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THE ASBESTOS WORKER

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

JANUARY, 1918



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69 69

ISSUED QUARTERLY, JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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EDWARD BRINKER, Vice-President. HENRY HOLLAND, Vice-President.
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AT the Hot Springs of Arkansas social activities of winter are coupled with the outdoor recreations of summer, every day offering some original diversion—some new pleasure. No matter what your favorite pastime, recreation or amusement, you can enjoy it this winter at

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If you want some place to go just to rest and recuperate—to regain lost health and strength—you can find no more ideal place than the Hot Springs of Arkansas. It is the greatest natural sanitarium in the world. The baths are famous for their cures of rheumatism and many other ailments.

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MISSOURI PACIFIC

C. L. STONE
Passenger Traffic Manager
St. Louis, Mo.

THE CALL FOR CRAFTSMEN

The country has made no such compelling call since it entered the great war as it is making now. It is the call for craftsmen. The nation needs an army of them, 250,000 strong, to man the shipyards, precariously held by inadequate forces and hard pressed.

The call is compelling because the fate of every enterprise to which Americans have been called since they entered the war is at stake. Ships are the imperative need because ships serve every other need. More men, munitions, food and supplies are needed by the American army in France. More munitions, food and supplies are needed by the allies. The fighters needed in France are marking time in the United States. Factories, docks, terminals and sidings are glutted with munitions, supplies and food. The ship is the key to the deadlock.

It is a little thing that the nation asks its mechanics to do, but great things hinge upon its being done. The sacrifice, if any, is very small compared to the service which will be rendered. All, really, that they are asked to do is to change jobs.

When the war is over and the honors for its winnings are awarded, a full share will go to the men who built the ships that carried the guns and food to the fighting men, the United States Shipyard Volunteers.

Asbestos Workers, do your bit!

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General President's Report

Toledo, Ohio, January 31, 1917.

Greeting:

The activities of your President during the quarter just at end began with his arrival at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y., on November 7th, as a delegate to the convention of the Building Trades' Department, in which gathering he represented our International Association. This particular convention was the finest of its kind ever held, and convened this year for the first time preceding the convention of the parent body, the American Federation of Labor. This last session of the Building Trades' Department proved to be decidedly business-like, which in all cases recorded itself as per recommendation of its various committees. It certainly looked as though the dove of peace was hovering around the Building Trades to behold Walter Price, the ex-President of the now defunct Marble Workers, seated as a representative of the Bricklayers' organization. Further evidence of this fact was found in the personnel of the Grievance Committee. Secretary Dobson, of the Bricklayers, was chosen as chairman of this all-important committee. Your President appeared before this particular committee on two occasions, in company with Vice-President Rice. On the first of these occasions we appeared and protested on behalf of our International Association against the granting to the Composition Roofers the right to erect slab cork when set in pitch, tar, etc. The Roofers asked for this privilege through an amended jurisdiction claim. The Grievance Committee decided against the Composition Roofers, and their claim to the work in question was denied. The protest of your committee, however, did not cause that decision. The cause itself was found in the utterances of Delegate Preece, of the Bricklayers, when he said: "The Bricklayers intend to erect slab cork where pitch, tar, cement or any other composition is used in its erection." This, brothers, is a hard, cold truth that does not surprise your President in the least, as he now believes, as he always has believed, that it is merely a question of time when the Bricklayer and Plasterer will control slab cork erection in its entirety, and that the day when these two organizations amalgamate is not far distant, as measured by time. Stranger things than this have happened in the building trades.

The second appearance of Vice-President Rice and your President before the Grievance Committee was in defense of our International Association as against the charge of trade jurisdiction infringement preferred by the Brotherhood of Painters. This complaint charged us with "tacking decorative canvas on wood wall frames," on the Pittsburg courthouse, which happened to be an acoustic operation. The facts were that the Manville Company was well under way with this particular operation when the Painters objected to the membership of Local No. 3 doing the canvas tacking. The Painters threatened strike on the building proper, and the dispute was referred to the

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Building Trades Council. This latter body upheld the contention Landis (who was Business Agent of Local No. 3 at the time of) and decided that the work in question belonged to the Insulator s Worker. The Painter, however, refused to abide by this deci- carried his case to the Building Trades Department. This latter sted through the medium of its President, John Donlin, that pend- on of the forthcoming department convention at Buffalo, that the estion be allowed to proceed, and that it be manned by an equal Asbestos Workers and Painters. Your President stopped over at and strongly advised Business Agent Landis to comply with this which he did. The Painter was upheld in his contention by the Committee of the Building Trades Department at the Buffalo con- Their decision was to the effect that the Insulator and Asbestos as within his trade jurisdiction when applying hair felt on ceilings r acoustic purposes, but that the tacking of canvas on acoustic ming was the work of the Decorative Painter. This means that at New York, Detroit and one or two other localities, where we class of work, will suffer the loss of this particular portion of it, has never really been in our trade possession by being specifically ur trade jurisdiction or trade agreements.

on the subject of trade jurisdiction, your President would also call ion to the fact that the Plasterers' organization has refused to the decision of an arbitration committee at Cincinnati, Ohio, that the ceiling plastering of asbestos cement to Asbestos Workers, S, and have appealed from that decision to the Building Trades De- President Donlin is to hand down a decision, if at this writing he has done so. The more your President views the course of jurisdiction in the building trades, the more does he think of the all-revealing ained in the biblical quotation: "To he who hath shall be given." very little else worth recording at the Building Trades Convention the subject of "jurisdiction." It might, however, be worthy of note ironworker failed to gain admittance, although he claimed to have the decision that had formerly suspended him for non-compliance ute with the Carpenters on dock building and pile driving. From aspect of the Bricklayers-Tilelayer controversy, it would surprise rmed labor representative to hear that the Tilelayers organization to exist.

ession of the Building Trades Department gave every indication ce that went to prove that organized labor in the building trades ntry stood solidly behind President Wilson, and that they would ne in their loyalty to the cause of freeing the toilers of the world nds of autocracy.

this convention your President attended the conference of Inter- Presidents that took under advisement the general labor conditions evailing at Squanton, Mass., and Port Newark, N. J., for which a general conference of all interested was arranged for at Washington,

