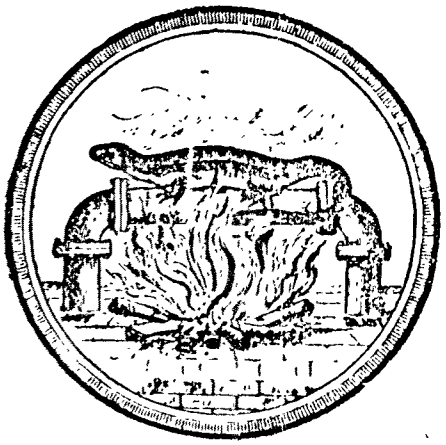
Vol. 3 #52-5 (1920)

THE

ASBESTOS WORKER

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

JANUARY, 1920



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General President's Report

Elmhurst, January 31, 1920.

Greeting:

Your President left New Orleans from which city his last report was submitted and proceeded to Mobile, where a special meeting of Local 58 was held and many pressing trade matters given attention and decision. On this occasion, a hearing was also given Bro. Smith of Local 10, New Orleans, and his appeal heard for relief from the penalty and conviction resulting from his trial by Local 10 on evidence furnished by Local 58. The evidence and procedure in this case proved to be of such a nature that your President upheld it as a matter of common justice (decision filed). Birmingham was the next city visited, where a conference with Secretary Sturgess of Local 37 was held. This Local has cleaned house of its "dead wood" arrearage membership and will pay per capita hereafter only on those who pay dues within trade law limits. Louisville was the next stop, where a conference was held with President Clark of Local 51, as also the employers in re new agreement. All men in the trade at Louisville are now lined up in the Local, which is just learning its first trade lesson of practical organization (at this writing the trade agreement of Local 51 is pending signature). Your President then journeyed to Cincinnati, where a conference was held with President Weisel and Business Agent Perkins of Local 8, at which nothing worthy of note developed. Then on to Buffalo and a conference with Vice-President Rice on pending trade matters. Washington was then visited on business of a building trades nature. Your President then took up the trade agreement of Local 30 with the Syracuse employers and presented a form of such in a conference that adjourned until later date. Philadelphia was then visited and a meeting of Local 14 attended at which time your President advised in a trade sense upon a local issue that was engaging the attention of the local membership and which the Local very properly decided along the lines of law, order and decency. Then on to Boston, where, in company with Vice-President Johnson, a conference was held with the Boston Asbestos Manufacturers' Association as well as all "independent" employers for the purpose of having your President interpret the application of the new form of trade agreement containing the clauses as included in the circular letter recently issued from General Office. Then came the joint conference between committees representing Fore River Local No. 59 and Squantum Local No. 60, with Vice-President Johnson and your President. This conference was held in compliance with convention instructions, to definitely settle the much-mooted question of "foreman" in shipyards as regarding their rights to hold active membership in our Local Unions. This subject was exhaustively gone into and after the activity of shipyard foremen had been outlined, your President gave decision that a shipyard foreman is a job foreman and not a shop foreman, and as such is entitled to active union membership. Then on to Springfield and attendance at a special meeting of the New England States Joint Conference Board of our trade, called to take action on the strike of Local 6 of Boston for the "dollar hour." Once again did this conference prove its worth by the manner in which it supervised and tied up all operations in New England. It might be mentioned that in the face of the very questionable methods employed by at least one "withdrawal"

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card foreman in one of our prominent shops, this strike was won after a thirty-day struggle. An investigation of this incident is being conducted at this writing and its outcome will probably be read in the next Journal issue. Your President then appeared with a committee at his home Local before the New York League of Heat and Cold Insulation in the first conference held on the Local 12 "dollar hour" trade agreement. Your President next met with the Connecticut employers in the first conference held on the newly-proposed trade agreement of Local 33. Then on to Albany and attendance at the Reconstruction Committee hearing, as also a meeting with Business Agent Wickersheim of Local 40, at which time certain local issues were given attention. Then to Baltimore and the first conference between Baltimore employers and Local 11 committee on the newly-proposed trade agreement which was followed by a meeting of Local 11. Then to Washington and attendance at the "Industrial Conference" called by President Gompers and responded to by the officers of all national and international labor unions, including farmers' organizations. As the general press has "featured" this conference and printed its conclusions, your President has no need to again repeat or elaborate on them. It is to be hoped that our national law makers are duly impressed with the truths they reveal. Then came the final conference with the Connecticut employers and Local 33 committee that accepted an eighty-seven and a half-cent hour. Next came the final conference between the New York City employers and Local 12 that established the "dollar hour" in the metropolis along with seventy-five cents for improvers. The next stop was Rochester, where Vice-President Rice and your President attended a special meeting of Local 26 in re trade agreement, at which time the eighty-cent hour was agreed to as the demand to be made on the employers. (At this writing this agreement is signed with wages retroactive to January 1st). Then to Syracuse, accompanied by Vice-President Rice, and a special meeting of Local 30, which was called for the purpose of trade agreement action. This meeting outlined its final program and were given instructions as to strike procedure. It was the intention of your President at that time to have Vice-President Rice handle the Upper New York State situation (Rochester and Syracuse), as he was of the opinion that his own services would be required at Baltimore, where conditions looked none too promising. The next stop was Baltimore and the final conference with the Employers' Association and Local 11 committee, at which time the employers not only failed to meet the men half way, but positively repudiated their previous conference promises, after which your President gave immediate strike sanction to Local 11, which it fortunately did not have to exercise, as the trade came to its senses and signed for ninety cents until April and one dollar thereafter, which in itself shows the fair spirit displayed by Local 11 in receding from its original position that it assumed when demanding one dollar upon January 1st. The next jump was to Providence, where a meeting of Local 31 gave consideration to form of newly-proposed trade agreement identical with that of Local 6, Boston (ninety cents until April, one dollar thereafter), the signing of which is still in abeyance. Then came the regular quarterly meeting of the New England States Joint Conference Board at Providence, at which much routine and some very special business was transacted. Then came the final conference with the Syracuse employers, who signed the Local 30 agreement for eighty-seven and one-half cents. Milwaukee was the next city visited by your President, who found Local 19 on strike and where two short conferences between the Milwaukee employers and Local 19 Strike Committee together with one meeting of the Local brought a settlement for ninety cents. Your President then visited Chicago, where he met Vice-President Holland and Business Agent Kennedy in a general trade discussion of no particular trade significance other than to show that Local 17 has pro-

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vided for the acceptance of some forty odd improvers to keep pace with the growing requirements of the trade. Certain other Locals might well profit by this example and admit a reasonable number of bona fide members instead of denying the trade the union help it demands and thereby waxing fat on the "permit" monies of exorbitant amount. Next came Washington and the conference on Resolution No. 4 of the American Federation of Labor Convention. At this conference the Marine Engineers in a general agreement specified that "its membership would apply no materials used for insulating purposes on any ship in dock or in port for repairs." Then came a meeting of Washington Local No. 24, held to formulate newly-proposed trade agreement. This meeting decided to present to the employers an agreement identical with that of Baltimore in wage and working conditions. At this meeting, Business Agent McGann and Secretary Mohsberg of Local 11, Baltimore, were in attendance, and Locals 11 and 24 will in future work in much closer harmony. Your President next visited Albany, where representatives of various civic and labor organizations attempted to lend their efforts at having the law of representative government upheld in the farce "trial" of the five regularly-elected Socialist assemblymen. Due to the manner in which Speaker Sweet (manufacturer) brushed aside all effort of common law procedure, including his refusal to hear the arguments of New York Bar Association committee which included Charles F. Hughes, it was deemed futile to waste energy at this time. If the government sticks to its adopted policy of deporting Bolshevists it had better start the shipyards working overtime in order to handle the thousands made every day by actions such as these. In all instances mentioned in this report where your President has been a party to a trade agreement conference or settlement it has resulted in the introduction of what might be termed our "standard" agreement. This agreement is identical in all its clauses excepting those of wage and radius. Your President would also call attention to the fact that he refused strike sanction to Wilkesbarre Local No. 38, which demanded the dollar hour in the face of the fact that it has a signed agreement for the year 1920 in amount of five dollars a day. While your President agreed with them that this wage was entirely inadequate (signed three years ago) he also held that in the face of this signed agreement Local 38 should accept the voluntary offer of the employers of six eighty a day. Local 38 had the good sense to accept this offer and thereby avoided the charge of contract breaking. In conclusion, your President would refer his many inquirers on the coast situation to the statement on same printed elsewhere in this Journal issue.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

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444 E. Bohn, Washington, D. C.
1701 W. M. Cogdill, Portsmouth, Va.
1387 F. Corcoran, Detroit, Mich.
1932 Wm. McClvain, Philadelphia, Pa.
447 W. P. Challice, Washington, D. C.
1434 Cliff Dunham, Cleveland, Ohio.
597 Harry Downer, Minneapolis, Minn.
160 Geo. Douglas, Buffalo, N. Y.
1012 J. Dempsey, New York.
818 Albert Ems, Philadelphia, Pa.
648 Leo Eustice, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
3653 Wm. J. Ernest, Wilmington, Del.
1020 A. Franks, New York.
2074 Frank Vice, Yougstown, Ohio.
390 Geo. Forbes, Toronto, Canada.
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1941 L. Ferris, Toledo, Ohio.
1391 J. Gilmatin, Connecticut.
1613 E. C. Griebel, Milwaukee, Wis.
1681 John Greaney, Springfield, Mass.
598 Arthur Girard, Minneapolis, Minn.
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1682 Percy Griffith, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
1978 A. H. Grider, Kansas City, Mo.
353 J. E. Heath, Dallas, Texas.
1493 Mark Hutchinson, Dallas, Tex.
1059 P. Hoban, New York.
96 Homer Peters, Indianapolis, Ind.
1058 G. Higgins, New York.
2058 William Harris, Yougstown, O.
B. Hamlin Toledo, Ohio.
699 Harry Hacke, Albany and Troy, N. Y.
1316 Chas. A. Iverson, Minneapolis, Minn.
2029 Algot Johnson, Providence, R. I.
1551 P. Jones, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
676 G. Kopp, Connecticut.
1538 Frank Kenney, Milwaukee, Wis.
604 August Keene, Minneapolis, Minn.
758 Robert Kinckiner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1685 Peter Kane, Boston, Mass.
523 J. Keeran, Detroit, Mich.
1700 Fred A. Leibiger, Portsmouth, Va.
415 Wm. Long, Washington, D. C.
533 D. Lunsford, Detroit, Mich.
3875 R. Leighton, Fore River Ship Yards.
1807 Wm. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.
715 P. McBride, Birmingham, Ala.
902 F. C. McGuir, Seattle, Wash.
2057 Wm. Mannion, Connecticut.
1699 Chas. E. Middleton, Portsmouth, Va.
110 Robt. Manis, Portsmouth, Va
1953 N. T. Monnett, Toledo, Ohio.
885 J. Morgan, Seattle, Wash.
3775 Harry Newman, Fore River Ship Yards.
1192 A. Pike, New York.
113 Roy Rohades, Washing[illegible] D. C.

