THE

ASBESTOS WORKER

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

JULY, 1920



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ISSUED QUARTERLY: JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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Local Union Tightwads

To win a lockout or a strike a Local Union must have sufficient money to pay the expenses which such difficulties require. Of course we cannot foresee a lockout by our employers, which is apt to occur at any time without the slightest notice or warning.

We can tell, however, when we contemplate calling a strike, and before we call it we should be sure we are in a position to finance it properly and not go into it blindly without funds or a positive plan to raise sufficient to see us through successfully.

If we are compelled to strike for an increase of wages, every member going to work at the increased scale should be required to pay to his Local Union at least the amount of the increase every day he works, be that one day a week or the full week. In order that the Local Union can meet its financial obligations promptly, as well as to help the members who cannot secure work from the fair employers at the new scale of wages.

In fact it is imperative for them to do so if they hope to make the increase a permanent one. If half of the employers should pay the increase and the other half refuse to pay it we would not enjoy it very long unless we put up a fight sufficiently strong against the latter half to make them agree to it. For the reason that the first half referred to would soon raise the howl that they were unable to compete with the other half if they were required to continue to pay the increase.

It behooves us therefore to pay the increase we receive each and every day we are employed until the strike is won. After which there is no chance of our having to go back to work at the old or lower wage scale.

Some members are so nearsighted that they cannot see the necessity of paying into their Local Union any portion of their earnings while a strike is on to help win it. If they were among the unlucky ones and could not secure employment at the increased wage they would be the loudest shouters for an assessment on the working members for the purpose of assisting the unemployed members.

Difficulties cannot be won without sufficient funds. Needy brothers affected by the difficulty cannot be helped by sympathy or promises. It takes money to do that satisfactorily and effectively.

Letters to sister Locals and other organizations for financial aid cannot be depended upon to bring about the desired results.

In fact we must demonstrate by our own action, that we are willing to and actually are helping ourselves by assisting our idle members, before we can consistently ask outsiders to give us financial aid.

A Local Union's power is just what the members make it, no more and no less Do not depend upon outside money or power to win a strike. If you do you will note from the recent Quarterly report sent out.

You can rely on getting an abundance of sympathy but sympathy never won a strike for any Local Union, nor can it take the place of the money necessary to pay the expenses that come with a strike.

Don't be afraid or hesitate to dig down in your pockets and contribute your share when called upon to assist your Local Union for in doing so you are helping yourself as well as your fellow members.

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General President's Report

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Elmhurst, July 31st, 1920.

Greeting:

The activities of your President during last quarter began with a visit to Cleveland, in which city he attended a conference held between a committee representing Cleveland Employers' Association and Local 3. This conference adopted the "International Form" of Joint Trade Agreement but failed to reach an agreement on the wage rate, the Employers offering the "dollar hour" and the Local insisting upon one dollar and a quarter. Your President next took up the wage scale for Akron Local No. 66 as well as for Youngstown Local No. 35, both of which were insisting upon the dollar and a quarter hour being paid by the Cleveland Employers' Association, which controlled the Akron and Youngstown territories through "branch" offices. The general question of Cleveland and vicinity finally resolved itself into an agreement whereby it was understood that Local 3 of Cleveland would abide by arbitration and that the wage award would apply to Locals 3, 35 and 66 as retroactive to May 1st. This award later proved to be $1.12½ and this amount has been incorporated in the agreement and the retroactive wage paid. Akron was then visited and a Local Union meeting attended with an evening spent outlining the rudiments of organization in manner benefiting newly organized Locals. Then on to Chicago, where your President visited the office of Local 17 and had a trade talk with Business Agent Kennedy. The city of Omaha was next on the schedule, where your President found Local 39 struggling for existence, the victim of internal dissension and absence of Joint Trade Agreement, which had been abrogated by the Employers' Association. A few days of missionary work, which included conference of all interested and a Local Union meeting, resulted in the signing of a Joint Trade Agreement and "closing" the city for the International Association despite the existence of a powerful "American Plan" organization towards which at least one of our Employers had strong leanings. The Omaha Agreement calls for a wage rate of $1.12½ an hour. Then on to Des Moines, where, at a meeting of Local 29, the general bettering of trade conditions was given consideration. Then to St. Louis, where two days were spent at the General Office on work of an executive nature. A visit to Detroit found Vice-President Brinker to be in attendance at a conference of the Michigan State Building Trades Council at Battle Creek. Buffalo was then visited, where a conference with Business Agent Rice of Local 4 was held in re a certain trade issue calculated to benefit the Local membership. Washington, D. C., was next in line, where both the Metal and Building Trades Departments were visited in relation to certain trade issues affecting our membership. Then began a three weeks' stay at Montreal to represent the International Association at conventions of the Building Trades Department and the American Federation of Labor. The Department convention came first and it so happened that your President was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and thereby hangs a tale that is best told in the minutes of the proceedings, which show that the report of the Credential Committee was upheld and the delegates of the United Association of Steamfitters and Plumbers were seated in the face of strong opposition caused by their failure to have paid the "Omaha Injunction" assessment. As to the convention