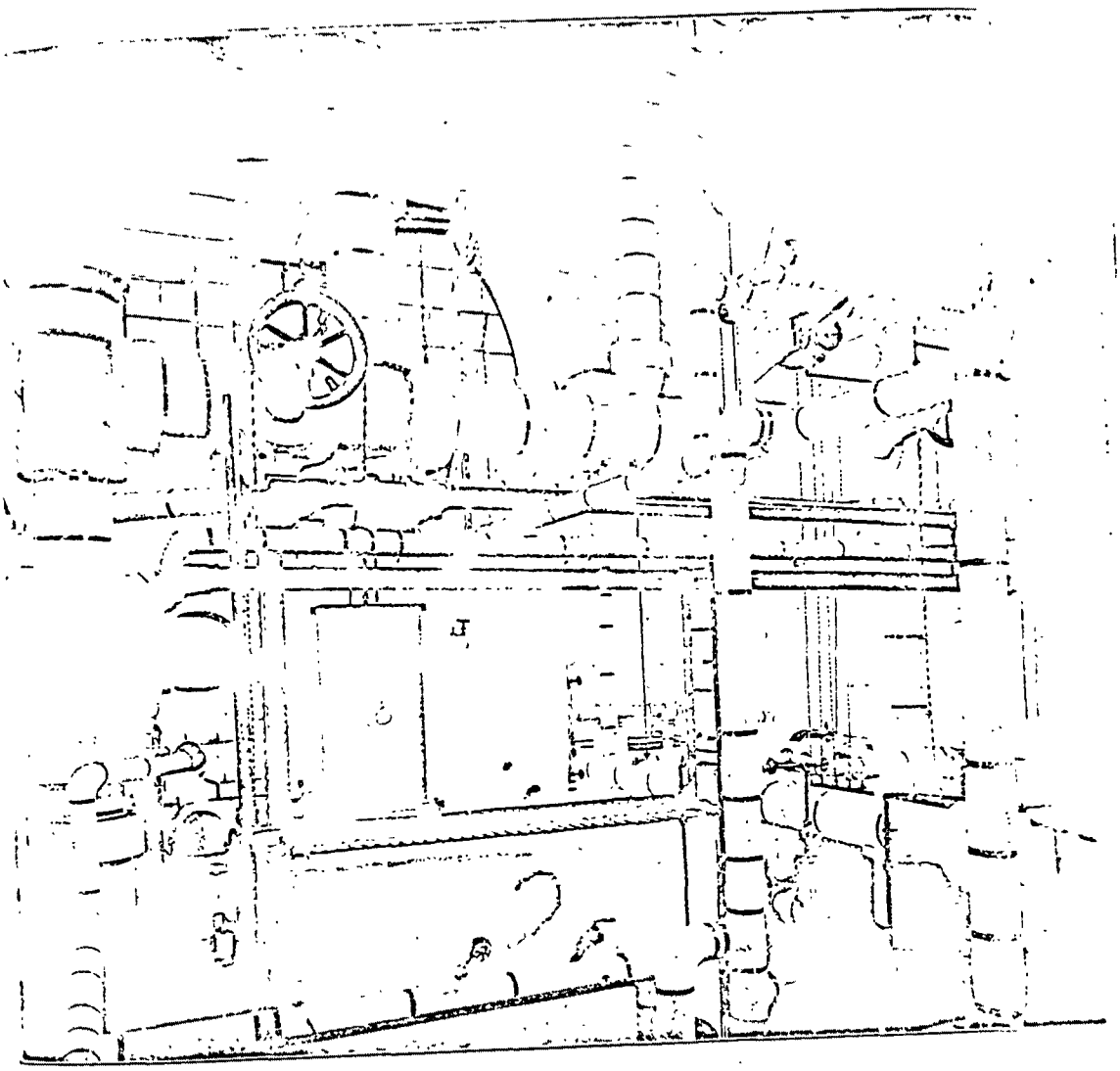
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D. C. This convention, after much debate, decided that if the United States was a good enough country to earn a living in, it should also be a good enough country to be a citizen of, and a law was passed that decrees a member of a building trades organization must be a citizen of the United States (or Canada). All the officers of the department were re-elected, and the salaries of the President (Donlin) and Secretary (Spencer) were increased from $3,000 to $4,000. The department convention adjourned to meet again in June at St. Paul, Minn. Then came the "big doings," as they say, which means the convention of the parent body, the American Federation of Labor, which opened at the Armory, on Monday, November 12, 1917, a date which proved a "red letter" day for the city of Buffalo, and which will always be remembered by those labor men fortunate enough to have been in attendance. On this day there arrived in Buffalo no less a personage than the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, who came there for no other purpose than to send a message to the toilers. What he said on that now memorable occasion has been so widely read and understood, it would be a waste of space for your President to repeat it. Let it suffice to say that he has since proved he meant what he then said, and that he has seen to it neither the excuse of war or any other subterfuge or commercial camouflage can be used for the purpose of exploiting the worker and tearing down our standards. May he live to see his ideals guiding the world and for many a year after! Governor Whitman, of the State of New York, made a most eloquent address in following President Wilson, as did others included in the greatest array of oratorical talent your President ever listened to at a labor convention. The reception given the distinguished citizens was all that it should be as coming from organized labor, and the warmth and length of the ovation given President Wilson must surely have repaid him for his journey to Buffalo. The convention got down to business on Tuesday and continued for its two weeks' duration without special interest to our particular craft. Its resolution on the loyalty of organized labor has been widely commented on in most favorable tone by even our "enemy" press. The Ironworkers were seated at the third day session, their suspension being lifted after they had agreed to live up to trade law as per decision of previous convention. The "Mule Spinners" were ordered to "line up" and co-operate with the Textile Workers. The fraternal delegates from Great Britain, who braved the submarines to reach our shores, as well as the fraternal delegates from Canada, were listened to in most serious silence, as they depicted the slaughter "over there," and what it all meant to the worker fighting in the trench and the worker left at home to do his share of the fighting at the bench. It was, indeed, a terrible tale, well told and true in every particular, and it would sober the thoughts of the most chronic of our kickers to hear it, particularly those who cannot go without meat or sugar for one whole day. Should this war prolong itself another year it is safe to say there will be more things to bother some people than the scarcity of food itself, to say nothing of sugar or meat. President Gompers and all other officers of the Federation were re-elected, with the one exception in which John Lennon, Treasurer for twenty-seven years, was defeated for that office by John Tobin, President of the Teamsters. President