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1245 V. Supicich, New York.
1249 G. Sekulo, New York.
121 Fred. Schulty, New Orleans, La.
1328 A. E. Vance, Omaha, Neb.
3262 Earl Wetle, Portland, Ore.
82 C. Wilkie, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3015 B. Worthington, Portland, Ore.
3234 M. E. Campbell, Birmingham, Ala.
3235 H. T. Emery, Birmingham, Ala.
3236 G. D. Bishop, Birmingham, Ala.
3237 Thos. D. Bowles, Birmingham, Ala.
3238 M. R. Calhoun, Birmingham, Ala.
3239 R. A. Gray, Birmingham, Ala.
3243 E. G. Solomon, Birmingham, Ala.
3249 L. W. Lowrie, Birmingham, Ala.
3242 C. R. Bynum, Birmingham, Ala.
3231 M. S. Cook, Birmingham, Ala.
3230 John Bynum, Birmingham, Ala.
3233 L. M. Hunt, Birmingham, Ala.
3241 Max Rittersporn, Birmingham, Ala.
3248 E. N. Neel, Birmingham, Ala.
133 C. F. Telge, Houston, Tex.
3276 John Lindner, Houston, Tex.
3128 J. E. Reumuth, Houston, Tex.
3129 Frank Engels, Houston, Tex.
2071 F. C. Otto, Dallas, Tex.
2163 Roy Britton, Dallas, Tex.
3823 Geo. W. Larimore, Syracuse, N. Y.
3951 Geo. Westbrook, Syracuse, N. Y.

89 Louis Boyd, Indianapolis, Ind.
90 Milton Nead, Indianapolis, Ind.
106 R. Thompson, Indianapolis, Ind.
3317 Albert Gerst, Youngstown, O.
3878 Walter Froggett, Youngstown, O.
3011 Edwin Flynn, Youngstown, O.
2189 Lee R. Elms, Youngstown, O.
2009 Chas. Burt, Youngstwn, Ohio.
3010 Grant Edomunds, Youngstown, Ohio.
2007 Chas. Wardle, Youngstown, O.
3009 Ernest Roberts, Youngstown, O.
3319 John O'Malley, Youngstown, O.
2010 Lem. Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
2059 Robert Lutz, Youngstown, O.
3907 Albert Gardner, Des Moines, Ia.
3807 H. Rainwater, Des Moines, Ia.
3795 Wm. Costello, Jacksonville, Fla.
3387 A. J. Smith, Jacksonville, Fla.
2201 Wm. Finedore, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1608 Fred Speckine, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1713 N. J. Veit, Grand Rapids, Mich.
152 Arthur H. Evans, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1683 Gilbert Harris, Grand Rapids, Mich.
153 C. H. Evans, Grand Rapids, Mich.
1607 N. J. Rodedaux, Grand Rapids, Mich.
150 D. G. Richards, Grand Rapids, Mich.
3270 John Burke, Springfield, Mass.
2070 John Kelliher, Springfield, Mass.
1679 Nygren Stone, Springfield, Mass.
3269 Stephen Pattalena, Springfield, Mass.
3645 H. Hebner, Toledo, Ohio.
1939 J. A. Walsh, Toledo, Ohio.
2100 Peter Bude, Toledo, Ohio.
1943 F. G. Born, Toledo, Ohio.
1936 W. M. Carr, Toledo, Ohio.
1910 Herman A. Meves, Toledo, O.
2062 Fred W. Gluth, Toledo, Ohio.
2144 Albert Moore, Toledo, Ohio.
2145 M. C. Murr, Toledo, Ohio.
2146 Wm. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio.
3315 Geo. E. Potts, Toledo, Ohio.

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If they're still looking for a national anthem that everybody can sing, why not brush up on "Nobody Knows How Dry I Am!"—Philadelphia Record.

They repealed the daylight saving law. Why not repeal the daylight slaving law?

Many a man who imagines that he is a born leader isn't even a successful follower.

Oh, well, nobody need bother now about a New Year's eve table reservation.

Flour has dropped 50 cents a barrel in Minnesota. We hope it made enough noise to be heard in St. Louis.

LABOR TO BEGIN FIGHT TO CONTROL CONGRESS.

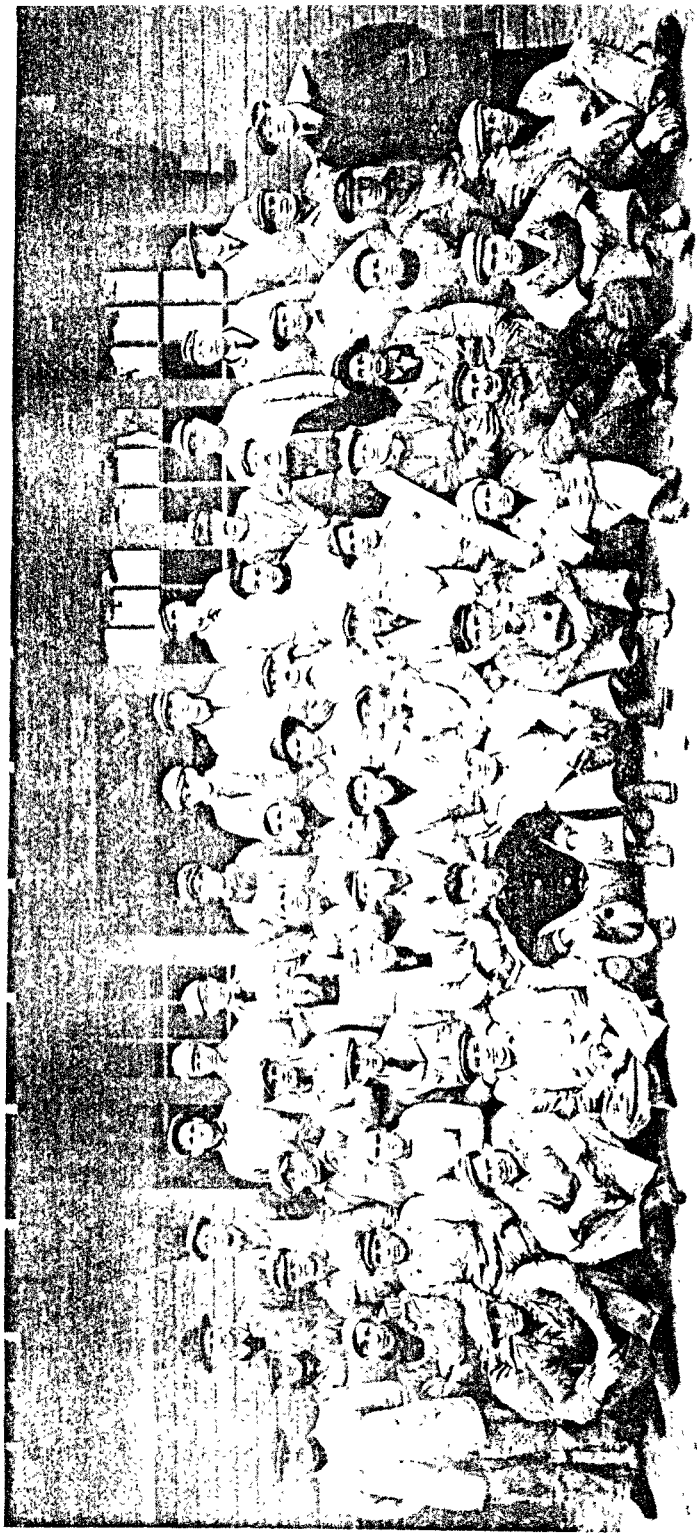
Aggressive Campaign Also to Be Carried Into State and Local Primaries.

Washington.—Definite plans for the first nation-wide aggressive political campaign by organized labor to control Congress and elect friendly national and state officials have been made by a committee of the American Federation of Labor and will be announced soon. The fight, labor officials declared today, will be bipartisan and will be launched in the coming presidential campaign.

Organization details have been formulated by a committee composed of the Executive Council and department presidents of the Federation, which has been in session here for the past two days. Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, said tonight that an explanation of the movement would be made public tomorrow. The committee formulating plans was appointed by Gompers in accordance with instructions to the General Labor Conference held here last December 13th, to put into effect the "declaration of principles" adopted at that time.

Representatives in Congress whose records show them unfriendly to labor will be opposed vigorously for reelection, and new candidates hostile to labor's interests will meet the same opposition. Every craft affiliated with the Federation will be called upon to join in the fight, it was added, and congressional district will be actively canvassed, and an army of organizers will be put in the field. The Federation now claims a membership of more than 4,000,000.

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West Roxbury, Mass.,
November 28th, 1919.

Thos. J. McNamara,
803 Holland Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Am sending under separate cover picture of members of Locals 31 and 6 who worked on operation Coddington Point, Naval Training Station; Newport, Rhode Island.

This operation which is in Local 31 territory was quite a history regarding labor difficulties, and owes its union existence to the New England Joint Conference Locals' untiring efforts to straighten jobs out so that our membership could and did receive conditions equal to that which they received elsewhere. As this operation no doubt will be the last naval base to be completed in this section, which owes its existence to the late great conflict, I beg to call the attention of the trade to this data: Job consisted of three boiler houses housing thirty low-pressure boilers and six high-pressure boilers.