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proper nothing of particular interest to our craft can be mentioned outside the fact that the report of the Committee on "National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry" was adopted, which included the decision of April 28th in favor of the Asbestos Workers on ceilings, etc. Brother Brinker was a visitor at the Building Trades Convention representing the Michigan State Council, which was conducting the campaign against the DuPont Engineering Company at Detroit, Flint and Pontiac. Brother Johnson, of Boston, was also a visitor in his official capacity as Business Agent of Local 6 to request that our International Association lodge protest with the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers against their membership persisting in applying Silo-Cel block (lately called brick) in certain sections of New England territory. Your President complied with the request of Local 6, arranged for and participated in a conference with the officers of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers organization on this issue. Your President further addressed official protest to the General Office of that organization, calling its attention to the facts as outlined by Business Agent Johnson, as well as calling particular attention to the decision of April 28th as favoring the Asbestos Worker. This communication has since been acknowledged, promising investigation and further answer on the part of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers organization. The officers and Executive Council of the Building Trades Department were re-elected and the salaries of President Donlin and Secretary Spencer fixed at $6,000 per annum. The A. F. of L. Convention followed that of the Department. It is not the intention of your President to clutter this report with its proceedings. Let it suffice to say that the usual multiplicity of good, bad and indifferent resolutions were introduced and acted upon, after which safe and sane policies of the American Federation of Labor were once again moulded into law, including a declaration for "government ownership of railroads with democratic operation." All officers were re-elected and the salary of Secretary Morrison fixed at $10,000 per annum and that of President Gompers at $12,000. There was only one dissenting vote against the unanimous re-election of President Gompers and that was cast by Delegate James Duncan, representing Seattle. A. F. of L. organizers will in future receive $10.00 per day with $8.00 daily hotel expense. Denver was chosen as the next convention city. During his stay at Montreal, your President attended a meeting of the Joint Trade Board of our Montreal Employers and Local 23, where he found conditions highly satisfactory and the terms of the recently-signed Joint Trade Agreement being rigidly observed. He also attended a meeting of Local Union 23, as well as held several conferences with Business Agent Stevens. Toronto was the next city visited, where a reorganization meeting of Local 20 was held and at which time the membership was advised upon the procedure necessary for obtaining Joint Trade Agreement. This Local had succumbed to conditions brought about by the war, but will soon be on its feet with a roster of approximately seventy members. Next came attendance at a trade board meeting at New York City, which resulted in the Employers agreeing to abide by the general award voluntarily granted all Building Trades crafts by the Employers Association, increasing the wage one dollar a day, which in the case of Local 12 means nine dollars for Mechanics and seven for Improvers. Our Employers had protested paying these rates on the ground that they were non-members of the Employers' Association, which granted them and assumed the same position as our Boston Employers did in the recent self same

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issue wherein Local 6 "took a vacation" for five weeks in order to gain the increase. All Employers at New York City have paid the new scale as retroactive to May 1st with the exception of Thorson & Company, an exclusive marine shop, which has refused to abide by the decision and has gone "open," thereby causing seventy-five card men to seek employment elsewhere. Next came Springfield, Mass., and attendance at the quarterly meeting of the New England Joint Trade Conference Board, which found delegates from all New England Locals in attendance. Their discussions proved that the influence of this body is steadily making itself felt in that section for the good of the trade in general. At this meeting the resignation of Secretary and Business Agent Johnson was regretfully accepted. It was tendered because of the fact that he had severed his official connection with Local 6 as its Business Agent to become Secretary of the Boston Building Trades Council, at a salary of $75.00 weekly. Washington was then visited, where, as on his previous visit to that city, your President called at the Metal and Building Trades Departments on official business. Detroit was next in line and attendance at a conference of the Employers' Association and Local 25 Committees held for Trade Agreement action. This conference found the Employers' Association allied with the General Contractors' Association and insistent upon a "no strike" clause. However, a long drawn out session found the International Form of Agreement adopted (including right of general sympathetic strike) and a wage rate of $1.12½ an hour. A meetings of Local 25 was then held, at which the report of the Agreement Committee was received and the agreement unanimously adopted. Detroit is in an unsettled trade condition owing to the appearance of the "American Plan" (open shop) on the General Contractors' program of procedure. At this writing the Fitters and Plumbers have been on strike some three months and the Painters are working open shop. Cleveland was then visited, where your President met Brother Ed Swann, the newly-elected Business Agent of Local 3, who accompanied him to Akron for the purpose of attending a meeting of Local 66 and deciding upon joint action by Locals 3 and 66 in an issue arising through the insistence of the Cleveland Employers' Association to "classify" certain of our Akron membership holding Mechanics cards and withholding their retroactive wage under recent agreement terms despite the fact that these members were recognized as Mechanics by their Employers before the agreement was even discussed. The Employers' Association has attempted to justify its action by citing some so-called "understanding" it had with the committee that represented the Akron Local at the time of agreement signing, which, even if it were true, would carry no official endorsement as far as our International Association is concerned by reason of the fact that no Local Union or Employers' Association can of themselves or by agreement, change the rating of any MECHANIC whose card has been regularly issued by our General Office, except in cases where by reason of physical disability or old age Local Unions grant SUPERANNUATED privilege. After instructing that our Mechanics cards be recognized at Akron and that Local 66 proceed along certain lines to collect back pay for the members (six) as retroactive to May 1st, in addition to arriving at an understanding for concerted action by Locals

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3 and 66 along lines of certain trade procedure should the Employers' Association fail to comply with the terms of Trade Agreement, your President left for Cincinnati. At the latter city, President Weisel and Business Agent Perkins were conferred with along general trade lines. All Building Trades crafts at Cincinnati have either signed agreements for, or have been voluntarily granted the "dollar hour" with the lone exception of the Asbestos Worker. Should the Cincinnati Employers' Association fail to read the signs of the times aright, there will be few Asbestos Workers found at Cincinnati when fall business becomes brisk. The early bird hunts his worms where they grow fattest. Youngstown was next in line, where Business Agent Mitchell and the Executive Board of Local 35 were met and an evening spent in going over Local conditions. Local 35 has had some recent experiences with "floaters," which go to prove that the weaknesses of the few cast reflection upon the many of our self-respecting, industrious, traveling membership. Then on to Pittsburgh, where your President was met by a paid Business Agent of Local 2, in the person of Brother "Bill" Mansfield. The Local is to be congratulated upon the good sense it has displayed in placing a paid Business Agent on the street to uphold its general working conditions, which, by the way, are second to none in our trade, as any "traveler" can verify. Another trip to Washington on executive business ended the work for this quarter. For the information of our marine working Locals, no wage award has as yet been handed down by the Board recently created, comprising a representative of the Navy Department, the United States Shipping Board and the Metal Trades Department, as also the Shipyards owners. It looks as though the Shipyards will not "go along." This is not strange in the face of marine conditions at Frisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, as well as New York and other points on Atlantic Coast. Announcement has been made that the Navy Department will appoint a committee of its own and it is understood that a wage schedule will be agreed upon. In conclusion, the attention of our membership and more particularly that of Local Union officers is called to the existence and seeming growth of the "American Plan" in certain sections of our country. This is nothing more nor less than the old-fashioned "open shop" movement, wrapped in the American flag. Today there is seemingly an understanding arrived at between the Manufacturers' Associations and Chamber of Commerce whereby financial pressure, and all that goes with it, is being concentrated in an effort to do away with the closed shop and collective bargaining. There is no use going further on this question. All students of our movement thoroughly understand it, as do all old timers who have suffered by it. Local Unions should "watch their step" and be sure that their issues and Trade Agreement negotiations will not end in disastrous strikes.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

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BE OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD.