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...in, of the Boilermakers, and President Bowen, of the Bricklayers, were ...d as Fraternal Delegates to the British Trades Union Congress. As in ... case of the Building Trades Department, the Federation also changed ... time of its yearly convention from the month of November to the month ...ne, in which latter month it will again meet at St. Paul in 1918. During ...convention time at Buffalo your President called Local No. 4 together on ...occasions, at which times questions of general trade interests were gone ..., and advised upon. Your President also found time to visit Syracuse, ...e he went in expectation of addressing a meeting of Local No. 30, but ...disappointed in so doing, owing to a lack of quorum, entirely due to the ...that the local membership were engaged upon out-of-town operations. ...Syracuse Local, as well as others of its small numerical strength, are ...ng much trouble trying to supply the trade with the amount of labor ...anded. The city of Rochester was also visited by your President, at ...h time the meeting of Local No. 26 was held and certain trade complaints ...rd and decided in accordance with the letter and spirit of International ... Next came Washington, D. C., and the conference of all trades inter...d in labor conditions at Squanton, Mass., and Port Newark, N. J., at ...ch your President represented the Asbestos Worker. This conference ...ointed a sub-committee to take the initiative in an attempt to bring about ... results desired. The next stop was at Baltimore, Md., where your Presi...t met with the Executive Board of Local No. 11, and the newly proposed ...t trade agreement was discussed and advised upon. Then came Albany, ...Y., and a conference with President Wickersheim on certain contracts ...arded in his vicinity, as well as the scarcity of labor necessary to operate ... same from a local standpoint. Then came Baltimore again, where your ...sident attended a trade agreement conference, at which time he made ...peal to the employers and local union to get together on the wage question, ...as not to tie up the boat work at Sparrow's Point, Md., and interfere with ...speeding-up program of Uncle Sam. He also attended a meeting of Local ...11 and gave expression to his thoughts upon the general situation. Your ...President then journeyed to Boston, Mass., at the request of Local No. 6 ...the Boston Employers' Association, for the purpose of deciding a ques... of wage to be paid in the "overlap" territory in dispute between Local ...6, of Boston, Mass., and Local No. 31, of Providence, R. I. At the Trade ...rd meeting that followed his visit, the employers themselves were liberal ...ugh to settle the entire controversy by agreeing to pay the new Boston ...ale of wage ($5.00) to all our membership on work situated at any point ...thin a 30-mile radius of the Boston Railroad Terminal. This settlement ...ans that the members of Local No. 31, Providence, will receive a 75-cent ...ge increase when on work situated outside a 14-mile radius from the Provi...ce State House in the direction of Boston. This new scale of $5.00 has ...n secured by Local No. 6 without strike and was accomplished in a large ...easure through the intelligent effort of the Local Agreement Committee, ...hose chairman happened to be Business Agent Olson. And then to Wil...ington, Del., to "check up" the membership roster, as per instruction of ...neral Executive Board (as will be done in certain other cities). A meeting

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The above is a picture of the New Missouri State Capitol Building Pump Room. Work done by [illegible] Deering, Oscar Steinhaur, A. Creamer and Frank Finley, for the H. W. Johns-Manville Co., St. Louis.

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If Secretary Baker does not get that million men to France this year it will not be because the men do not want to go. This information comes from Private Jeremiah J. O'Connor, a member of St. Louis, Local No. 1.

Thinking out loud may be a foolish act, but it is often a greatly relieving one.

One never knows when he has won an argument until he hears his own views advanced by the man who opposed them six months before.

President Mullaney is now swinging through the country on a trip that began January 21st. He is due at home about March 20th, previous to which he can be reached through the General Office, care of Secretary McNamara.

You cannot make an Asbestos Worker in one year. Neither can you do it in two years. It is a matter of opinion if it can be done in three years. It CAN be done in four years.

Smart men often neglect to pay their dues. Wise men, never.

PERMITS.

Permits, according to trade laws, are issued by the General Office. There is but one kind of permit recognized in our trade. It is called the "International Permit." There is no such a thing recognized as a "Local Permit," whether it be in printed form and issued by the Local Union, or written by the Local President, Executive Board or Business Agent, on official paper or business card. The General Office wants this thoroughly understood for more than the one reason of lost revenue. There are other and more serious reasons, one of which at present has the General Office directly involved on a government contract where "permit" moneys were collected where no International permits were issued by those receiving money for same.

Philadelphia, Local No. 14, now ranks second in point of numerical strength, it paying per capita upon 186 members, having displaced Chicago, Local No. 17, which pays per capita upon a membership of 155. New York, Local No. 12, leads the way with 312. Boston ranks fourth, with a per capita membership of 128.

THE KID HAS GONE TO THE COLORS.

The Kid has gone to the Colors
And we don't know what to say;
The Kid we have loved and cuddled
Stepped out for the Flag to-day.
We thought him a child, a baby—
With never a care at all,
But his country called him man-size
And the Kid has heard the call.

He paused to watch the recruiting,
Where, fired by the fife and drum,
He bowed his head to Old Glory
And thought that it whispered: "Come!"
The Kid, not being a slacker,
Stood forth with patriot-joy
To add his name to the roster—
And, God, we're proud of the boy!

The Kid has gone to the Colors;
It seems but a little while
Since he drilled a schoolboy army
In a truly martial style.
But now he's a man, a Sailor,
And we lend him listening ear,
For his heart is a heart all loyal,
Unscourged by the curse of fear.

His dad, when he told him, shuddered,
His mother—God bless her!—cried;
Yet, blest with a mother nature,
She wept with a mother-pride.
But he whose shoulder straightened
Was granddad—for memory ran
To years when he, too, a youngster,
Was changed by the Flag to a man!

—W. M. Herschell in the Indianapolis News.

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ROLL OF HONOR

MEMBERS WHO HAVE JOINED THE ARMY OR NAVY.

Reg. No.	
1409	A. R. Anderberg, Boston, Mass.
284	Paul Hanstvell, Boston, Mass.
616	M. J. Sharkey, Detroit, Mich.
526	J. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
534	Wm. Tromer, Detroit, Mich.
2087	N. Rasmussen, Detroit, Mich.
1733	August Joers, Chicago, Ill.
1602	Geo. Gerny, Milwaukee, Wis.
504	Albert Swift, Cincinnati, Ohio.
323	T. Hartman, Cincinnati, Ohio.
2086	Harry J. Curran, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1640	Harry E. Mahan, Wilmington, Del.
462	H. Blackburn, Detroit, Mich.
1439	David Farley, Cleveland, Ohio.
506	Robt. Walsh, Cleveland, Ohio.
1733	August Joers, Chicago, Ill.

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COMPENSATION.