There are 275 barracks with seven miles of piping under floors and thirteen miles of piping running from boiler houses to barracks, pipe sizes measuring from three-quarter-inch to fourteen-inch, with from two to six pipes running together. In each boiler house there is 2,500 feet of piping, all flanges covered. There also is an ice plant with a capacity of twenty-five tons of ice per day which supplies training station and city of Newport.

On the left of picture standing up is Bro. Alfred Anderson, steward and foreman for Local 31 gang, and on the right is Bro. Olaf Johnson, steward and foreman for Local 6 gang.

Both Bros. Anderson and Johnson deserve great credit for efficient handling of job and men, and were equal to all emergencies that arose where such a large gang was at work.

New England is proud of its records on this job.

Yours fraternally,
E. A. JOHNSON,
Secretary,
New England Joint Conference Locals.

THE GRUMBLER.

Never had a fair show? Some fellow in the shop always working against you? The foreman has it in for you? Too bad. But here—maybe they are more than half right. Possibly you've deserved all that came to you. Honestly—have you always given the other fellow a square deal? Perhaps so—but here's a suggestion for you: quit coddling yourself—it never helped a man to think that he was being terribly abused, whether he was right or wrong.

You are quite welcome to all the notions that you can carry concerning social and economic reform—I'll not quarrel with you about these. You may talk about them and think about them all that you please. But won't you remember this: no matter what the coming social system may be, it will be the personal equation that will determine the place that you are to occupy in the new dispensation. There will be pretty nearly the same struggle for places of power and influence, although the motive may be different. It's important then, isn't it, to get ready for whatever may be coming down the pike in the new order of things?

First of all, fit yourself, personally, to think clearly and definitely by cutting out every habit that befuddles your brain. Then equip yourself, by hard study, even though it involves great sacrifice, to master your own job in all of its details, doing it better than it has ever been done before. For it's the chap who crowds over his present job that is most likely to pick the bigger one. This sort of thing will count so long as the world shall last. It is the kind of competition that will never be driven out by any social system. It is fundamental in the law of human progress. If any man tells you that there's no need to enlarge your outlook, that there's no necessity to become more proficient in your daily work, he's either a fool or a liar; in any case, he's a mighty unsafe leader.

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The Speedboy Takes a "Traveler"

Local —— has issued a "traveler" to our old friend the SPEEDBOY. He is now located at ————. Thereby hangs a TALE. It was thisaway: He had been going good in the burg ever since the morning he blew in riding the brakes of the HUMMER. He had bought himself a brand new FRONT and was the proud exhibitor of a fair-sized B. R. with an XX wrapper. He was shooting sections for the best BASEMENT shop in the town. The way he was cleaning up FLATHOUSES was a fright. He had the home talent looking like CRIPPLES. One house a DAY boiler and all. He sure was hitting 1000 in the "one ply" league. A member at the local meeting threw a FIT when the Business Agent in his report told of his seeing the Speedboy going IN a flathouse with a BACKLOAD of one-ply and of following him a few minutes later only to meet the speeder on the way OUT with the job FINISHED. Be that as it may the Speedboy had the home guard STOPPED and was drawing down RINGERS every payday while the Local President was lucky if his "take" was heavy enough for the week's COFFEE AND SINKERS. Well, anyhow, one fine morning the mail man brought a REGULAR job into the basement. It was for Dooem Goode, Steamfitter to the FIRST FAMILIES and called for everything to cover including REPLACEABLE flanges, all sewed, with eight ounce. It seems as how the boss' SON who took down blue prints when not otherwise engaged shooting Kelly pool, pulled a "bone" and MISSED 1000 feet of returns which little thing made dear papa the low bid man. Father decided to go through with the mess and trust to the TRADE TRINITY—the Good Lord, the extras and the Speedboy. The latter drew the prize and looked like a REAL Mechanic as he nonchalantly shoved the work slip in his pocket, rolled a "ciggy" and started for the scene of battle at the head of a gang—four home towners—referred to by the Speedboy as MUTTS. Upon reaching the job, the first thing he pulled showed CLASS. He met the trucks and had the covering unloaded and piled against the wall in the building NEAREST the gate which happened to be the ENGINE ROOM. Everything was going lovely and it looked like the end of a perfect day until a great big guy strolled into the Engine Room and asked for the foreman PIPE COVERER. The guy's cap read CHIEF ENGINEER. The Speedboy answered "right here CHIEF." The chief gave him a stony "O.O." and said in loud, plain English, basso profundo delivery, "Get all this muck to hell OUT of this Engine Room." And it CAME out, as fast as the gang could lug it. They made two hours overtime apiece which spelled a LOSS of fifteen dollars to the boss, not to mention the material breakage of four dollars and thirty cents, not including the SOURING of the chief, which was some LIABILITY. Somehow the job got a START and finally the day rolled around when the Engine Room was COMPLETED. And it was SOME done. It fairly shone. There was method in the Speedboy's play. He always LED with a good piece of work (that other Mechanics did) before putting

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in the "work" on the REMAINDER of the contract. Everything in the Engine Room was according to Hoyle and made the chief MELT sufficient to stake the Speedboy to a "Hello," which was the first "tumble" he had grabbed on the job. Then the plot thickened. The Speedboy donned his spangles and started his BOILER ROOM act. There he met a raft of high work. Also dirty work. The SPEEDBOY remembered reading that charity COVERED a multitude of sins. Somehow it set him a-thinking. Suddenly his hat was knocked clean off his head. An IDEA struck him. Why not make coal dust cover a MULTITUDE of sinful covering? And it DID. Good and plenty and more besides. The fittings that were playing in LUCK got a fair amount of attention. They were few and far between. The remainder received FIRST AID treatment. The boiler top section of the flue looked like a case of "FLU" after it was cheated out of its" hex" wire and one coat of cement. Then came a liberal sprinkling of coal dust to hide it until Father Time and the every-day boiler room grime came to the rescue in about ten days to turn it BLACK. The Speedboy chuckled a couple of wise chuckles as he told the boss the boiler room was FINISHED. The latter chuckled a couple of extra chuckles as he congratulated HIMSELF upon having the swiftest thing in OVERALLS on his pay roll. But there is many a slip between the specifications and the last payment. You SAID it! The chief took a slant at the boiler room and said NOTHING. So along trots our old pal, Speedboy, into the main building to take a slam at the RISERS of steam, water, ice water, and brine, all of which was close "chase" work and in a hurry to get "bricked" in. The Speedboy and his crew attacked the basement singing "UPWARD Christian Soldiers" and started SLAMMING his way to the roof. What he did to those poor, defenseless risers was a trade crime. He hid the specifications in his rear pocket nearest his HEART, ashamed to look them in the face. He gave the steam line a HOLE job massage—slit sections—no paste—one band centre—seam to WALL. The fittings received a FAREWELL finish of one coat cement, hand applied. The water line got its wool felt sections bent around it like a boa-constrictor's glide, and its fittings got the CROWN process—one coat on top, to be seen by those looking DOWN shaft. The ice water line got the DITTO. The frost line sections of cork were hacked with a WOOLWORTH saw without being introduced to a mitre box and received a wire at each END. The FRONT seams got filled with "dope." The wall seams blushed unseen and undoped. There was an entire ABSENCE of sewed canvas and water-proof paint. It was a proud moment for the Speedboy as he stood on the TWELFTH FLOOR and gazed down the shaft and announced the risers as FINISHED. All the world was sunshine. He was $160 ahead of the labor cost and was figuring on a BONUS. He had trusted to luck and the BRICK-LAYERS to quickly hide his work. But the best laid plans of mice and pipe coverers oft "gang aglee." The following morning the bricklayers went on STRIKE and away they went leaving NINE floors exposed. The strike proved a LONG one. Meanwhile the STEAMFITTER came nosing around and gave the risers a "close-up." Also the ARCHITECT, ditto the CHIEF. The latter looked at the Speedboy. It was a long, wise look. Then the troubles began to multiply. The plant got "hooked up" and threw on a

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TEST. The Speedboy was working in the tank room doing some LOW work and some very TALL thinking. The "brickeys" were still OUT. A couple of days of tranquility followed the test and then—zowie! The chief felt a DROP of water strike his cap as he passed beneath the riser "chase" in the basement. He looked up and caught a piece of red-hot cement in the EYE. He immediately exploded and declared that the Speedboy was a ————, as also a ————, after which he stood under an opened UMBRELLA and took an upward slant at the risers. Then CAME a few things. First came a telephone message to the SHOP. Then came the BOSS. Then came the STEAMFITTER. Then came the PLUMBER. Then came the ICE MACHINE man. Then came the ARCHITECT. And last, but not least, came the disgruntled water-dripped and cement-scalded CHIEF. After they had talked awhile THEN came the Speedboy. Then came the SPEC-I-FI-CA-TIONS. After all of which came the SHOW-DOWN. They turned the SEARCHLIGHT as it were on the whole darn mess and played it up and down. They pushed their lead pencils between the seams of cork covering that were supposed to be airtight. They stuck pen knives through the cement and measured its THICKNESS. They requested the Speedboy to REMOVE one of the replaceable flanges, and as luck would have it the flange they picked out happened to be covered with SOLID cement. Did the Speedboy remove this flange? You betcha! With an AXE. Questions were also asked about such little trifles as the CANVAS and PAINT. After a long pow wow the jury RETIRED to the Architect's office. The verdict was "guilty" and the covering was sentenecd to be REMOVED and properly re-applied. How the Speedboy would have fared at the hands of his boss to say nothing of the angry MOB the next day, will never be recorded for kind fate intervened and the Speedboy received a TELEGRAM that very night (so he said) that brought to him the saddest news a dutiful son could receive, that the dear old mother he loved so well, lay at death's door battling against odds in the hope that her darling BOY would reach home in time for one last embrace before the light went out forever. That night a lone figure gripping a "keister" hopped the 11:45 bound for ————. It was the Speedboy. He never did come back and was never heard from again until he wrote for his "traveler." Some of the home guard were MEAN enough to say that the Speedboy NEVER received a telegram and that when he "blew" the town he had nothing more nor less than a plain case of COLD FEET. And the job? Let me think. Oh, Yes! It was finally finished PROPERLY by old Bill Quinn, a home guard of years' standing whom the boss used to say was SLOWER than molasses. The boss didn't even SMELL the extras. A REGULAR shop grabbed them off. The boss' SON is now selling SEWING MACHINES making a daily house to house canvass in hopes of some day having a door opened by the SPEEDBOY. He has a retainer already paid to a CRIMINAL lawyer. The BOSS is an agent in our trade due to the fact that he flopped a failure after going "on the nut" for $1500 on the job. He made a settlement of TWO CENTS on the dollar because there was no other way out. BASEMENT shops cannot charge up dead horse work as ADVERTISING. Outside of this everything seems to be moving along NICELY in the old burg and everybody seems to be satisfied except, perhaps, a few of the Local Union home guard who are naturally anxious to hear if the Speedboy's "Mom" came through or not. The Speedboy made no mention of her in the letter he wrote the Local requesting his traveler Moral: Sprinters run SHORT races.