All the world loves a fighter when he fights on the square and is open and above board. But when a man resorts to underhand methods, and takes mean advantages of his opponents, he loses the respect of all who know him. If he is victorious, his laurels do not last long.

Moral: *Always fight on the square.*

NO GIFT.

A business-like man stepped into a butcher's shop. "A piece of beef for [illegible]ing," he ordered, briskly. The meat, mostly bone, was thrown on the scales. "Look here," remonstrated the man, "you're giving me a big piece of bone."

"Oh, no I ain't," said the butcher blandly, "yer paying for it."

ARE YOU OF THIS OPINION?

If you are one of those who think that you have done more than your share of work in the interests of your Union, just compare the wages you receive with the wages paid to non-union men for the same class of work you are doing; also the difference in your working conditions with theirs. Then ask yourself, sincerely, "Have I done too much work in the interests of my Union?"

DO YOUR DUTY.

If you want to advance in this world, help the others you meet on the road of progress who are striving for the same goal. If they are successful in reaching it, they will help you unless they are ingrates, and if they are you will have the satisfaction of knowing you did your duty, for which you will be rewarded when you least expect it.

GOMPERS ON SOCIALISM.

In an address at Boston not long ago, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"I want to tell you, Socialists, that I have studied your philosophy, read your works upon economics, and not the meanest of them, studied your standard works both in English and German—have not only read, but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over. I have kept close watch upon your doctrines for thirty years, have been closely associated with many of you, and know how you think and what you propose. I know, too, what you have up your sleeve, and I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy. I declare it to you, I am not only at variance with your doctrines, but with your philosophy. Economically, you are unsound, socially, you are wrong, industrially, you are an impossibility."

So far as Labor is concerned, the Democratic platform is much better than that of the Republican party, but neither party will do anything for the toiling masses of the country unless we can elect enough members of Congress friendly to labor legislation to force the issue.

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Correspondence

Detroit, Mich., July 29, 1920.

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

Dear Sir and Brother: Local No. 25 has entered into an agreement for one year, starting the first of August, 1920, with a wage scale for Mechanics of $1.12½; for Improvers, first year 65c; second year, 70c; third year, 75c. Time and one-half to 8 p. m. All other time double time. Although we asked for double time for all overtime it was impossible at this time to stand pat on this.

The conditions in this city are not what they should be from a Building Trades standpoint. Practically all trades have had to fight for what they received and several Trades are still walking the bricks, ever since May, to enforce their demands. Amongst them are the Steamfitters and Plumbers, to whom we are as Asbestos Workers, a first cousin.

With the contractors organized under what is called the American Plan of Employment and insisting upon a wage scale of not more than one dollar per hour for all crafts, (when practically all crafts asked for $1.25 per hour) and closing down the buildings to force their scale upon the men, it is indeed fortunate for Detroit Local No. 25 to sign an agreement for the closed shop and an increase of $1.50 per day.

In the opinion of the writer it is the friendly relations between the Employers and the Local that brought about this agreement without one sign of trouble.

Detroit has always been known as a hard town for Unions to get along in, although our local has had no trouble since 1914 and we are about up with our scale of wages to compare favorably with all other Locals in our craft throughout the country.

We have never been able to get a voluntary increase from our Employers, although we have asked for it, when living conditions warranted same and many other Locals in our International and other Internationals were granted an increase.

We had to wait until our agreement expired and everything we have we received by an agreement.

On several occasions the membership of the Local believed it would be for the best interests of all if the Local would break the agreement and enforce an increase, but common sense and good judgment prevailed in the end and we honored the agreement, and I think and believe that the living up to the agreement has made it possible for this Local at this time to enter into a new agreement.

Since Detroit has become the fourth city of the country our city fathers have realized that in order to live up to this honor it became necessary to give the visitors a chance of knowing where they are and to find themselves about. Therefore, the old way of numbering the streets, starting with one and going up until the streets come to an end is going to be eliminated and they have adopted the up-to-date (and by the way) the long established way of numbering in all modern and up-to-date cities—the method of having one hundred numbers to the block. The renumbering has been

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started some time and by the first of January, 1921, the new numbers will go into effect.

The office of this Local has been moved to 25 Adelaide Street and all communications should be addressed to this number. Will later on send the new number of this office.

President Mullaney was very much in evidence at the meeting with our Employers and brought about an amicable understanding of the International Agreement, which by the way was signed here.

Mullaney also attended the meeting of the Local the same night and as usual was greeted with much enthusiasm and his talk was well taken. The Local wishes to thank him for his assistance at this particular time in bringing about a satisfactory settlement.

Trusting this to be printed in the Journal, I am,

Fraternally,
ED. BRINKER, Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., May 24, 1920.

Mr. T. J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Through the earnest efforts of our International President, J. A. Mullaney, our new trade agreement was put in force May 15, 1920, for a period of one year. Local No. 39 in ten months' time has advanced from 75 cents per hour to $1.12½ per hour.

Our wage clause calls for $1.00 per hour from May 15, 1920, to August 31, 1920; $1.12½ from September, 1920, to May 15, 1921.