Compensation for injury, disability and death is now being paid the workers most generally throughout our country. This is as it should be. It has only been made possible by the voice of labor making itself heard in the halls of legislation. To-day the employer has his men insured. Should a workman engaged in, around or upon a building meet injury, disability or death, his wife, children or dependents are compensated for the same in full, or, at least, some measure by the due process of enacted protective law that is automatic in its action. A thought strikes the writer. Who is to compensate the Local Union Business Agent, who meets injury, disability or death in the discharge of his duty? You must remember that your Business Agent takes a chance with the law when he enters a plant or building. He has no lawful cause of entry. He does not work for any employer on the premises. Neither has he any recognized lawful business connection with them. He works for the men from whom he accepts wages—the local union; and if disabled or killed has no legal claim against anyone except his Union. Possibly the rank and file may scrape together a couple of hundred dollars (or less) by individual subscriptions that vary from two bits to one dollar. Maybe someone will get up a "raffle" for him, by which the same amount can be realized. A word to the wise local union. Give your Business Agent the same protection you receive yourself. Take out an insurance policy in his name that covers injury, disability and death, and then you will be doing justice to those that work for YOU in the same manner and measure as you yourself are being done for by your employers.

The opinion has been advanced that the letter "e" is the most unfortunate letter in the English alphabet, because it is always out of cash, forever in debt, never out of danger, and in trouble all the time. It is unfortunate in that it is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no meat, no life, and no heaven. It is the center of honesty, and makes love perfect. It also starts off in error, as no printing publishing, typography and lithography can get along without it, although it is necessary in electrotyping, engraving and typefounding. It is the beginning and the end of editorial existence.

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

I am glad a system of labor prevails under which laborers can strike when they want to, where they are not obliged to work under all circumstances, and are not tied down and obliged to work whether you pay them for it or not—I like the system which lets a man "quit" when he wants to—and I wish it might prevail everywhere.

I do not believe in a law to prevent a man getting rich; that would do more harm than good. So, while we do not propose any war on capital, we do wish to allow the humblest an equal chance to get rich with everybody else.

I want every man to have a chance to better his conditions; that is the true system.

I am not ashamed to confess that twenty-five years ago I was a hired laborer.—Abraham Lincoln.

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Men of America

Is "Thrift" the Rule in Your Home?

Hundreds of thousands of households throughout the nation are daily practicing the helpful habit of thrift. In these homes thrift presides at every meal, every purchase is carefully made with thrift always in mind—every member of the family, and the servant too, is helping to win the great war by saving in every way possible; by doing away with the buying of needless things, the making of which require labor and materials needed for the support of our soldiers. But, best of all, a share of their savings regularly goes into

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

War Savings Stamps and U. S. Thrift Stamps may be purchased at the postoffice, or the nearest bank, trust company, or other authorized agency. If you have not already enlisted in the great army of U. S. SAVERS, today is the best time to begin.

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Cost during February, $4.13. Worth $5.00 in 1923.



U. S. THRIFT STAMPS

May be had at 25c each. Exchangeable for War Savings Stamps.

National War Savings Committee

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since the last publication of the Journal, most of my time has been taken up with agreements of the various Locals, which have been very successful, as you will note from report of our International President, and the following are the Locals which have entered into agreements with an increase in wage and better working conditions:

St. Louis, Local Union No. 1, has signed up for 71¼ cents per hour for two years.

Boston, Mass., Local Union No. 6, has signed up for one year for 62½ cents per hour.

Providence, R. I., Local Union No. 31, signed up for one year at 62½ cents per hour.

Baltimore, Md., Local Union No. 11, signed up for one year at 62½ cents per hour.

Seattle, Wash., Local Union No. 7, signed up for one year for 87½ cents per hour, which makes the highest wage paid in our line.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Local Union No. 38, signed for increase of 75 cents per day.

LOCALS ORGANIZED.

In the last three months I have had two applications, one from Norfolk, Va., and one from New Orleans, La., which matter I have placed in the hands of our International President. I will no doubt report in the near future of the reorganizing of Local Union No. 10, at New Orleans. The proposed Local at Norfolk, Va., will undoubtedly be consolidated with Local Union No. 9 at Portsmouth, Va., under whose territory Norfolk is located.

FINANCES.

The finances of the Association are about normal, as you will note from the quarterly statement recently sent out.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING.

Matters taken up by the Executive Board of minor affairs, too numerous to mention, have been placed in the hands of our International President for action and report, except the sanction of the agreements of the various Locals.

The following are the members who have transferred, withdrawn, lapsed, suspended or expelled, and also the roll of new members:

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NEW MEMBERS.

No.
A. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
M. Bullion, Detroit, Mich.
Lester L. Taylor, Omaha, Neb.
Frank Kreske, Milwaukee, Wis.
Art. Koepp, Milwaukee, Wis.
Edward Berkhahn, Milwaukee, Wis.
Alfred Kruse, Milwaukee, Wis.
C. Rosincrans, Hartford, Conn.
Clinton Broun, Hartford, Conn.
Joseph Lourhore, Hartford, Conn.
Clifford McGeehan, St. Louis, Mo.
Albert Moore, Toledo, O.
M. C. Murr, Toledo, O.
William Thomas, Toledo, O.
Arthur H. Johansen, Boston, Mass.
James H. Carson, Philadelphia, Pa.
Thomas Thompson, Seattle, Wash.
Oliver Gagner, Seattle, Wash.
John Rodewald, Seattle, Wash.
Wm. Barrett, Kansas City, Mo.
D. Rogers, Sr., Detroit, Mich.
Peter J. Joyce, Detroit, Mich.
Herman Horn, Omaha, Neb.
John Jacobsen, Boston, Mass.
Walter Farnsworth, Boston, Mass.
Lee Stafford, Boston, Mass.
Nathan West, Denver, Colo.
W. E. Rowe, Portsmouth, Va.
H. A. Charlton, Washington, D. C.
Frederick Cross, Detroit, Mich.
Roy Britton, Dallas, Tex.
A. J. Essary, Dallas, Tex.
Frank Reando (reinstated), Minneapolis, Minn.
J. Edwards (reinstated), Indianapolis, Ind.
Peter Hudyna, Conn.

Reg. No.
2166 Edward MacDaniels, Philadelphia, Pa.
2167 Arthur Steinhlber, Buffalo, N. Y.
2168 August Gebhardt, Buffalo, N. Y.
2169 Emil Tokstad, Portland, Ore.
2170 Ira D. McCarnst, Wilmington, Del.
2171 James Brock, Detroit, Mich.
2172 J. R. Huff, Kansas City, Mo.
2173 D. Latourneau, Detroit, Mich.
2174 Nils Oscar Nilson, Providence, R. I.
2175 John Emil Anderson, Providence, R. I.
2176 Everett Nelson, Boston, Mass.
2177 Kenneth Doane, Boston, Mass.
2178 David Deckert, Baltimore, Md.
2179 J. H. Shipley, Kansas City, Mo.
2180 James Tully, San Francisco, Cal.
2181 Carl C. Christensen, Seattle, Wash.
2182 Walter White, Seattle, Wash.
2183 R. E. Thomas, Dallas, Tex.
2184 Jack Shelton, Dallas, Tex.
2185 John Kronauer, Youngstown, Ohio.
2186 Matt. Matasek, Milwaukee, Wis.
2187 Walter Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.
2188 John A. Swenson, Providence, R. I.