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REPORT V.-P. E. BRINKER.

Detroit, Mich.,
January 20th, 1920.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

As per instructions of the Executive Board I visited Toledo in December, but after trying all the shops in the city to get in touch with the secretary, I then went to see the former Business Agent Shutt, who told me that E. Nelligan had been acting secretary but was working on a job out of the city.

After returning home I wrote him a letter making a call for a meeting for all members but did not receive an answer from him.

On December the 27th I received a letter from W. E. Johnson, who had been appointed business agent and secretary, for a meeting on January 14th. I proceeded to Toledo and met the members at the meeting.

According to the reports of the president and secretary and the communications from headquarters the Local is in a good condition and is trying to get to the top once more.

The back per capita tax is about all paid up and an effort is made to keep in good standing.

The membership realizes that it has listened to bad advice in the past and intends to go along as per law of the international.

The following members were dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues: H. Hebner, Peter Bude, F. G. Born, W. M. Carr, H. A. Meves, A. Moore, M. C. Murr, Wm. Thomas, J. A. Walsh. F. W. Gluth has transferred out of the Local and they believe him to be in Jersey City.

G. E. Potts has been given a withdrawal card.

I instructed the Local to forward all data on those former members to headquarters and also sent in the copies of the applications for membership, withdrawal cards and transfers.

After giving them some good advice as to presenting of agreements, dealing with employers and general laws, the meeting adjourned with a better understanding of the international and its functions.

Respectfully submitted,
Fraternally,
ED. BRINKER.

TELL HIM NOW.

Should it please you after "chewing,"
what your labor leader's doing,
Though you don't exactly like him,
tell him now.
Don't withhold your commendation
until after his cremation
Or he's lying with a lily on his
brow.
When he's gone no doubt you'll shout
it, but he'll never hear about it
Nor count the million teardrops that
are shed.
Any time that praise is due him, step
right up and slip it to him,
For he will not read his tombstone
when he's dead.

More to him than fame and money is
your comment, kind and sunny,
With the warm fraternal spirit of a
friend.
It gives his life a savor and it makes
his struggles braver,
And it makes him fight your battles
to the end.
When he earns just praise, bestow it,
have the local somehow show it.
Let the words go in the minutes
that are said;
Do not wait till life is over and he lies
beneath the clover,
For he will not read his tombstone
when he's dead.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since the last convention much of my time has been taken up with duties referred to the office from the convention; namely, the making up of due books and the printing of our new Constitution and By-Laws, and have forwarded all due books as per the orders of the Locals.

On page —— you will find a list of former members whose due books have not been requested, also a list of former members who have been issued transfer and traveling cards, and have never been reported deposited. Any information on them will be appreciated by the office.

Would also suggest that in sending in applications you have the applicant to fill out the application in its entirety, giving particularly the date that he was taken into the organization, and his rating.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED.

The following are the agreements that have been signed since the convention:

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—For 87½ cents per hour.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—For 90 cents per hour, until April 1st, 1920, and $1.00 an hour until December 31st, 1920.

Local No. 39—Omaha, Neb.—For 90 cents per hour.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—For 90 cents an hour, until March 31st, and $1.00 an hour thereafter.

Local No. 12—New York City—For $1.00 an hour.

Local No. 33—Connecticut—For 87½ cents an hour.

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—For 95 cents an hour.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis-St. Paul—For 87½ cents an hour.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—For 90 cents an hour.

Local No. 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—For 85 cents an hour.

Local No. 42—Wilmington, Del.—For 90 cents an hour.

And several of our Locals have trade agreements pending.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

The trade conditions are about normal, and with very good prospects. Some of our Locals report that it is a little slack, but this is due to the shortage of material.

FINANCES.

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

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LOCALS ORGANIZED.

Since the last report we have issued a charter to Tulsa, Okla., which shall be known as Local Union No. 64. We have also applications from Pensacola, Fla.; Akron, Ohio, and Sugar Creek, Mo.

INITIATION FEES.

To save time would advise that all Locals accompany the application with 10 per cent of the recorded initiation fee.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas J McNamara

TRANSFER AND TRAVELING CARDS ISSUED, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN REPORTED DEPOSITED.

Reg. No.	
3610	J. Butler, Fore River Ship Yards.
3192	James Clifford Natt, Buffalo, N. Y.
2026	Geo. E. Davidson, Seattle, Wash.
201	J. R. Dirty, Boston, Mass.
3374	H. S. Frei, Jacksonville, Fla.
3916	John Gunnison, Washington, D. C.
2155	Herman Horn, Omaha, Neb.
1078	J. Jarolimich, New York.
894	Geo. Krause, Seattle, Wash.
290	Bert Johansen, Boston, Mass.
3514	F. G. McFarland, Newport News, Va.
3513	H. S. McFarland, Newport News, Va.
1135	A. Mitchell, New York City, N. Y.
3942	Charles Oldenquist, Washington, D. C.
2230	W. B. Puckhaber, Charleston, S. C.
3145	Robert Stafford, Tacoma, Wash.
1869	Ervan Richards, Columbus, O.
3287	Thomas F. Sullivan, New York.
3161	Harry E. Showers, Portland, Ore.
1280	M. Vickowich, New York.
1952	E. J. West, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW MEMBERS.

2304	E. Latreille, Montreal, Can.
2305	M. McGeachy, Montreal, Can.
2306	F. C. Grichen, Montreal, Can.
2307	O. St. Louis, Montreal, Canada.
2308	E. Billadeau, Montreal, Canada.
2309	R. J. Dallaire, Montreal, Can.
2310	Otto Kritsch, Montreal, Can.
2311	W. A. Frobel, Montreal, Can.
2312	A. Tellier, Montreal, Canada.
2313	John Going, Montreal, Canada.
2314	F. Metivier, Montreal, Canada.
2315	Harry Russell Drew, Portsmouth, N. H.
2316	B. Flynn, Portsmouth, N. H.

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Reg. No.	
2317	William E. Miles, Portsmouth, N. H.
2318	C. R. Goodwin, Portsmouth, N. H.
2319	E. R. St. Clair, Portsmouth, N. H.
2320	J. A. Grenier, Portsmouth, N. H.
2321	William H. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.
2322	E. O. Foss, Portsmouth, N. H.
2323	Robert F. Tucker, Portsmouth, N. H.
2324	E. E. Chick, Portsmouth, N. H.
2325	Nicholas Geo. Rossell, Philadelphia, Pa.
2326	R. H. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
2327	R. G. Greiwe, Seattle, Wash.
2328	W. J. Harigal, Seattle, Wash.
2329	Charles Loyd, Atlanta, Ga.
2330	Herman Crockette, Atlanta, Ga.
2331	Charlie Pleas, Atlanta, Ga.
2332	John B. Braun, Pittsburg, Pa.
2333	Joseph W. Hall, Pittsburg, Pa.
2334	Wm. Ray, Pittsburg, Pa.
2335	Arthur M. Judeen, Duluth, Minn.
2336	Edwin Geroe, Erie, Pa.
2337	Gus Simmons, Newport News, Va.
2338	Douglas D. Duhn, Newport News, Va.
2339	Peter Bender, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
2340	Jas. Ford, Wilmington, Del.
2341	George Mashman, Wilmington, Del.
2342	E. Lindsey, Philadelphia, Pa.
2343	Charles Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
2344	Emidio Anniballi, Philadelphia, Pa.
2345	L. H. Linville, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
2346	Harry Spence, Wilmington, Del.
2347	Edwin L. Wardell, Jr., Wilmington, Del.
2348	Jos. Jentoft, Duluth, Minn.
2349	S. J. Nichols, Duluth, Minn.
2350	Robert Erickson, Duluth, Minn.
2351	Frank Grady, Duluth, Minn.
2352	Geo. R. Backer, Duluth, Minn.
2353	Harry Petersen, Duluth, Minn.
2354	Axel Nelson, Duluth, Minn.
2355	Jens Jensen, Duluth, Minn.
2356	Daniel O'Meara, Squantum Ship Yards.
2357	Daniel F. McKinnon, Squantum Ship Yards.
2358	Stanley Chambers, Squantum Ship Yards.
2359	John G. Markley, Squantum Ship Yards.
2360	Carl A. Gustafson, Squantum Ship Yards.
2361	Francis Evans, Squantum Ship Yards.
2362	Andrew A. Caldwell, Squantum Ship Yards.
2363	James Long, Squantum Ship Yards.
2364	Ernest S. Rafuse, Squantum Ship Yards.
2365	J. Johannessen, Squantum Ship Yards.
2366	I. N. Cave, Washington, D. C.
2367	Robert Hayhurst, Boston, Mass.
2368	Joe Carnes, Indianapolis, Ind.
2369	Ray Kauffman, Indianapolis, Ind.
2370	J. M. Eudaby, Indianapolis, Ind.
2371	Earl E. Kelley, Indianapolis, Ind.
2372	Wm. J. Healey, Indianapolis, Ind.
2373	Otto Martens, Providence, R. I.
2374	Cornelius Kelley, Providence, R. I.
2375	John Fennessey, Providence, R. I.
2376	Herbert G. Anderson, Providence, R. I.
2377	Alfred Hallene, Providence, R. I.
2378	Leon Savage, Providence, R. I.
2379	J. O. Noles, Mobile, Ala.
2380	G. J. Lynch, Mobile, Ala.
2381	Hugh B. Kelly, Mobile, Ala.
2382	Chas. Shields, Mobile, Ala.
2383	Geo. Holland, Baltimore, Md.
2384	H. Ritzel, Baltimore, Md.
2385	Peter Honsen, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Reg. No.