The radius clause covers 110 miles from Omaha city hall.

An Employers' Conference was arranged for the afternoon of May 7th and a Local meeting at night.

Brother J. A. Mullaney presided at both and enlightened both parties along trade issues,

Fraternally yours,
J. H. FORTWANGLER, Secretary.

T. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

On July 1st Local No. 1 received a voluntary raise in wages of 5c per hour from the St. Louis Master Insulators' Association, making our scale $1.00 per hour. Our agreement expires January 1, 1921, and we are negotiating for an increase to $1.25 per hour. All other building trades receive at least $1.25 per hour or will receive it by 1921.

Building has been good in St. Louis all year and our members have been working steady with good prospects for the balance of the year.

Local No. 1 lost one of its oldest and ablest members when death claimed Bro. Wm. Milligan, after a lingering illness of nearly a year.

Local No. 1 is taking an active part in politics this year. Our President and Business Agent, Bro. Thos. J. McNamara, received an overwhelming majority of votes in the primary election and we expect to elect him to the Missouri House of Representatives in November.

Most of the candidates that were indorsed by the St. Louis branch of the American Federation of Labor National Nonpartisan Political Campaign Committee received the nominations in the primary and we expect to keep up the good work in the election next fall and elect men who are friendly to organized labor.

Trusting that all the locals are enjoying good conditions and prosperity.

Yours fraternally,
GUS SCHMITTER,
Sec'y Local No. 1.

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E. A. JOHNSON, elected Vice-President Detroit, 1919

West Roxbury, Mass., July 21, 1920.
Thos. J. McNamara, Sec'y.-Treas.
803 Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother: Attended meetings of Local No. 62, Portsmouth, N. H., on July 7th and 16th and helped to straighten out some of the difficulties that strew the path of the young locals, left the local with a better understanding of the trade laws and rules of our trade and also installed a new set of officers. The old set of officers had neglected the duties pertaining to same and the feeling was that the cow had been milked dry and it was of no use to pamper the animal. I believe that the Local will stand on its own feet in the future and thrive through its own efforts.

Attended a meeting of the New England Joint Conference on June 27th and was pleased to find International President Mullaney in attendance also. The various affiliated Locals made some progressive trade reports and the general order of business was carried on. President Mullaney gave us an instructive talk on trade conditions and advised us on were interested in. Trade conditions were reported as fair in all locaities, excepting Boston, where the report was no stock and men on part time basis.

Hoping that our trade is moving along with the times in the various parts of the country, I am,

Yours fraternally,
E. A. JOHNSON,
International Vice-President

West Roxbury, Mass., May 1, 1920.
Thos. J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Bro.:

Beg to report that Local 43, Springfield, Mass., has signed for 95 cts per hour for mechanics and 62½ cts. per hour for improvers agreement conforming in other details to International form of agreement and expiring Dec. 31st. 1920.

As an aftermath of Local 6 strike last October and November, can report that three members of Local 33 were tried and found guilty of trade law violations and fined by New England Joint Conference. At a trial of Bro. Chas. Uhr, who held a withdrawal card from Local 6 and was employed as shop foreman by one of the Boston concerns the brother was charged with violations of terms upon which withdrawal card was granted, namely the conducting of New York Local No. 12 members to an operation at Bath, Maine, which had been manned by Boston Local 6 members previous to their going on strike. The trial board of Local 6 found the brother guilty and the forfeiture of his withdrawal card was ordered.

Work is slack in New England at present owing to difficulty of procuring and shipping of stock but expect resumption of operations very soon.

Yours fraternally,

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The Prohibition Soviet

"If we decide that Harding's record is but little dryer than that of Cox, the Anti-Saloon League will keep hands off and permit the voters to decide between them."

The foregoing is a statement made by Rev. W. C. Shupp, Missouri Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Analyze that sentence. Note its beginning: "If WE decide," etc. The action of the League is not contingent upon the facts but upon its own arbitrary decision. Having reached, in its own mysterious way, a decision that there is little difference in the records of Harding and Cox, "the Anti-Saloon League will * * * permit the voters to decide between them."

Do you grasp the full significance of that sentence?

"The Anti-Saloon League will PERMIT the voters to decide!" Manifestly, if the decision were otherwise as to the relative merits of the candidates on the liquor issue, the League would NOT "permit the voters to decide."

Since when has it become the law of this country that the free voters of America must have a permit from the Anti-Saloon League to decide any matter pending before the people? You did not know there was such a law, did you? Well, there is. It is the law of the Prohibition Soviet! The Russianization of America is near at hand—nearer than you think. Next week a little paper over in Ohio, representing this Soviet, will tell the people of Missouri how to vote on candidates for State offices, and fully fifty thousand people will obey that command as implicitly as if it came from Almighty God. Can you imagine such a thing? And in MISSOURI? This was once a free State; this State of Benton and Vest, and Blair, and Napton and Scott, and Stone, the State of Marmaduke and Crittenden and Phelps. Do you think for one moment that an Ohio corporation, or any other corporation, could have given orders to such men?

The Anti-Saloon League is an Ohio corporation. Its organization and its methods in nowise differ from those of the Russian Soviet. There is a meeting in a secret chamber; the orders go forth, and are executed a thousand miles away, through the blind, unquestioning obedience of those who fear the power of the Soviet!

Let it be even so. Any people will be free which deserves to be free. But freedom abides not with the undeserving. Liberty withdraws her guidance from those who fear to reach forth and grasp her hand.—Press.

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TRAVELING AND TRANSFER CARDS ISSUED BUT NEVER REPORTED DEPOSITED:

Reg. No.