TRANSFER CARDS ISSUED AND DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.
677 Frank Farrell, Hartford, Conn., to Boston, Mass.
2005 Ed. Leavitt, Youngstown, Ohio, to Boston, Mass.
489 J. Bush, Detroit, Mich., to Seattle, Wash.
1524 Oscar Radke, Milwaukee, Wis., to Minneapolis, Minn.

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Reg. No.
1533 E. J. Gottsackes, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo.
1539 Arthur Locke, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo.
1541 Wm. Sellman, Milwaukee, Wis., to St. Louis, Mo.
113 P. H. Obenour, Dallas, Tex., to Pittsburg, Pa.
468 G. Gasco, Detroit, Mich.
470 J. D. Lynn, Detroit, Mich.
528 H. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
475 G. F. Marten, Detroit, Mich.
580 Alcot Olson, Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass.
579 Julius Johnson, Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass.
493 N. Rendon, Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass.
491 Chas. Swanson, Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass.
583 Andrew Nelson, Providence, R. I., to Boston, Mass.
2161 H. A. Charlton, Washington, D. C., to Portsmouth, Va.
578 John Gustafson, Providence, R. I.
817 L. W. Hurd, Philadelphia, Pa.
1600 Robt. Berkhahn, Minneapolis, Minn., to Milwaukee, Wis.
1541 Wm. Sellman, St. Louis, Mo., to Milwaukee, Wis.
1539 Art. Locke, St. Louis, Mo., to Milwaukee, Wis.
1453 Chas. Kalcoonas, Cleveland, O.
1423 A. H. Budd, Cleveland, O.
539 Art. Locke, St. Louis, Mo., to Milwaukee, Wis.
1541 Wm. Sellman, St. Louis, Mo., to Milwaukee, Wis.
34 C. Stadler, St. Louis, Mo., to Denver, Colo.
691 Harry Ross, Portland Ore.
588 James Breslin, Boston, Mass., to St. Louis, Mo.
2015 Algot. Johnson, Providence, R. I.

DUE BOOKS LOST AND DUPLICATES ISSUED.

Reg. No.
2002 Wm. Francis, Youngstown, O.
94 Guy Ray, Indianapolis, Ind.
2020 John Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati, O.
1575 J. Mathews, San Francisco, Cal.
473 N. J. Metcalfe, Detroit, Mich.
2030 S. Stenland, Winnipeg, Canada.
1800 Thomas Hogan, Chicago, Ill.
1815 Nick Rech, Chicago, Ill.
200 Thos. Doherty, Boston, Mass.
239 Henry McSorley, Boston, Mass.
1656 Wm. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS CHANGING RATING.

Reg. No.
2013 Ernest J. Krause, from Apprentice to Mechanic.
1656 Wm. McDowell, from Helper to Mechanic.
1674 Thomas Hoyles, from Helper to Mechanic.
2008 John Lutz, from Helper to Mechanic.
2060 Joseph Moore, from Helper to Mechanic.
1963 S. Gage, from Helper to Mechanic.
1384 F. Collier, from Helper to Mechanic.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED.

Reg. No.
366 J. Watts, Winnipeg, Can.
1960 A. Cummings, Winnipeg, Can.
2055 San. Kerry, Winnipeg, Can.
438 L. F. Sneiter, Washinglon, D. C.
1826 E. M. Feehan, Chicago, Ill.
2022 Edward F. O'Malley, Chicago. Ill.
1840 Bert Fauls, Chicago, Ill.

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No.
J. J. Haeley, Chicago, Ill.
J. Stanley, Chicago, Ill.
Paul Hanstvell, Boston, Mass.
A. R. Anderberg, Boston, Mass.
Chas. Barney, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
S. M. Stevens, Kansas City, Mo.
Abe Goldberg, Boston, Mass.
Wm. D. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.
Wm. Mathews, San Francisco, Cal.
Wm. Toulster, Cincinnati, O.
Harry E. Mahan, Wilmington, Del.
H. Blackburn, Detroit, Mich.
H. McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
Emil Tolkstad, Portland, Ore.
Ed. Nelson, Chicago, Ill.
P. Connon, Chicago, Ill.
S. Richards, Winnipeg, Can.
A. Woods, Winnipeg, Can.

WITHDRAWAL CARDS DEPOSITED.

No.
David Deckert, Baltimore, Md.
A. Cummings, Winnipeg, Can.
Hugh Elsdon, Seattle, Wash.
Hugh McDowell, Philadelphia, Pa.
R. E. Ford, Omaha, Neb.
E. M. Clark, Detroit, Mich.

TRAVELING CARDS ISSUED.

No.
Wallace Macon, Cleveland, O.
J. L. Owens, Detroit, Mich.
J. Kelly, Detroit, Mich.
Wm. Cook, Detroit, Mich.
G. Gasco, Detroit, Mich.
Harry Rogers, Detroit, Mich.

Reg. No.
470 J. D. Lynn, Detroit, Mich.
475 G. Marten, Detroit, Mich.
1956 Wad. Livingston, Indianapolis, Ind.
1690 M. S. Lanchor, Conn.
632 C. A. Krenzer, Omaha, Neb.
2155 Herman Horn, Omaha, Neb.

MEMBERS DEPOSITING TRAVELING CARDS.

Reg. No.
719 W. G. McEachen, from Birmingham to Cleveland, O.
674 V. Supprich, from Hartford, Conn., to Boston, Mass.
1394 Wallace Macon, from Cleveland, O., to Detroit, Mich.
1984 J. H. Fortwangler, back to Omaha, Neb.
672 E. J. Kiley, from Hartford, Conn., to Boston, Mass.
45 Frank Finley, St. Louis, Mo.
502 Wm. Cook, Detroit, Mich.
530 J. Kelley, Detroit, Mich.
1956 W. Livingston, from Indianapolis, Ind., to Cincinnati, O.

LAPSED MEMBERS.

Reg. No.
2058 Wm. Harris, Youngstown, O.
2074 Vic. Frank, Youngstown, O.
2135 Lester L. Taylor, Omaha, Neb.
1668 J. W. Bosch, Minneapolis, Minn.
1604 Edward J. Merrigan, Philadelphia, Pa.
2049 Robert Edwards, Philadelphia, Pa.
1710 Henry Schrader, Phidalephia, Pa.
1905 Edward Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa.