2386 H. M. Warner, Squantum Ship Yards.
2387 Alphonse Fico, Squantum Ship Yards.
2388 Jos. W. James, Dallas, Tex.
2389 Walter M. Brandon, Dallas, Tex.
2390 T. E. Parker, Dallas, Tex.
2391 Edw. A. Wycoff, Dallas, Tex.
2392 Harry Gorrel, Detroit, Mich.
2393 A. Carmack, Detroit, Mich.
2394 Leslie M. Miner, Syracuse, N. Y.
2395 C. E. Walbridge, Des Moines, Ia.
2396 Albert Steinhaus, Milwaukee, Wis.
2397 Chas. White, Kansas City, Mo.
2398 Chas. Anthony, Denver, Colo.
2399 Edw. W. Riley, Syracuse, N. Y.
2400 Carl Mackey, Indianapolis, Ind.
2401 Howard Ray, Indianapolis, Ind.
2402 H. Cohen, New Orleans, La.
2403 F. P. Linesey, New Orleans, La.
2404 A. Hullinghorst, New Orleans, La.
2405 Theodore Dorsa, New Orleans, La.
2406 Alphonse Weibelt, New Orleans, La.
2407 Leslie M. Adair, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
2408 E. R. Sitton, Houston, Tex.
2409 Harry J. Duncan, St. Louis, Mo.
2410 R. Kuhes, Baltimore, Md.
2411 Floyed C. Sutton, Little Rock, Ark.
2412 John Burt, Seattle, Wash.
2413 J. W. Bruce, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
2414 O. F. Steinburg, Newport News, Va.
2415 Wm. Hefferon, Newport News, Va.
2416 R. B. Green, Seattle, Wash.
2417 Wm. Wahl, Washington, D. C.
2418 Chas. J. Cahoone, Philadelphia, Pa.
2419 Leroy Beals, Providence, R. I.
2420 Hy. F. Dyer, Providence, R. I.
2421 John Seccombe, Wilmington, Del.
2422 R. B. Embrey, New Orleans, La.
2423 G. A. Shipley, Kansas City, Mo.
2424 Geo. Liddington, Cleveland, Ohio.
2425 L. Currie, Ottawa, Canada.
2426 Leo Bolchue, Ottawa, Canada.
2427 J. Wendt, Ottawa, Canada.
2428 John Grasmeier, Milwaukee, Wis.
2429 S. Rundle, Ottawa, Canada.
2430 W. C. Remus, Ottawa, Canada.
2431 Albert Seguin, Ottawa, Canada.
2433 A. St. Louis, Montreal, Canada.
2434 Max Stevens, Montreal, Can.
2435 Albert Coburn, Montreal, Can.
2436 W. Ryan, Montreal, Canada.
2437 Alfred Finney, Montreal, Can.
2438 Geo. Tunney, Montreal, Can.
2439 W. E. Harwood, Montreal, Can.
2440 F. Vezina, Montreal, Canada.
2441 P. Gagnon, Montreal, Canada.
2442 J. Marquis, Montreal, Canada.
2443 J. Kearns, Montreal, Canada.
2444 B. Perkins, Montreal, Canada.
2445 J. M. Clingen, Montreal, Can.
2446 B. Gates, Montreal, Canada.
2447 E. Marquis, Montreal, Canada.
2448 F. Belisle, Montreal, Canada.
2449 M. Charon, Montreal, Canada.
2450 F. Woods, Montreal, Canada.
2451 Geo. Hedgcoe, Montreal, Can.
2452 W. Chartier, Montreal, Canada.
2453 R. Prudence, Montreal, Canada.
2454 D. Laforce, Montreal, Canada.
2455 C. Bleau, Montreal, Canada.
2456 M. Mulhern, Montreal, Canada.
2457 Wm. J. Caputo, Essex and Hudson Co.
2458 Jas. J. Hynes, Essex and Hudson Co.
2459 Geo. Ashworth, Louisville, Ky.
2460 Geo. H. Dreher, Louisville, Ky.
2461 Arthur Luker, Louisville, Ky.
2462 Wm. Lawrence, Louisville, Ky.
2463 Charles Brewer, Louisville, Ky.
2464 Wm. Matthews, Cleveland, O.
2465 W. Read, Philadelphia, Pa.
2466 L. P. Haubois, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
2467 Patrick McGrath, Detroit, Mich.
2468 Chas. Kohler, Cleveland, Ohio.
2469 A. Hamper, Cleveland, Ohio.
2470 F. J. Lawrence, Kansas City, Mo.
2472 J. J. Ruddy, Chicago, Ill.
2473 Roy N. Barry, Wilmington, Del.

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Reg. No.	
2474	James McKeown, Portsmouth, N. H.
2475	Herbert A. Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.
2476	Archie L. Cole, Portsmouth, N. H.
2477	Edwin J. Schneider, Detroit, Mich.
2478	Jos. Wilkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
2479	Claude Shade, Philadelphia, Pa.
2480	Harold Chester, Philadelphia, Pa.
2481	Marshall McIntyre, Philadelphia, Pa.
2482	Joseph J. Allgein, Louisville, Ky.
2483	Victor H. Weber, Syracuse, N. Y.
2484	Wm. C. Allen, Boston, Mass.
2485	Thos. G. Flaherty, Boston, Mass.
2486	David Johnson, Boston, Mass.
2487	A. M. Shanks, Des Moines, Ia.
2488	Floyd Johnston, Des Moines, Ia.
2489	A. Crowther, Des Moines, Ia.
2490	Wm. Bleiler, Milwaukee, Wis.
2491	Wm. F. Hartman, Providence, R. I.
2492	Paul A. Angelette, New Orleans, La.
2493	Elwood Mundell, Indianapolis, Ind.
2494	John Hurley, Essex and Hudson Co.
2495	Paul Janssen, Essex and Hudson Co.
2496	Patrick Nolan, Essex and Hudson Co.
2501	Percy Williams, San Francisco, Cal.
2502	Benny Viglione, Springfield, Mass.
2503	Thomas Hennessey, Springfield, Mass.
2504	Harold Feck, Duluth, Minn.
2505	Ernest I. Neider, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
2506	Martin L. Taugher, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
2507	Richard G. Lee, Los Angeles, Cal.
2508	Walter Redding, Washington, D. C.
2509	D. C. Hutchins, Portsmouth, N. H.
2510	Henry A. Weiss, Portsmouth, N. H.
2511	Patrick Wall, Connecticut.
2512	William Soelch, Connecticut.
2513	Chas. Solinger, Toledo, Ohio.
2514	J. A. Patterson, Toledo, Ohio.
2515	A. McDonald, Toledo, Ohio.
2516	Frank J. Callahan, Toledo, O.
2517	Frank Feldhaus, St. Louis, Mo.
2518	A Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
2519	O. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
2520	Jacob Larsen, Chicago, Ill.
2521	K. Burns, Chicago, Ill.
2522	J. Mathes, Chicago, Ill.
2523	P. Garrity, Chicago, Ill.
2524	Otto Dittman, Chicago, Ill.
2525	F. Miller, Chicago, Ill.
2526	J. Donovan, Chicago, Ill.
2527	J. Wittbrod, Chicago, Ill.
2528	E. W. Medeen, Chicago, Ill.
2529	F. Semler, Chicago, Ill.
2530	M. Albrecht, Chicago, Ill.
2531	H. Weiner, Chicago, Ill.
2532	V. Conway, Chicago, Ill.
2533	H. Weseman, Chicago, Ill.
2534	C. Reiser, Chicago, Ill.
2535	J. Stevenson, Chicago, Ill.
2536	J. Salzberg, Chicago, Ill.
2537	P. Neirsbach, Chicago, Ill.
2538	Fred V. Rodgers, Essex and Hudson Co.
2539	Sam Stolper, Milwaukee, Wis.
2540	E. J. Wahner, Milwaukee, Wis.
2541	O. M. Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.
2542	F. M. Wahner, Milwaukee, Wis.
2543	Victor Nelson, Providence, R. I.
2544	John Swanson, Providence, R. I.
2545	Geo. E. Brown, Seattle, Wash.
2546	Robert L. Stone, Louisville, Ky.
2547	Sterling C. Forrest, Omaha, Neb.
2548	Charles H. Burns, Omaha, Neb.
2549	W. Kehoe, Montreal, Canada.
2550	W. Laforce, Montreal, Canada.
2551	W. H. Sprague, Montreal, Can.
2552	L. Burque, Montreal, Canada.
2553	Geo. A. Tyrol, Jr., Connecticut.
2554	Edward Wagner, Springfield, Mass.

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WITHDRAWAL CARDS ISSUED

Reg. No.

3061 Wm. Koopmann, St. Louis, Mo.
1707 H. R. Ferguson, Pittsburg, Pa.
1476 Fred Siegfried, Cleveland, Ohio.
2011 James F. Robinson, Buffalo, N. Y.
2080 Ray Hearn, Buffalo, N. Y.
2168 August Gebhardt, Buffalo, N. Y.
294 John M. Johnson, Boston, Mass.
1730 Robt. Greer, Chicago, Ill.
354 D. Reed, Dallas, Tex.
1718 P. Lanchor, Connecticut.
613 Wm. Sinner, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
3203 Ray Sutherland, Tacoma, Wash.
3733 Roy Roberts, Newport News, Va.
3567 G. Bain, Fore River Ship Yards.
3570 James A. Woodward, Fore River Ship Yards.
3626 Morley Blankhorn, Squantum Ship Yards.
3707 Norman Blackadore, Squantum Ship Yards.
3802 Hobart C. Anderson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3710 C. E. [illegible]nitor, Squantum Ship Yards.
3805 John A. Knudson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3799 Victor McGibeny, Squantum Ship Yards.
2097 Ed E. Curtiss, Seattle, Wash.
583 Andrew Nelson, Providence, R. I.
2356 Daniel O'Meara, Squantum Ship Yards.
3636 Trace W. Bowers, Squantum Ship Yards.
2362 Andrew A. Caldwell, Squantum Ship Yards.
2358 Stanley Chambers, Squantum Ship Yards.
2364 Ernest S. Rafuse, Squantum Ship Yards.
3598 O. Ruestean, Squantum Ship Yards.
1987 P. Jacobs, Cleveland, Ohio.
3344 William Lawrence, Los Angeles, Cal.
3766 Frederick C. Hettman, Duluth, Minn.
155 Peter Angie, Buffalo, N. Y.
3473 Edward C. Ross, Boston, Mass.
2352 Geo. R. Backer, Duluth, Minn.
2040 John Roarke, San Francisco, Cal.
3751 R. E. Griffin, Mobile, Ala.
3497 James Joyner, Mobile, Ala.
486 F. Williams, Detroit, Mich.
668 R. L. Chamberlain, Connecticut.
3558 John J. Cassidy, Squantum Ship Yards.
2213 John Lark, Providence, R. I.
1937 Frank A. Kahl, Toledo, Ohio.
3547 Walter R. Palm, Squantum Ship Yards.
2359 John G. Markley, Squantum Ship Yards.
728 Geo. H. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
3526 Patrick J. Hannan, Syracuse, N. Y.
1330 Lawrence Rockel, Syracuse, N. Y.