183 C. Emil Anderson, Boston, Mass.

185 John N. Anderson, Boston, Mass.

3591 John Bloomquist, Fore River Ship Yards.

3665 Frank E. Burnell, Washington, D. C.

1954 Leo Bruyere, Buffalo, N. Y.

1558 C. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal

1557 W. Bancroft, San Francisco, Cal.

3554 J. Cassidy, Fore River Ship Yards.

3931 Albert J. Crane, Vancouver, B. C.

3680 S. A. Carlson, Duluth, Minn.

2086 Harry J. Curran, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1628 P. A. Conlon, Wilmington, Del.

2555 A. J. Dobbins, Los Angeles, Cal.

1436 Ed. Ellam, Cleveland, Ohio.

3377 F. J. Fisher, Jacksonville, Fla.

3872 Louis Finley, Portsmouth, Va.

3156 Archie E. Graham, Portland, Ore.

3531 M. Grondahl, Squantum Ship Yards.

3574 W. Hoey, Fore River Ship Yards.

693 Rodney Hall, Portland, Ore.

3404 T. Holding, Vancouver, B. C.

3092 Frank G. Hawley, Buffalo, N. Y.

1957 Leon Hargreaves, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

3884 Volney Hall, Louisville, Ky.

1659 Peter Hannah, Indianapolis, Ind.

886 Milton Hennings, Seattle, Wash.

623 F. H. Holmes, Omaha, Neb.

3947 Charles Irons, Atlanta, Ga.

3637 John I. Johnson, Squantum Ship Yards.

292 Olof Johnson, Boston, Mass.

3544 M. A. Jacobson, Squantum Ship Yards.

3899 A. Janisky, Mobile, Ala.

3705 J. H. Kinsbrough, Squantum Ship Yards.

3120 Frank J. Kinsler, Portland, Ore.

3640 W. Killner, Squantum Ship Yards.

2424 Geo. Liddington, Cleveland, Ohio.

295 Harold Lindberg, Boston, Mass.

2345 L. H. Linville, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.

227 John W. Lyons, Boston, Mass.

2357 Daniel F. McKinnon, Squantum Ship Yards.

3585 W. Myers, Fore River Ship Yards.

1575 J. Matthews, San Francisco, Cal.

2341 Geo. Mashman, Wilmington, Del.

3240 W. T. Matthews, Birmingham, Ala.

103 S. J. Markrell, Indianapolis, Ind.

3895 Walter Masset, Los Angeles, Cal.

3753 Frank Nevers, Duluth, Minn.

248 August Olson, Boston, Mass.

3546 Charles E. Olson, Squantum Ship Yards.

1619 R. Orr, Wilmington, Del.

327 J. Owens, Cincinnati, Ohio.

3633 S. A. Peterson, Squantum Ship Yards.

305 Frank Paulson, Boston, Mass.

3407 T. Preece, Vancouver, B. C.

252 Oscar Palm, Boston, Mass.

3552 H. Pearson, Fore River Ship Yards.

3119 Percy E. Padgett, Philadelphia, Pa.

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3346 Lewis Parrish, Los Angeles, Cal.
2223 Colon J. Roscoe, Charleston, S. C.
3639 E. Roalson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3476 Troy Reeves, Houston, Tex.
1985 Neal Rice, Cleveland, Ohio.
3920 Geo. Lyke, Syracuse, N. Y.
3409 Walter Scott, Vancouver, B. C.
3941 Geo. Shore, Detroit, Mich.
671 F. Steinbach, Connecticut.
2129 John Swanson, Boston, Mass.
3287 Thomas F. Sullivan, New York City, N. Y.
2382 Chas. Shields, Mobile, Ala.
482 A. Sturgeon, Detroit, Mich.
2687 Marsellus Speer, Atlanta, Ga.
500 R. A. Stewart, Detroit, Mich.
617 Gus. Smith, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
80 Thomas Terry, Pittsburg, Pa.
3232 O. Thoran, Birmingham, Ala.
3117 L. B. Thorp, Detroit, Mich.
3814 Wm. F. Tier, Des Moines, Ia.
2200 LeRoy Wood, Portland, Ore.
619 L. J. Wylie, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
3754 Robt. Webb, Duluth, Minn.
269 John C. White, Boston, Mass.
1284 T. Wiseman, New York, N. Y.
2321 Wm. H. Wood, Portsmouth, N. H.

Do you want, for holy or charitable purposes, money in large sums? Be polite to those that have such money. The Interchurch World Movement wanted to save souls, hundreds of millions.

It also wanted to know about the big steel strike that collapsed when the men were beaten.

Innocent and pure, the Interchurch World Movement made one fatal mistake. It began collecting information about the steel strike and collecting money at the same time. It published the fact that the strikers were in the right, that half of them now work twelve hours a day, and seven days a week, and that they were dishonestly accused of Bolshevism.

The Interchurch World Movement money collection collapsed just as the steel strike had collapsed.

If you want money for churches, go slowly in telling the truth about those that have the money to give you.—Press.

SENATE DOCUMENT 259.

Senate Document No. 259 is very interesting reading to the non-profiteer, but we seldom hear it alluded to by the press. It throws light on what constitutes 100 per cent Americanism in the minds of a large class of citizens who loudly proclaim their devotion and loyalty to the United States.

This remarkable document calls attention to one steel company whose net income in 1917 was over $14,000,000 on a capital stock of $50,000. This document also reveals that net profits were reported to the Treasury Department by:

Dry goods store as high as 9,826 per cent.

Coal companies as high as 7,856 per cent.

Meat packers as high as 4,244 per cent.

Furniture makers as high as 3,295 per cent.

Flour mills as high as 2,628 per cent.

Canners as high as 2,032 per cent.

Woolen mills as high as 1,770 per cent.

Building contractors 1,390 per cent.

The soldier who risked his life in defense of his country at $30 a month and now objects to being robbed by these exploiters is denounced as a bolshevist, by the real "bolshevists" who bled the country white in its time of need wh[illegible] as querading, now as well as then, as 100 per cent American

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Since my last report Trade Conditions have been on the improvement, that is, from all reports sent in by the various Locals, yet they are not what they should be, but this is due possibly to the shortage of material.

FINANCES.

The Finances of the International Association remain about the same, as you will note from the recent Quarterly report sent out.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED.