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American Federation of Labor News

WAR TAX REACHES MANY.

Washington.—The new income tax, which must be paid on or before June 15 next, will reach thousands of persons who have heretofore never had direct financial dealings with the government.

Under this law, every unmarried person with an income over $1,000, and every married person with an income over $2,000 must pay a tax of 2 per cent and upwards, according to income, wages or salary.

[illegible] married man earns $60 a week, or $3,560 a year, he is exempted from $2,000 and must pay 2 per cent on $560, which is $11.20. If John Doe is married, he pays no tax, as he comes under the $2,000 exemption for married men. To be reached by the tax married men must earn over $2,000. They are allowed an exemption of $200 for every child.

Returns must be made, on forms provided by the government, on or before the first day of March next.

Heavy penalties are provided where a person ignores this law or acts on the assumption that the government will call on him. It must be understood that the person must call on the government.

Internal revenue collectors of the various districts will furnish proper forms, together with necessary information, that a correct statement may be made.

Government officials urge citizens to give prompt heed to the provisions of this law, that they may have ample time to correct any error in their statement.

WAR INCREASES COST OF LIVING 88½ PER CENT.

Philadelphia.—To live as comfortably now as in 1914, working people in this city and vicinity are obliged to spend for bare necessities alone, 88½ per cent more than was needed before the war, according to statistics by investigators for the federal Department of Labor. These figures were explained by John M. Foster, of the Department of Labor, at a hearing of the wage commission of the federal Shipping Board, which is attempting to establish a standard wage scale for ship [illegible] the Delaware [illegible]

Trade unionists insisted that the advances in necessities since 1914 is more than 88½ per cent. Some of them placed emphasis on the point that while the government's percentage may be accurate, no attention had been given the quality of the staples received for the money paid out. Hundreds of families depending on a husband's or a son's income, they said, have not seen a steak or a roast of beef since the war began. It was maintained, also, that they were wearing clothing of an inferior grade and one or two pairs of shoes a year instead of three or four for each member of the household.

Edward L. Keenan, President of the Central Labor Union, said that a family of five cannot possibly live on $4.50 a day, with prices as they are now. He quoted prices of eggs, meats, flour, fuel and other necessities to show that $4.50, once a respectable wage, was now a mere pittance.

St. Louis.—Employers of organized brewery workers in this city have raised wages $1 a week, although a contract between the two parties has not expired.

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ABOR DEFENDS SHERIFF.

phis, Tenn.—The attempt of ooga anti-unionists to oust ffice Sheriff Nick P. Bush, of on county, was condemned at nual convention of the Tennes- State Federation of Labor, which upon trade unionists and sympa- throughout the state to stand this public official.

riff Bush has earned the enmity ti-unionists because of his law ement during the recent Chatta- street car strike. He insisted strikebreakers were the only e to life and property. One of mported thugs killed a bystand- bout provocation. The Chatta- police refused to arrest the mur- and Sheriff Bush entered the y, where the strikebreakers oused, and arrested his man.

LAN WAGE BILL FAVORED.

shington.—The labor committee House of Representatives has a favorable report on the Nolan am wage bill, which guarantees ry employe of the federal gov- nt a wage not less than $3 a day cents an hour. The author of l is John I. Nolan, of California, mber of the labor group in Con- and a member of the Executive of the International Molders' n.

T STRIKE TOO QUICKLY.

ngfield, Ill.—Under the above the Journal of the Electrical official magazine of the hood of Electrical Workers, his advice:

not be too hasty to strike; you d it much harder to get a satis- settlement than it was to quit

day is the day of conciliation ration; there is plenty of time to strike after they fail. Strikes should only be called as a last resort and only then in strict accordance with our laws."

POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY IN UNION LABOR.

Trade unionism in the United States has just won a notable victory for itself both in relation to general public sentiment and to its enemies among the employing class. It will be found recorded in the overwhelming vote of the convention of United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis recently to stand by the agreement of last fall with bituminous coal operators which, in consideration of substantial wage advances, bargains the miners against strikes and penalizes with fines collectible by the employer those who take part in unauthorized stoppage of work.

Power implies responsibility. A power which denies or tries to evade responsibility is a power out of harmony with the social state and cannot hope for long toleration. Labor unionism's days of costliest experience to itself were the days when it exercised its undoubted and lawful powers with a deliberate refusal to recognize any corresponding responsibility for acts done in transgression of the rights of others. The principle of collective bargaining would be asserted at the same time that its essential mutuality would in practice be denied.

It is a fact that the trades unions which have been most observant of the two-sided nature of this collective bargaining have been the most successful ones and almost invariably the only successful ones. It can fairly be said that this great union of coal miners made of the day on which it voted to stand by its voluntary agreements, moved thereto by the weight of the covenant rather than by the extraordinary critical nature of the employment at this time, a red-letter day in the calendar of American trade unionism.

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HIGH BUILDING MATERIAL PRICES ARE HERE TO STAY, MEN IN THE TRADE THINK.

Stagnation in Operations is Unchanged, Though Causes Are Vastly Different from a Year Ago, Is Claim.

The building situation is passing through another phase of the rapidly changing conditions which have kept building operations in stagnation for more than a year. Operations, to all appearances, are but little changed. A year ago building practically was at a standstill. Six months ago the condition was the same, and to-day there has been little change—none for the better.

However, it is interesting to note that the factory that kept building operations confined six months ago to-day have little influence. The market is at the same stage of activity, though the conditions causing it are entirely different. High prices formerly kept operations down. To-day it is labor and government restriction.

High material prices have come to stay, at least for a long period, in the belief of many. According to Tom Barnett, architect, prices probably will be higher even than they are now when peace is concluded. He declares that the necessity for building up great areas of Europe which have been devastated by the war, the diminished supply of labor, the inroads that have been made on building material supplies and the long-suspended activity which will mean a big demand for new buildings, will cause the cost of buildings, both as to material and labor, to greatly advance when peace comes.

American workmen and American contractors should pour into Europe by the thousands, he says, when the time for rebuilding that country comes. In the American cities, where little building has been going on, the demand for new buildings also will be large, and the increased cost will be a natural result.

It is predicted that only "boom" cities in the United States will be overbuilt at the end of the war. There is little building going on in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia and the great Western cities. The need of homes, hotels, flats and business houses will be great in thousands of cities, is the belief.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

COVERING STEAM PIPES WITH A GLASS LIGHTER THAN CORK.