TRANSFER CARDS ISSUED.

1956 Wad Livingston, Cincinnati to Indianapolis.
528 H. Rogers, Grand Rapids, Mich., to Detroit.
479 R. Riley, Grand Rapids, Mich., to Detroit.
468 G. Gasco, Grand Rapids, Mich., to Detroit.
701 W. Johnson, Albany and Troy to Toledo.
3712 Stanley Shute, Squantum Ship Yards to Boston.
3588 D. Thomson, Squantum Ship Yards to Boston.
3686 T. W. Borgwart, Portland to Seattle.
1406 J. Hankerson, New York City to Essex and Hudson Co.
1131 J. Mangan, New York City to Essex and Hudson Co.
1086 W. Kearns, New York City to Essex and Hudson Co.

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1126 J. Malthrop, New York City to Essex and Hudson Co.
3687 H. L. Stephens, Portland to Seattle.
1714 Frank Reando, Minneapolis and St. Paul to Detroit, Mich.
495 Chas. Cassidy, Cincinnati to Detroit, Mich.
1489 W. Welker, Sr., Cleveland to Indianapolis.
1520 Henry Hartwig, Milwaukee to Minneapolis and St. Paul.

EXPELLED.

1976 C. A. Richard, Omaha, Neb.
1753 Mort Wilson, Chicago, Ill.
1721 Millard Anderson, Chicago, Ill.
3193 John Stagg, Milwaukee, Wis.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.

3606 H. Waugh, Fore River Ship Yards.
3573 E. Enella, Fore River Ship Yards.
3170 A. H. Geanoyd, Cincinnati.
3887 H. H. Gray, Louisville, Ky.
3886 Author Siscot, Louisville, Ky.
3809 A. T. Randolph, Des Moines, Ia.
3808 Frank W. Hood, Des Moines, Ia.
3747 H. S. Farmer, Mobile, Ala.
3697 Andrew Nelson, Mobile, Ala.
3958 R. O. Hoffman, Mobile, Ala.
3858 J. E. Peterson, Mobile, Ala.
3817 S. Johnson, Mobile, Ala.
3696 G. F. Long, Mobile, Ala.
518 H. Jewell, Detroit, Mich.
3555 John Thornell, Squantum Ship Yards.
3601 Joseph R. Ward, Squantum Ship Yards.
3601 A. Ward, Squantum Ship Yards.
3590 David Sanders, Squantum Ship Yards.
3721 Howard C. Sullivan, Squantum Ship Yards.
3709 John J. Mahoney, Squantum Ship Yards.



HENRY H. HOLLAND
Elected Vice-President, Detroit, 1919.

3627 Carl C. Johnson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3611 J. Hussey, Squantum Ship Yards.
3718 Charles Houline, Squantum Ship Yards.
2387 A. Tico, Squantum Ship Yards.
2361 Francis Evans, Squantum Ship Yards.
3704 Moris Eyges, Squantum Ship Yards.
3560 S. Dropkin, Squantum Ship Yards.
3180 Orval E. Baughn, Tacoma, Wash.
3144 R. M. Sargent, Tacoma, Wash.

ASBESTOS WORKERS UNITE.

New Brunswick, N. J.—With a membership of 900 the asbestos workers in one plant near here have formed the largest union in this section.

The men attempted to win a strike when they were unorganized and have concluded to come under the banner of the A. F. of L. Prediction is made that the union's membership will jump to 1,200.

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CHARLES C. RICE
Elected Vice-President, Toronto, 1914; Philadelphia, Pa., 1916; Detroit, Mich., 1919.

Buffalo, N. Y.,
December 23rd, 1919.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to report on conditions of Locals 26 of Rochester, N. Y., and 30 of Syracuse, N. Y.

The latter part of November, while in the city of Rochester, I went over with Bro. Able an agreement which had been submitted to the employers, and contained a very objectionable clause; also an agreement which President Mullaney had forwarded and which Local 26 objected to on account of one of its sections. I advised Bro. Able on this matter and notified President Mullaney of conditions at Rochester.

On December 3rd I received notice to meet President Mullaney at Rochester on December 21st to attend a meeting of Local 26 at which time the agreement for that city would be disposed of.

I met President Mullaney and with Business Representative Able attended the meeting of Local 26. An entire new agreement similar to those being presented in the entire Eastern section was read and adopted as a whole. A general trade discussion followed and a number of local wrinkles and some discontent were ironed out.

President Mullaney and myself then journeyed to Syracuse, N. Y., where a meeting of Local 30 had been arranged for the same purpose, both conditions being alike, and after going over the standard agreement Local 30 adopted it.

Your president having meetings on agreements arranged for in the East, left, placing conditions in my hands.

I find that both Locals are on a road to better conditions and with the aid of this new agreement feel that both of these Locals will benefit in membership, finances and spirit, and therefore also be of benefit to the international association.

Buffalo is still on the map and look forward to a very prosperous year, and expect to add a number of names to our roll. At present things are rather quiet, but there is lots of work in sight.

Wishing you the wishes of the season, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES C. RICE,
V.-P.

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IN MEMORIAM

Brother Gus Knudson of Local No. 17.

Whereas, Our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our brother member, Gus Knudson; and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and loyal union man and a workman who was a credit to his craft; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 17 hereby feeling their loss, hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolences in this their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to his family and to the international secretary for publication in the Journal.

O. E. VAMMARBERG, Secretary.

Brother Wm. E. McConnell of Local No. 2

Whereas, Our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our brother member, Wm. E. McConnell; and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and one of our oldest loyal union men and a workman who was a credit to his craft; be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 2, keenly feeling their loss, hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolences in this, their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of their meeting and a copy sent to his family and to the international secretary for publication in the Journal.

WM. C. MATHEWS,
Secretary Local No. 2.

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LOCAL 16

of San Francisco recently petitioned the General Office and later issued a general circular letter calling upon our affiliated Local Unions to financially assist its "locked-out" membership. Investigation by the General Office revealed the fact that Local 16 had withdrawn its membership from the shipyard operations of our trade employers, namely, the Johns-Manville Company, Western Asbestos Company and Plant Rubber Company in an effort to gain an eight-cent hourly wage increase (from eighty to eighty-eight). In the face of this fact, however, the membership of Local 16 kept right on working for these selfsame firms on buildings. The identical members of Local 16 who left the work of their employers in shipyards immediately went to work for the same employers on buildings. This, of course, proves that no "lock-out" exists at San Francisco in our trade. It is equally true that no "strike" can exist in our trade at San Francisco, inasmuch as our Local 16 membership is at work for our trade employers who were, and still are, the very same employers who hold shipyard contracts. If there are members of Local 16 in idleness, it is due to the fact that their employers have not sufficient work ashore on which to place them. The idleness is neither due to strike nor lockout insofar as our employers and Local 16 are concerned. All this raises an interesting trade question. It is admitted that the shipyards are at present operating. If our particular craft work on ships is progressing, the labor of the same must of necessity be performed by non-union men or more plainly speaking, bona fide strike-breakers. If this be true, our San Francisco employers are running "fifty-fifty" shops—union ashore and non-union afloat. How this San Francisco situation will adjust itself or what it will eventually lead to under the present existing conditions is problematical. But one thing is certain, no shop nor Local Union can survive or progress very long under such conditions as these. Oil and water will not mix. Neither will union and non-union workmen. It is, of course, needless to mention that no financial assistance will be given Local 16 by the General Office.

NEVER GIVE UP.

The only man who is ever really beaten in the game of life is the man who gives up. He beats himself.

A man may be overwhelmed, crushed, baffled, and apparently beaten beyond redemption, but if he has the right stuff in him there will be something in him that will still hold out and raise the flag of defiance.

There is not one of us who is not at some time tried to the limits of our capacity. There are many of us whose whole life is one continuous trial, and yet it happens, often that those who are most sorely tried, who have the greatest misfortunes and bear the greatest burdens, are the most cheerful, optimistic and inspiring of all.

Do not imagine that you are alone in battling with the fates and in being buffeted by the adversities! There are thousands and thousands of others who are having the same struggle and you must learn from them to rise again and again after being beaten down, thereby bringing into play the last atom of your moral strength and proving yourself to be a man.

Never give up! That is the only way you can be beaten, and when you are beaten in that way it is by yourself.

The enemy you have been fighting could not have crushed you; you did it yourself.

No man of character who is fighting for a principle and is resolved never to surrender is ever beaten in the battle of life.

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Correspondence

Syracuse, N. Y.,
January 13th, 1920.

The boys who make up our membership are deeply interested in our official journal (The Asbestos Worker), and look forward to the arrival of each issue of same.

I am taking advantage of the splendid opportunity it gives us to let the membership in general know that we have successfully signed up for 1920 for the following wages: Mechanics, 87½ cents per hour; improvers, 54 cents per hour the first year and 60 cents per hour thereafter, with the help of President Mullaney.

Wishing success to all Locals throughout the trade, I remain,

Fraternally,
FRANK M. MAGILL,
Secretary, Local 30.

BALTIMORE IN LINE.