Local No. 2, Pittsburg, Pa., has signed up for $1.00 per hour for one year.

Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, has signed up for $1.12½ per hour.

Local No. 10, New Orleans, La., has signed up for 90c per hour for Mechanics.

Local No. 15, Winnipeg, Canada, has signed up for May 1, 1920, at 10c per hour advance.

Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill., has signed up for $1.25 per hour from May 1, 1920, to June 1, 1921.

Local No. 23, Montreal, Canada, has signed an agreement which is the first of its kind in that city, which calls for a "Closed Shop." Wages: 67½c per hour.

Local No. 24, Washington, D. C., has signed up for $1.00 per hour for Mechanics.

Local No. 25, Detroit, Mich., has signed up for $1.12½ per hour for Mechanics.

CHARTER ISSUED.

Toronto, Canada, which shall be known as Local No. 20.

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The General Executive Board

will hold its annual between convention session at Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, October 4th, in the Fort Pitt Hotel.

Local Unions and general membership interested in issues before board are requested to have all communications to hand of Secretary-Treasurer Thomas J. McNamara, 803 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo., not later than Saturday, October 2nd, or at the Fort Pitt Hotel not later than first mail Monday morning, October 4th.

Local Secretaries

will kindly mail copies of the Joint Trade Agreement to the General Office and to the General President's home address in order that all International Officers may officially answer the inquiries of our fair Employers as to wages, conditions, etc., prevailing in the various localities in which they are asked to submit labor figures.

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer

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NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.

2707 Frank J. Hassey, Buffalo, N. Y.
2708 Chester Roe, Tulsa, Okla.
2709 Archie E. Lannon, St. Louis, Mo.
2710 Wm. Pearson, St. Louis, Mo.
2711 Heck Janssen, Essex & Hudson Co.
2712 A. Gannon, Philadelphia, Pa.
2713 Herman Duhikoff, Philadelphia, Pa.
2714 J. C. Royal, Philadelphia, Pa.
2715 Lee Harrison, Minneapolis & St. Paul
2716 Leonard Carlson, Houston, Tex.
2717 Ed. O'Malley, Cleveland, Ohio
2718 Thos. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio
2719 M. Berry, Cleveland, Ohio
2720 S. Diasco, New York City, N. Y.
2721 J. T. Evans, New York City, N. Y.
2722 S. Sissick, New York City, N. Y.
2723 P. Baungard, New York City, N. Y.
2724 J. Dragish, New York City, N. Y.
2725 M. Guinia, New York City, N. Y.
2726 M. Juros, New York City, N. Y.
2727 J. Walsh, New York City, N. Y.
2728 H. A. Meves, New York City, N. Y.
2729 M. Earls, New York City, N. Y.
2730 P. Barbis, New York City, N. Y.
2731 L. Reiss, New York City, N. Y.
2732 A. Bassler, New York City, N. Y.
2733 J. McCullough, New York City, N. Y.
2734 O. E. May, New York City, N. Y.
2735 W. Holman, New York City, N. Y.
2736 C. Stipovitch, New York City, N. Y.
2737 T. Kreminich, New York City, N. Y.
2738 A. F. Muller, New York City, N. Y.
2739 M. Rocovich, New York City, N. Y.
2740 J. Dean, New York City, N. Y.
2741 J. A. Finley, New York City, N. Y.
2742 W. Moore, New York City, N. Y.
2743 F. Bienz, New York City, N. Y.
2744 H. Smith, New York City, N. Y.
2745 C. Young, New York City, N. Y.
2746 L. E. Kelly, Port Arthur, Tex.
2747 A. R. Clements, Port Arthur, Tex.
2748 Frank F. Loris, Port Arthur, Tex.
2749 J. E. Harrell, Port Arthur, Tex.
2750 Albert Peterson, Port Arthur, Tex.
2751 W. D. Owens, Port Arthur, Tex.
2752 E. LeBout, Port Arthur, Tex.
2753 J. B. Etinne, Port Arthur, Tex.
2754 J. C. Morrell, Port Arthur, Tex.
2755 William R. Pfeiffer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2756 Philip Schultz, Philadelphia, Pa.
2757 Harry L. Fowler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
2758 Joe Heilgeist, Chicago, Ill.
2759 N. J. Moore, New Orleans, La.
2760 Donald McHardy, New Orleans, La.
2761 Warren Glenn, New Orleans, La.
2762 Wm. J. Beville, Jr., New Orleans, La.
2763 Jos. McDermott, New Orleans, La.
2764 C. J. Beville, New Orleans, La.
2765 P. W. DeMarcus, Pensacola, Fla.
2766 W. J. Sinnott, Pensacola, Fla.
2767 Nap. Lemieu, Montreal, Canada.
2768 Hercule Fortier, Montreal Canada.
2769 P. Keating, Montreal, Canada.
2770 L. Desroches, Montreal, Canada.
2771 Ernest Bourgeon, Montreal, Canada.
2772 M. O'Connor, Montreal, Canada.
2773 Geo. J. McAfee, Montreal, Canada.
2774 Arthur Padgham, Montreal, Canada.
2775 J. B. Poole, Port Arthur, Tex.

