanding and integrity, all predominant factors and as necessary in our movement as the same qualities are in the success of any other institution or concern. The success of any institution is dependent upon its management. We must have men who can and will avoid promiscuous and jurisdictional strikes—men who will assume leadership and be guided by that virtue, justice, and not be susceptible to criticism, malignity, condemnation, yes, and even hatred, which are the penalties of success in our movement.

The situation in Russia, Mexico, China and elsewhere continues to afford an object less, owing to the absence of effective government or recognized authority. Common sense people with mutual interests such as ours should recognize that sooner or later there must be unity of action, and when wrangling groups do nothing but menace, opinions turn instinctively to some one man, hoping for a leader to dominate the situation. Theories of individuals are laid aside in hope of results. The will of one man leading to action is preferred to interminable friction and debate, while interests drift to ruin. If the man chosen commands confidence and support and has the qualities for emergency, we are in consequence united to protect ourselves from that which is injurious and to put into effect that which may be advantageous to our common lot.

Get in your council! Leave petty prejudice outside, insist that common sense and reason will prevail, settle your troubles inside, not on the building. Do not quit and do not admit that organized building trades in any locality cannot find a man who can manage a council for the best interests of all concerned. Do not let our movement for protection and betterment perish for lack of common sense.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN H. DONLIN,
President, Building Trades Department.

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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—Alexander F. Wiggins.....310 W. 72nd St., Seattle, Wash.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara,
4833a Natural Bridge Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, President,
4833a Natural Bridge, Ave.
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.—Richard Lindstrom, President,
118 Almont St., Matlapan, Mass.
Abram Olson, Secretary, 32 Glendale St., Everett, Mass.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 694 Washington St.
General office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—Clarence Kinsman, President..2802 Western Ave.
H. Elsdon, Secretary, 123 W. 77.
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. Hughes, President.....407 Dinividdie St.
Wirt Richardson, Secretary, 419 Harrison St.
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.—Walter Kinchiner, President....3229 N. 6th St.
Wm. Shindle, Secretary, 249 S. Third St., Gloucester, N. J.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays at 232 N. 9th St.
General Office, 1312 Filbers St.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Canada—W. Rogers, President.....580 Ellice Ave.
Walter Ashton, Secretary, 340 Elgin Avenue.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—P. M. Kawski, President.....2235 Bryant St.
J. Hoffman, Secretary, 128 17th Ave.
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.—Wm. Steinhaus, President....681 Twelfth Ave.
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.—T. Reed, President.
J. P. Reichert, Secretary, 120 N. Fleming 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.
Send all mail to Thomas B. Reed.

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.—Lewis F. Strieter, President,
207 Rock Creek Church Rd.
Robt. Eames, Secretary, 2149 N. St., N. W.
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Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at the Trades and Labor Council.

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T. Tobin, Secretary, 802 W. 3rd St.

Meetings every Monday at Irish-American Hall, French St.

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M. J. Malvihill, Secretary, 32 Chestnut St., Holyoke, Mass.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at C. L. U. Hall, 19 Sandford St.

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Frank Lally, Secretary, 694½ Kerr St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at 694½ Kerr St.

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James E. Roberts, Secretary, 1919 Locust St.
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