We are glad to announce that Baltimore has fell in line with some of the sister Locals. Have signed up an agreement for one year, calling for 90 cents for mechanics, 60 cents for improvers, from January 1st to March 31st, 1920. From then until December 31st, 1920, $1.00 for mechanics, 60 cents for improvers. This was brought about by the combined efforts of the individual members of Local No. 11, its members of the trade board, B. A. McGann, and last but not least, the biggest share goes to our international president. Without him, we are quite certain we would have had a strike.

NEW OFFICERS OF LOCAL No. 11.

Louis Holland, President, 223 N. Rose street.
Jas. Dowd, Vice-President.
Edw. J. McGann, Business Agent.
S. Moshberg, Secretary.

December 18th, 1919.

To All B. T. Cs and C. L. Cs.

Greetings: The Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have declared for the open shop, and organized an open shop association, and at the present time are putting forth every effort to disrupt and break up organized labor in Dallas.

They are scattering the news broadcast throughout the United States that Dallas is an open shop city, which is an absolute falsehood.

The Dallas B. T. C. is using every means within its power to combat this enemy of organized labor. We are requesting that you give this matter as much publicity as you can, stating that Dallas will never be an open shop city. It will either be Union or SCAB, but we will never consent to an open shop; and upon the assistance and co-operation that we receive from our outside brothers will depend the success we will have in our fight.

In conculsion we might say that not only is Dallas attacked at present by the open shop association, but that they have now extended their efforts to the whole state, especially Dallas, Austin, San Antonio and Beaumont, and all building trades mechanics should avoid, until further notice, going to any of the above cities and in fact pass up the whole state.

Hoping you will give this letter all the publicity you can, and thanking you in advance, we are,

Fraternally yours,
J. A. HOOPER,
President.
JACK LOCKETT,
Secretary.

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St. Louis, Mo.,
February 5th, 1920.

Thomas J. McNamara,
Sec'y-Treas., I. A.:

Local No. 1 entered into a new agreement with the Master Insulators of St. Louis for the year 1920, which gives mechanics 15 cents an hour increase, making their wages 95 cents an hour, improvers and apprentices 60 cents per hour.

We also made a slight gain in overtime, getting double time for Saturday afternoon, making our overtime clause read time and one-half from 5 p. m. until midnight, and from midnight until 8 a. m. double time, and double time from Saturday noon until 8 a. m. Monday morning.

Our improver and apprentice system remains the same, as it has worked out very successfully in the past six years. We work one improver to three mechanics and each shop is allowed one apprentice, who works as long as one mechanic is working in the shop.

We have always been very careful in choosing our new improvers and apprentices and do our best to keep them working steady and teach them our trade. We always take them with us on big jobs out of town.

We don't allow our members to pick up so-called laborers outside our 30-mile radius to carry material, mix cement, etc, as we are strong enough to do this work ourselves.

Local No. 1 showed confidence in all their old officers by re-electing them for 1920.

Thos. J. McNamara is Business Agent and President; John Grob, Vice-President; Wm. Hahn, Financial Secretary; Jos. Kestienek, Treasurer, and the writer, Corresponding and Recording Secretary.

We are paying a lot of attention to good workmanship and are sewing canvas a great deal more now than we did in the past. We are always glad to hear of an Eastern architect or engineer on our jobs as they always insist on sewed canvas.

There is a movement on foot at the present time in the building industry to stabalize the prices of material and labor for a given period of time in order that contractors and builders can figure work.

The St. Louis Building Trades Council is willing to stabalize their wages for one year but the material men have not agreed to it as yet.

Prohibition of course has hurt our business to some extent as we only had about forty breweries in St. Louis, while a few continued in the beverage business and the manufacture of ice. One makes oleomargarine and another went into the packing business, about one-half closed completely.

Our shipyards on the Mississippi are as active as ever and our ships continue to draw as much water as ever.

In the past year we did a great amount of covering in the Southern Illinois coal fields. The mine owners evidently know the value of heat insulation as most of the jobs call for double-thick coverings and all flanges.

Most of the building in St. Louis at the present time is being done at what is called the new Northwest industrial district, where the General Motors are erecting their large plant. The United Drug Co. are also erecting a large plant. This district also includes the Pullman shops, a wire rope concern, another firm manufacturing

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a kickless wine, two large stove concerns, the Heine Boiler Works and a flour mill.

The housing problem is very serious in St. Louis at the present time, very few homes being erected in the past year, but we look for much activity in that line this coming spring and summer.

We are beginning to realize what the words "Safety First" mean as there were no accidents reported during the past year in our Local.

We have a Workmen's Compensation Law in Missouri which does not meet with the approval of the workmen engaged in hazardous occupations and are trying to have it referred to a vote of the people at the next election. This is in the hands of the Supreme Court at the present time.

Our members are all working full time at present and expect to for some time to come.

In conclusion I wish to thank the International Secretary for his efforts on our new agreement.

Yours fraternally,
GUS SCHMITTERS,
Secretary, Local No. 1.

ASBESTOS PRODUCTION.

Asbestos has been considered a war material in Canada, but not in the United States, where the domestic production has lately declined, even in the face of increased demand and prices. Embargoes on transportation and lack of labor retarded production in 1918, so that the total domestic output marketed during the year, according to J. S. Diller of the United States Geological Survey, was only 802 short tons, valued at $121,687, as compared with 1,683 short tons, valued at $506,056, marketed in 1917. The output in 1918 was therefore only about 48 per cent of the quantity and 24 per cent of the value of that of 1917. The decrease in the rate of production was greatest in the higher grades.

Asbestos was produced in the states of Arizona, California, Georgia, Maryland, and Oregon. Georgia is the largest producer, but it furnishes only fibre of the lowest grade. California ranks next, and New York, as well as Maryland, increased its output in 1918 and produced a better grade of mill fibre. Arizona ranks third, with five active producers. Its output is chiefly spinning fibre but includes a large proportion of mill fibre.

As the asbestos field of Arizona is being developed and the high quality of its fibre more fully appreciated, confidence that it is a permanent producing field is increasing, and it is receiving more attention from manufacturers of asbestos. A mill has been operated for some time by the Arizona Asbestos Association, on Ash Creek, and another mill is in course of construction by the Arizona Ores and Asbestos Company to work the dumps of short fibre on the Sierra Ancha, about thirty miles northeast of the Roosevelt Dam.

The continuity of the Globe asbestos field, Arizona, eastward into the White Mountain Indian Reservation is shown not only by the extension of favorable geologic conditions into the reservation but by the occurrence, attested by competent observers, of asbestos in considerable quantities at several places in the reservation. Congress has recently opened the reservation to prospectors and miners of metallic ores, and although asbestos is not mentioned in the law and permits to mine it are not granted, it is one of the most valuable minerals in the reservation.

One principal source of asbestos is Canada, 94 per cent of whose output of crude and mill fibre in 1918, 134,813 tons, was shipped into the United States duty free, so that the United States has thus become the greatest manufacturer of asbestos in the world, while Canada is its greatest producer. Besides the Canadian fibre the United States imported nearly 3,000 tons from South Africa in 1918. As compared with these imports, the domestic production of asbestos in the United States is very small, yet our asbestos is of sufficiently high quality, especially the spinning fibre of Arizona, to merit the interest of the American miners.

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American Federation of Labor News

72-CENT GAIN IN 93 YEARS.

Washington.—Average annual salaries of the government clerical force increased 72 cents in 93 years. In 1823 the average was $1,137.28, and in 1916, $1,138.

During the same period the salaries of United States Supreme Court judges increased 300 per cent; federal district judges, 350 per cent; cabinet members, 100 per cent, and members of Congress over 700 per cent.

OPPOSE U. S. SHIPS.

Washington.—As the result of a referendum vote of more than 1,200 affiliates of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, these organizations have declared against government-owned merchant ships.

Private ownership of vessels and of shipbuilding yards, with whatever government aid may be necessary in private operation of ships, are included in the chief suggestions made.

The proposals were prepared by a committee and then submitted to affiliates. The votes were cast as organizations.

SO-CALLED HIGH WAGES LAG BEHIND FOOD COSTS.

Washington. — Taken collectively, the trade union weekly wage scales in this country advanced 30 per cent from May 15th, 1913, to May 15th, 1918, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In July, 1918, the bureau reported that during the five-year period May, 1913, to May, 1918, the price of food as a whole advanced 63 per cent.

The government thus shows that wages advanced 30 per cent and food costs advanced 63 per cent during the same five-year period.

These statements indicate how correct is the claim that "high labor costs" is responsible for present high prices.

LIGHTING UP THE COAL INDUSTRY.

In submitting to the President's commission on the soft-coal strike facts relating to the cost of living among the miners, the statistician of the United Mine Workers also submits some figures on the profits of the coal-operating concerns.

These profit figures generally show recent large increases. One large coal company is cited whose net profits in 1918 were six times what they were in 1914. Another is declared to have made profits in 1917-18 seven times greater than in 1914-15, and these profits averaged $690 per employe—a sum which probably would not fall far short of the total average wages paid.

Comparing profits to capital, it is asserted that about 1,000 companies in 1917 made from 25 to 50 per cent, 150 made 100 or more per cent, and 8 made over 1,000 per cent.

These figures correspond generally to those given by ex-Secretary McAdoo at the time of the strike and later confirmed by Secretary Glass from the income tax returns of the coal companies.

They will require some explanation from the impecunious gentlemen who operate the coal mines. Coal consumers will be interested in knowing what per cent of profit marks the line between poverty and a bare living in operating these [illegible] and invaluable stores of nature. But in any case they will insist upon knowing why better wages and working conditions cannot be conceded without any further advance in prices, or why prices may not even be reduced along with a bettering of the miner's lot.

This is no longer a merely private industry. It is an industry greatly affected with a vital public interest. It will be the duty of the President's commission to let in such a flood of light as will illuminate every corner of it.—Press.

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131 PER CENT BOOST IN LIVING SINCE 1914.

There has been no break in the steadily rising cost of living, publication of Bradstreet's index number of December 1st shows. Bradstreet's says:

"In conformity with expectations, based upon known advances in staple commodity prices in recent weeks and the strength abroad in similar prices, new high levels being registered by English index numbers, Bradstreet's index number as of December 1st has advanced to a point not previously reached. The index number as of December 1st, $20.1756, marks an increase of 1.3 per cent over November 1st and a rise of eight-tenths of 1 per cent over the hitherto record high level touched August 1st, 1919. Compared with December 1st, 1918, three weeks after the armistice was declared, the present index number shows a rise of 6.1 per cent, the advance over December 1st, 1917, is 11 per cent, and the rise over August 1st, 1914, is 131 per cent.