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2776 Wilber Peterson, Port Arthur, Tex.
2777 W. J. Ryan, Omaha, Neb.
2778 Ed. Comeaux, Houston, Tex.
2779 P. M. McHughes, Port Arthur, Tex.
2780 C. Le Tulle, Port Arthur, Tex.
2781 Al. Spare, Detroit, Mich.
2782 W. B. Woodward, Philadelphia, Pa.
2783 John Knedler, Philadelphia, Pa.
2784 Geo. Jakob, Philadelphia, Pa.
2785 Chas. C. Muss, Philadelphia, Pa.
2786 Robt. Smenner, Toledo, Ohio.
2787 J. M. Harrison, Mobile, Ala.
2788 Frankie Fitzpatrick, Essex & Hudson Co.
2789 John Harvey, Toledo, Ohio.
2790 R. Baldwin, Vancouver, B. C.
2791 W. J. Hamilton, Akron, Ohio.
2792 Earl Jones, Akron, Ohio.
2793 B. H. Worster, Akron, Ohio.
2794 W. T. Stewart, Akron, Ohio.
2795 B. E. Bales, Akron, Ohio.
2796 W. N. Jackson, Akron, Ohio.
2797 Ben. Wenck, Akron, Ohio.
2798 R. D. Elmore, Akron, Ohio.
2799 Chas. F. Manning, Akron, Ohio.
2800 D. Condon, Akron, Ohio.
2801 Frank E. Kelly, Savannah, Ga.
2802 Geo. H. Schall, Essex & Hudson Co.
2803 Thomas Hines, Essex & Hudson Co.
2804 Louis Reiss, Essex & Hudson Co.
2805 Lee Anthony, Minneapolis & St. Paul.
2806 Charley J. Molden, Minneapolis & St. Paul.
2807 C. J. Rader, Port Arthur, Tex.
2808 J. A. Pike, Chicago, Ill.
2809 John R. Oakley, Chicago, Ill.
2810 C. Frost, Boston, Mass.
2811 Jos. Sterkens, New Orleans, La.
2812 Patrick J. Meehan, Jr., New Orleans, La.
2813 V. M. Lingoni, New Orleans, La.
2814 Guy Jackson, Kansas City, Mo.
2815 S. Ingolia, Kansas City, Mo.
2816 Geo. Adkinson, Kansas City, Mo.
2817 M. W. Obenour, Houston, Tex.
2818 B. E. Seymour, Los Angeles, Cal.
2819 M. M. Pate, Los Angeles, Cal.
2820 W. J. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.
2821 Elwood F. Black, Philadelphia, Pa.
2822 F. Vanco, Baltimore, Md.
2823 W. T. Franklin, Savannah, Ga.
2824 A. Blade, Montreal, Canada.
2825 Victor Binette, Montreal, Canada.
2826 Walter Donovan, Syracuse, N. Y.
2827 Richard R. Maynes, Toronto, Ont.
2828 S. Harvey, Toronto, Ont.
2829 J. Cullen, Toronto, Ont.
2830 Geo. V. Lord, Toronto, Ont.
2831 H. Davies, Toronto, Ont.
2832 R. Baird, Toronto, Ont.
2833 C. P. Masters, Toronto, Ont.
2834 Wm. Hartnett, Toronto, Ont.
2835 R. Osborne, Toronto, Ont.
2836 James J. Kilgore, Kansas City, Mo.
2837
2838 Leroy Coates, Dallas, Tex.
2839 Wm. Lange, Los Angeles, Cal.
2840 H. E. Rand, Los Angeles, Cal.
2841 Glenn D. Butler, Portland, Ore.
2842 Frank Ellsworth, Buffalo, N. Y.
2843 Dee Williams, Houston, Tex.
2844 John Heck, Philadelphia, Pa.
2845 E. Stanton, Philadelphia, Pa.
2846 J. C. Foster, Los Angeles, Cal.
2847 H. Packham, Los Angeles, Cal.
2848 F. T. Dunham, Los Angeles, Cal.
2849 A. E. Crawford, Savannah, Ga.
2850 Geo. Reilly, Savannah, Ga.
2851 Alfred S. Fiduccia, New Orleans, La.
2852 G. Aravofasit, New Orleans, La.
2853 Fred. Schreiber, New Orleans, La.
2854 Frank Dalpin, San Francisco, Cal.
2855 Geo. A. Kingston, Minneapolis & St. Paul.
2856 Wm. D. Cheney, Portsmouth, N. H.
2857 Thomas R. Quinn, Los Angeles, Calif.
2858 J. W. Sanders, Houston, Tex.
2859 Ed. Becker, Detroit, Mich.
2860 Wayne Tiffeny, Mobile, Ala.
2861 Wm. J. Most, Philadelphia, Pa.
2862 Chas. H. Trout, Philadelphia, Pa.

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LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.

3213 Joseph Kubly, Los Angeles, Cal.
1989 Joseph Trezise, Erie, Pa.
3545 Alfred Anfinsen, Squantum Ship Yards.
3708 Andrew Banks, Squantum Ship Yards.
3948 Jas. W. Conway, Squantum Ship Yards.
2360 Carl A. Gustafson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3923 B. L. Gilman, Squantum Ship Yards.
881 Sigfried E. Hillstrand, Seattle, Wash.
900 William Titus, Seattle, Wash.
3898 N. R. Stuckey, Mobile, Ala.
2605 J. M. Gonzalez, Mobile, Ala.
3538 Andrew Anderson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3704 Morris Eygers, Squantum Ship Yards.
2387 A. Fico, Squantum Ship Yards.
3718 C. Houline, Squantum Ship Yards.
2365 John Johanneson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3540 Patrick Minnihan, Squantum Ship Yards.
3706 D. K. Nelson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3529 Chas. A. Peterson, Squantum Ship Yards.
3630 A. Phil, Squantum Ship Yards.
3717 W. M. Rogers, Squantum Ship Yards.
3621 A. Soderberg, Squantum Ship Yards.
3928 C. Wihstrom, Squantum Ship Yards.
839 Chas. Bradley, Philadelphia, Pa.
3870 W. R. Rush, Philadelphia, Pa.
3557 E. R. Lawson, Fore River Ship Yards.
3842 Edmund Rodgers, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3845 Carl P. Ramberg, Boston, Mass.
2484 Wm. C. Allen, Boston, Mass.
3142 Chas. Burt, San Francisco, Cal.
2457 W. J. Cajuto, Essex and Hudson Co.
2633 A. Zweifeld, Essex & Hudson Co.
2458 Jas. J. Hynes, Essex & Hudson Co.
2498 John Hurley, Essex & Hudson Co.
2593 Jas. Antonich, Essex & Hudson Co.