Spun glass, which consists of extremely fine glass threads, is being used in Germany as an insulating material to retain the heat in steam pipes. Since it is considerably lighter even than cork, it adds less to the weight of the pipe than other insulating materials. Furthermore, it is not affected by vibration, by high temperature or by the action of water, steam or acids. It retains its pristine insulating power after long lapses of time, and can be used a second time, because of this lack of deterioration.

Successful experiments reveal the fact that the admirable insulating capacity of spun glass is due to the air held in the interstices and to the mirror-like surfaces of the glass, which constantly reflect the heat.

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THE DYING SCAB.

.ittle country village, on a cold
.ecember day,
.ame a drunken wanderer, his
.air was turning gray,
.t was old and battered, his
clothes were rent and torn,
.wornout shoes let in the snow
that bitter winter morn.

.hildren fled before him, with
mingled fear and hate,
.rownups just sneered, saying,
"The scab has met his fate."
gave him any succor in all that
little town;
a shed he wandered, and on the
.arth lay down.

.trength was spent from hunger,
his days were nearly done,
.hus the good priest found him at
the setting of the sun.
.ood man knelt beside him, and
bowed his head to pray,
. to the people standing nigh the
dying scab did say:

.his pretty little village, long ago,
I used to live,
.s good a wife and home as God
to man could give;
.riends were numbered by the
.core; I was liked by one and
all,
. betrayed the union men, 'twas
then came my downfall.

.ted in strikebreaking and on old
.riends did scab,
. honest men desert their cause
by my ready gift of gab;
the bosses' bidding, I worked
.rom early morn,
thinking they would ever turn
and treat me with such scorn.

"But now I see my folly, they shun me
with a curse,
And my soul is rent asunder by the
anguish of remorse;
My children have deserted me, my wife
she died from shame,
And my gray-haired father cursed me,
for I disgraced his name.

"In my dreams I see the children, hear
them crying out for bread;
Hear the weeping wives and mothers
whose loved ones that had fled;
Fathers, husbands; sons and brothers,
I have driven from their home,
By my shameless, unfair methods,
in this old Fair Haven town.

"My shame I'd flaunt at keen distress,
for the bosses paid me well,
And for their filthy money I have sent
my soul to hell.
On Sundays I would go to church, and
loudly there I'd sing,
Then drown with drink my conscience
when I heard its warning ring.

"But now that I am dying, and for
pardon dare not ask
From the God that I offended by mis-
deeds in the past,
I can see the imps of Satan leering at
me as I die;
God's pity, but I used to dream of the
sweet by-and-by."

—The Unionist.

NOTICE.

The vacancy that has existed on the General Executive Board since the retirement of Bro. Landis, of Local No. 2, Pittsburg, has been filled by appointment of President Mullaney, who has submitted the name of Henry Holland, of Local No. 17, Chicago. This action has been taken in accordance with trade law governing Board vacancy appointment, as per Article V, Sec. 6, page 8.

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Correspondence

Mr. T. J. McNamara.

Dear Sir and Brother: Denver, Local No. 28, although organized but a few months, is laying a foundation for an organization which I think will [illegible] affiliated with the Denver Building Trades Council, Denver Labor and Trades Assembly and Colorado State Federation of Labor.

Although our organization is small, having only eight members, we have a 100 per cent organization in our city and vicinity and firmly believe that our good cause, with proper support, will continue to grow and prosper.

Before our Local was organized we were a lonesome lot, as we were the only unorganized craft in the building trades here, not because our hearts were not in the right place, but because we did not have a sufficient number of men. We felt like a visitor in a strange house, and it makes one feel mighty good to be able to produce that little card of honor among working men.

We all wish to thank you for the kindly assistance you have rendered us. With the best of luck, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

J. A. AHLSTROM.

Secretary, Denver, Local No. 28.

January 17, 1918.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
803 Holland Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Your attention is herewith called to the action of the Buffalo Convention, held November 7th to 10th inclusive, especially in regard to Resolution No. 16, appearing on page 108 of the printed proceedings, which for your convenience we herewith quote:

"RESOLUTION No. 166—By Delegates Hedrick, Barr, Miller, Kraft and Hahn:

"WHEREAS, It has come to our notice that the Asbestos Workers' [illegible] interference of the Brotherhood of Painters in the tacking and nailing of muslin or fabrics used in covering walls; and,

"WHEREAS, The said violation has occurred in the city of Pittsburg, Pa., on the new city and county building being erected there; and,

"WHEREAS, The members of the Asbestos Workers' Union of that city did stretch, tack upon frames, muslin that is to be painted and decorated such work coming under the jurisdiction of Painters. The frames which the muslin that is ground for the decoration, were placed in position by carpenters over hair cloth installed for the deadening of sound by Asbestos Workers; and,

"WHEREAS, The canvas or muslin is not supposed to serve as a non-conductor of sound, but solely as a foundation for the decoration of the walls, the Painter is responsible for this work and it is esesential that he shall have jurisdiction over the stretching of the canvas or muslin upon which the proper performance of his work absolutely depends; therefore,

"BE IT RESOLVED, That the convention notify and instruct the officers of the Asbestos Workers' International Union that the tacking of all muslin and canvas for decorative purposes is the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters and that they instruct their members to refrain from doing any of this work.

"Your committee having heard the representatives of both organizations wish to recommend concurrence in the resolution.

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was moved and seconded that the of the committee be concurred

elegate Mullaney asked to be re- as voting negatively.

he motion to concur in the report e committee was carried."

e report of the committee to the resolution was entrusted rec- ended concurrence in the resolu- which report was adopted by the ention.

u will therefore consider this of- notification of the action taken.

Fraternally yours,
WM. J. SPENCER.
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Dept.

January 4, 1918.

Thos. J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Sir and Brother:

our attention is herewith officially n to the passage of Resolution 15, h appears on page 85 of the print- proceedings, and which for your venience is herewith quoted:

RESOLVED, That the Building les Department, A. F. of L., rec- mends to such affiliated organiza- s as do not now have the provision their constitutions to make it part their fundamental laws that building esmen coming from abroad to the ted States and Canada, or who are n here of foreign parents, before y make application for membership re admitted to membership, shall er be citizens of the United States of Canada, or shall have officially in accordance with law declared r intentions of becoming citizens."

In line with the action of the convention it is herewith recommended that each affiliated International Union provide for the incorporation of a clause in the constitution or fundamental law of each body so that all workmen admitted to membership shall either be citizens of the United States or Canada, or have officially, in accordance with the law, declared their intention to become citizens.

Will you please consider this as official notification of the action taken?