"While textiles, provisions and groceries and miscellaneous products contribute the bulk of the rise, it is interesting to note that ten out of the thirteen groups of commodities advanced in the period from November 1st to December 1st, that forty-six out of 106 rose over the same period and that two groups of commodities, building materials and miscellaneous products, reached new high levels December 1st.

"Bearing upon the matter of advancing American prices, it might be noted that the London Economist index number as of the close of November shows a rise of 2.8 per cent over the like number for the end of October, while the rise from a year ago is 12.1 per cent and the advance over August 1st, 1914, is 172 per cent, which goes to show that the price advances in England growing out of the war and its attendant evils have been vastly greater there than have been experienced here."

NOTE—Has your wages increased 131 per cent since 1914? If not, you have not been receiving a living wage

RECORDS GREATEST OF OUR TRADE YEARS.

Washington.—How new high marks in imports and exports were established in the fiscal year which ended June 30th, and America's trade balance for the year reached "a figure never approached in the commerce of any nation in the history of the world," is told in the annual report of the Secretary of Commerce.

The trade balance of the United States for the year was $3,978,134,947. Exports totaled $7,074,011,529 and imports $3,095,876,582. Exports to Europe aggregated $4,631,816,841; to North America, $1,291,932,342; to Asia, $603,924,548, and to South America, $100,001,001.

NOTE—The above put the quietus on the "lack of production" pure bunk propaganda so skillfully spread by the "experts" paid to discredit labor. It means that notwithstanding restricted immigration, abnormal emigration, reduced man power, men in service, etc., MORE work was performed by LESS workmen than at any time in our history. Truth beats propaganda. .

FORCE CAN'T SETTLE INDUSTRIAL UNREST.

Washington.—The greater portion of President Wilson's message to the first regular session of the Sixty-sixth Congress, which convened December 1st, was devoted to the labor question. Because of illness the President did not read his message to the law makers, as is his custom.

Summed up, the message declared that it was idle talk of suppressing industrial unrest and that it was necessary to remove the cause for this unwelcome condition.

The labor movement is the constructive force in the industrial world which brings system, organization and opportunity into industrial relations between employers and employes. It is the democratic medium by which the toilers can work out their problems, remedy wrongs and secure for themselves ever increasing opportunity for better living.

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SENATE WOULD HOLD WORKERS TO JOB; ABANDONS AMERICAN FREEDOM IDEAL.

Washington.—By a vote of 46 to 30 the Senate passed the Cummins railroad bill, with its "can't-strike provision, thereby abandoning the American ideal that workers cannot be held to their employment under threat of imprisonment and fine. The vote was as follows:

For the Cummins bill: Senators Ball, Bankhead, Brandegee, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Dillingham, Edge, Elkins, Fernald, Frelinghuysen, Gay, Hale, Harding, Hitchcock, Jones (Wash.), Kellogg, Kenyon, Keyes, Knox, Lodge, McCormick, McLean, Moses, Myers, Nelson, New, Phipps, Poindexter, Pomerene, Ransdell, Robinson, Sherman, Smith (Maryland), Smoot, Spencer, Stanley, Sterling, Thomas, Townsend, Underwood, Wadsworth, Walsh (Mont.), Warren, Watson, Williams.

Against the Cummins bill: Senators Ashurst, Borah, Capper, Chamberlain, Culberson, Dial, Fletcher, France, Gerry, Gore, Gronna, Harris, Henderson, Johnson (S. Dak.), Jones (N. Mex.), Kendrick, Kirby, La Follette, Lenroot, McKellar, McNary, Norris, Nugent, Overman, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith (Ga.), Smith (S. C.), Trammell, Walsh (Mass.).

Not voting: Senators Beckham, Calder, Fall, Harris, Johnson (Calif.), King, McCumber, Newberry, Owen, Page, Penrose, Phelan, Pittman, Reed, Shields, Smith (Ariz.), Sutherland, Swanson, Wolcott.

Prior to the vote, Senator La Follette offered a substitute to postpone railroad legislation for two years. This plan was favored by the A. F. of L., railroad brotherhoods and many farmers' organizations that urged that a test of governmental operations of railroads be made under normal conditions. The La Follette motion was defeated by a vote of 65 to 11. The senators who favored postponement are Ashurst, Chamberlain, Gronna, Henderson, Johnson (S. Dak.), Kendrick, La Follette, Norris, Nugent, Sheppard, Walsh (Mont.).

The House passed a railroad bill last November, which is known as the Esch bill. It does not penalize strikes. The two legislative acts will now be considered at a conference consisting of ten members equally divided between both branches of Congress.

The labor sections of the Cummins bill provide that where differences cannot be adjusted between managers and employes, through a system of boards, the matter will be passed upon by the transportation board, whose verdict shall be final. A strike is made punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. the transportation board is nominated by the President and its members, according to advocates of the bill, will be men of high ideals and disinterestedness.

The American Federation of Labor, together with the railroad brotherhoods, have waged a continuous fight against the anti-strike feature of the Cummins bill.

CANADIAN "CAN'T-STRIKE" LAW "IS NOT REASSURING" —CUMMINS.

Washington.—Senator Cummins is not impressed with the Canadian law which prohibits strikes on public utilities until the grievance of these workers is investigated by a government board.

Senator Cummins is urging the passage of legislation that would outlaw strikes on railroads and has declared in favor of extending this theory to all basic industries in America.

The Canadian plan is being advocated also, and Senator Cummins made this estimate of the suggestion:

"I am bound to say that my examination of the history of the legislation and of its administration has not been reassuring."

This verdict is in line with the position of organized labor, which has condemned the Canadian law and also opposes Senator Cummins' plan.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....15 Benham St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Vice-President—Edward Brinker.....333 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President—Charles C. Rice.....51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice-President—Henry H. Holland.....4826 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President—E. A. Johnson.....66 Walker St., West Roxbury, Mass.
Vice-President—Allen B. Ewen.....39 N. 24th St., Camden, N. J.
Secretary-Treasurer—Thomas J. McNamara.....803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOCAL UNION OFFICERS

Local No. 1—St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas J. McNamara, President.....803 Holland Bldg.
Gus. Schmitter, Secretary, 3101 Whittier St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at T. M. A. Hall, 16 S. 6th St.
General Office, 803 Holland Bldg.

Local No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.—M. F. McParland, President—
1508 Wood St., Wilkinsburgh, Pa.
Geo. A. Bricmont, Secretary, 713 Montooth St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Moorehead Hall, 2d Ave. and Grant St.

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio—E. S. Arnold, President.....7121 Broadway
Frank Wright, Secretary, 13310 Beechwood Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 2450 E. 9th St.
General Office, 2450 E. 9th St.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—J. H. Coote, President.....56 Wagner Place
F. Domedion, Secretary, 23 Cherry St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Council Hall, 27 E. Huron St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Cal.—Guy De Pledge, President.....766 San Julian St.
J. C. Donoghue, Secretary, 1718 West 55th St.
Meetings, Every Wednesday at Union Labor Temple, Room 402.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—R. E. Lindstrom, President....118 Almont St., Mattapass.
E. A. Johnson, Secretary, 66 Walker St. W., Roxbury.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 386 Harrison Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—Thomas Thompson, President.....5736 Juneau
A. F. Wiggins, Secretary, 310 W. 72nd St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Send all mail to Labor Temple.

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio—Harry C. Weisel, President.....1105 Dayton St.
M. M. Perkins, Secretary, 746 Mt. Hope Road.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 9—Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—W. M. Hughes, President—
407 Dinwiddie St.
Leo S. Pennington, Secretary, 1504 Leckie.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Central Labor Hall, Portsmouth.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—J. J. Lally, President.....2522 Laurel St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 2429 Annunciation St.
Meets the Second and Fourth Mondays at Benevolent Knights of America Home,

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Lewis Holland, President.....223 N. Rose St.
S. Mohsberg, Secretary, 225 N. Monroe St.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, at Cockey's Hall, Biddle St., Greenmount Ave.
General Office, 51 and 53 Franklin Bldg.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.—Thomas Curry, President.....65 Bank St.
J. Farnum, Secretary, 1177 3rd Ave.
Meetings, Every Thursday, at 85 East 4th St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter Knickner, President.....3229 N. 6th St
Walter Madden, Secretary, 1403 West Cumberland St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at 232 N. 9th St.
General Office, 1312 Filbert St.

Local No. 15—Winipeg, Canada—S. Shuttleworth, President.....230 Garry St
C. Brown, Secretary, Room 7, Birks Bldg.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, Labor Temple.

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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Cal.—L. M. Tiefer, President.....1735 Fulton St.
Edward A. Dwyer, Secretary, 1458 Waller St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Veteran Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President.....1050 N. Latrope Ave.
P. E. Hammerberg, Secretary, 7 E. Erie St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at 73 W. Randolph St.
General Office, Room 31, 154 W. Randolph St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Paul Kropp, President.....844 College Ave.
G. H. Hathorn, Secretary, 303 Bright St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 107 S. Capitol Ave.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Frank Schneiberg, President.....2405 Elm St.
Wm. Sellmann, Secretary, 961 17th St.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, 602 Chestnut St.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Texas—J. P. Reichart, President.....804 Sumpter Bldg.
W. R. Congleton, Secretary, 1527 Hickory St.
Meets First and Third Saturdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 22—Houston, Texas—Thos. B. Reed, President.....933 Allston St.

Local No. 23—Montreal.

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—S. L. Rhodes, President.....1520 Rosedale St., N. E.
V. E. McLelland, Secretary, 1115 8th St., N. W.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, Typographical Temple.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—L. J. Koch, President.....1621 W. Grand Blvd.
Edward Brinker, Secretary, 333 Cass Avenue.
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Geo. J. Abel, Secretary, 1290 Clifford Ave.
Meetings, Every Tuesday Evening, at 12 N. Waters Ave.

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Roy Miller, Secretary, 3715 E. 21st St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

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Meetings, Second and Fourth Sundays, Terminal Hotel.

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E. McElligott, Secretary, 46 Sumner St., West.
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