Respectfully submitted,
WM. J. SPENCER
Secretary-Treasurer,
Building Trades Dept.

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES.

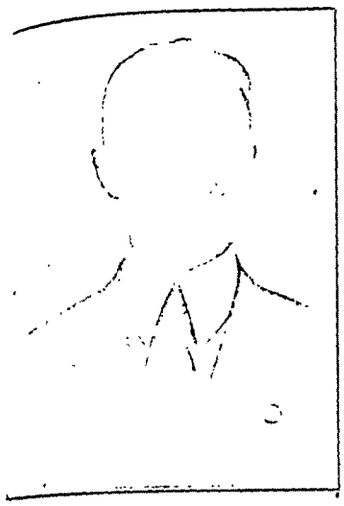
(Subject to change and express charge.)

Seal	$3.00
Warrant Book	.40
Receipt Book	.50
Treasurer's Book	1.00
Fin. Secretary's Book	2.00
Letterheads With Official Seal, per 1,000	6.50
Letterheads, per 500	3.25
Envelopes, per 1,000	4.00
Envelopes, per 500	2.75
Envelopes (large), per 500	3.50
Withdrawal Cards, per doz	.25
Constitutions, per copy	.05
Due Book	.15
Application Blanks	.25
Buttons, each	.50
Stamp	.40
Transfer Cards, per doz	.25
Traveling Cards, per doz	.25
Permit Blanks	.40

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	Wages Per Hour	Hours Per Day	Saturday
St. Louis, Mo., Local No. 1	71¼	8	4
Pittsburg, Pa., Local No. 2	62½	8	4
Cleveland, Ohio, Local No. 3	58½	8	4
Buffalo, N. Y., Local No. 4	56¼	8	8 (June, July and August, 4 hrs.)
Boston, Mass., Local No. 6	62½	8	4
Seattle, Wash., Local No. 7	87½	8	4
Cincinnati, Ohio, Local No. 8	57½	8	4
Portsmouth, Va., Local No. 9	55	8	8 (June, July and August, 4 hrs.)
Baltimore, Md., Local No. 11	62½	8	8
New York, N. Y., Local No. 12	62½	8	4
Philadelphia, Pa., Local No. 14	56⅛	8	4
Winnipeg, Canada, Local No. 15	60	8	4
Chicago, Ill., Local No. 17	70	8	4
Indianapolis, Ind., Local No. 18	50	8	4
Milwaukee, Wis., Local No. 19	57½	8	4
Dallas, Tex., Local No. 21	62½	8	4
Houston, Tex., Local No. 22	59⅜	8	8
Washington, D. C., Local No. 24	53⅛	8	4
Detroit, Mich., Local No. 25	62½	8	4
Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 26	50	8	4
Kansas City, Mo., Local No. 27	62½	8	4
Denver, Colo., Local No. 28	62½	8	4
Providence, R. I., Local No. 31	53	8	8
Hartford, Conn., Local No. 33	50	8	8 (June, July and August, 4 hrs.)
Minneapolis, Minn., Local No. 34	55	8	5
Youngstown, O., Local No. 35	55	8	4
Portland, Ore., Local No. 36	62½	8	4
Omaha, Neb., Local No. 39	60	8	4
Grand Rapids, Mich., Local No. 41	50	8	4
Wilmington, Del., Local No. 42	56¼	8	4
Spokane, Wash., Local No. 47	62½		

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WM. C. LANDIS.

Wm. C. Landis, who has been a ...ber of the International Executive ...d for the last five years, and Busi... Agent of the Pittsburg Local for ... years, has resigned and an hon...ble withdrawal card issued. Bro. ...lis is now Superintendent for the ...sbey & Mattison Company of ...burg. The International Execu... Board regretted very much to ac... the resignation of Bro. Landis, ... hopes that he will prove as ef...ient in his new adventure as he did ... an Executive member of the Inter...national Association.

Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
893 Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I am pleased to state that our Presi...ent, Bro. Mullaney, was with us on ...e 15th of this month, and addressed ... at a called meeting on various sub...s of interest to ourselves, and ...hich I can assure you was greatly ...preciated by all present.

We as a unit believe that Bro. Mullaney is doing a great good to ourselves and to the nation, and more especially to our craft, and it is our desire that he keep preaching the gospel wherever it seems necessary, as we are sure that we will all be benefited in the end. Yours fraternally,

D. REED.
Secretary-Treasurer, Local No. 21.

Be sure and remember that a member of Local No. 12, New York (on the Atlantic), sent to take charge of a job at San Francisco (on the Pacific) must pay dues to his home Local. He shall pay no moneys for dues, permits, assessments or any other thing to the Frisco Local. The same trade law applies to a Frisco man at work at New York, under the same condition. A member taking a transfer cannot work until the Local designated accepts it. The safest and lawful way to leave town and work is by taking a "traveler."

THE STRIKE.

Say what ye will, ye owls of night,
The strike upholds the cause of right;
The strike compels the king to pause,
The statesman to remold the laws.

Say what ye will, yet, without ruth,
The strike drives home the little truth;
The strike tears off the mask of things,
To mass and class the issue brings.

Say what ye will, the strike is good—
It clears things long misunderstood;
It jolts the social mind awake;
It forces men a stand to take.

Say what ye will, all else above,
The strike is war for bread and love;
For raiment, shelter, freedom, all;
The human race can justice call.

—Covington Hall.

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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—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.
Vice-President—Henry H. Holland.....4826 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara.....803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, President.....803 Holland Bldg.
Gus Schmitters, Secretary, 4001 Ashland Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Bowman Hall, Eleventh and Locust Sts.
General Office, 803 Holland Bldg.

Local No. 2—Pittsburgh, Pa.—Gus Heyl, President.....348 Boquet St.
Wm. C. Mathews, Secretary, 1709 Mary St.
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.—James Mansfield, President.....1394 Niagara St.
F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays at Council Hall, 37 E. Huron St.

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. B. Pease, Secretary, 107 Goethe St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, 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.
P. Devlin, Secretary.

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.

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.

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

Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—P. Allen, President....937 Buena Vista Ave., Alameda.
J. Hoffman, Secretary, 5624 California St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President.....1930 W. 34th Place.
E. Holland, Secretary, 4823 N. Superior Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at 45 W. Madison St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Wm. Inglis, President.....[illegible]
[illegible]
Meetings, Second and Third Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Harting, President.....[illegible]
Wm. Sellmann, Secretary, [illegible]
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.—D. Reed, President.....616 Melba St., Station A.
J. P. Reichert, Secretary, 120 N. Fleming St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, 120 N. Fleming St.
All Mail to D. Reed.

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