"CAN'T-STRIKE" LAWS IS ANCIENT SCHEME

Washington, May 22.—Officers of the A. F. of L. are compiling some of the numberless "can't-strike" laws passed centuries ago.

Defenders of the Kansas "can't-strike" law refer to it as a new thing, and Governor Allen of that state is hailed as the modern Solomon, but in the light of history these claims are unworthy of consideration.

Nearly 600 years ago English labor laws were identical with the present Kansas act. The English law empowered the "lord's court" to set wages and punish strikers. The Kansas act gives this power to a modern "lord's court" of three men, appointed by the governor.

Under the English law the lord had the first claim to the labor of his serfs; those who declined to work for him were sent to jail.

Lords of the manor (land owners) who paid more than the customary wage were fined treble damages, and artificers (craftsmen) were subject to the same penalty. Any excess of wages above the customary rate could be seized for the king's use. The law not only regulated wages, but also food prices, and it was declared that "food must be sold at reasonable prices." Imprisonment was the penalty against any laborer who quit his employment before the agreed time, and alms to any able-bodied laborer were forbidden.

Every student of history knows the result of this legislation under King Edward in 1347.

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WAGES OF VARIOUS LOCALS.

	Local No.	Mechanics Per Hr.
St. Louis, Mo.	1	$ 1 00
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2	1.00
Cleveland, Ohio	3	1.12½
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	80
Los Angeles, Cal.	5	1.00
Boston, Mass.	6	1 00
Seattle, Wash.	7	1 00
Cincinnati, Ohio	8	.88½
Portsmouth, Va.	9	.80
New Orleans, La.	10	.90
Baltimore, Md.	11	90
New York, N. Y.	12	1.12½
Philadelphia, Pa	14	1.00
Winnipeg, Canada	15	.80
San Francisco, Cal.	16	1 06¼
Chicago, Ill.	17	1.25
Indianapolis, Ind.	18	.90
Milwaukee, Wis.	19	.90
Dallas, Tex.	21	1 00
Houston, Tex.	22	1.00
Montreal, Can.	23	.67½
Washington, D. C.	24	1.00
Detroit, Mich.	25	1.12½
Rochester, N. Y.	26	.80
Kansas City, Mo.	27	87½
Denver, Colo.	28	1.00
Des Moines, Ia.	29	.75
Syracuse, N. Y.	30	.87½
Providence, R. I.	31	1.00
Essex & Hudson Co.	32	1.12½
Connecticut	33	.87½
Minneapolis-St. Paul	34	90
Youngstown, Ohio	35	.80
Portland, Ore.	36	1 00
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	38	85
Omaha, Neb.	39	1.00
Albany-Troy	40	.93¾
Wilmington, Del.	42	90
Springfield, Mass.	43	95
Columbus, Ohio	44	.80
Toledo, Ohio	45	.80
Erie, Pa.	46	.70
Charleston, S. C.	48	80
Tacoma, Wash.	50	1.00
Louisville, Ky.	51	.65
Duluth, Minn.	52	.80
Jacksonville, Fla.	53	.80
Vancouver B. C.	54	.75
Little Rock, Ark.	55	87½
Newport News, Va.	56	.80
Atlanta, Ga.	57	75
Mobile, Ala.	58	.80
Fore River Ship Yards	59	.80
Squantum Ship Yards	60	90
Savannah, Ga.	61	.80
Portsmouth, N. H.	62	.90
Ottawa, Can.	63	.80
Tulsa, Okla.	64	1 00
Sugar Creek, Mo.	65	.75
Akron, Ohio	66	.80
Pensacola, Fla.	67	.80
Port Arthur, Tex.	68	80

Average wage, 89c per hour.

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American Federation of Labor News

H. C. OF L. IN 13 CITIES.

Washington, May 22.—The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued a statement on the cost of living in 13 industrial centers in the United States from December, 1917, to December, 1919.

Atlanta has increased 37.89 per cent; Birmingham, 34.32 per cent; Cincinnati, 35.24 per cent; Denver, 38.19 per cent; Indianapolis, 36.53 per cent; Kansas City, Mo., 38.16 per cent; Memphis, 35.23 per cent; Minneapolis, 32.71 per cent; New Orleans, 33.86 per cent; Pittsburg, 36.17 per cent; Richmond, 32.02 per cent; St. Louis, 34.24 per cent; Scranton, 37.10 per cent.

CAN'T ENFORCE LEVER ACT.

Federal Judge Evans has dismissed charges against three alleged violators of the Lever food control act on the ground that the act is too vague and its language too indefinite.

The accused are not trade unionists. They are business men, charged with profiteering. The court declined to pass upon the constitutionality of the law, but his ruling has accomplished practically the same purpose as if he held the law invalid as profiteering prosecutions have been halted.

STUDENTS BALK STRIKE.

Twelve Brown engineering students volunteered to take the place of striking laborers to prevent interruption of the work of building the Thayter Street gate, a memorial to the Brown University men who fought in the world war. The men went to work this morning mixing cement, carrying hods and wheeling barrows for 55 cents an hour with excuses from the University.

Note—A lot of union laborers fell in the world war. It's a helava seat of "learning" that "excuses" brain to

WORKERS ARE PRODUCING.

The cry for greater production is heard throughout the land, although government reports show that production is far in excess of domestic needs and is smashing all records.

In March of this year raw materials to the value of $225,000,000 were shipped abroad. This is an increase of $125,000,000 over the same period a year ago.

Manufactured articles to the value of $389,000,000 were exported during March of this year. This is an increase in value of $131,000,000 over March of last year.

The value of foodstuffs declined. The March shipments over seas totaled $185,000,000, or a decline of about $44,000,000 from last year.

MANY IDLE IN SEATTLE.

There are 10 carpenters for every job in Seattle, according to information from the carpenters' district council of Seattle. The northwest unionists say:

"Owing to the closing down of all shipyards in this district and the anti-union fight being made by the associated industries against all unions, especially the building trades, there are 10 men for every job in Seattle, with very little work under construction. We are trying to hold our union shop conditions and will be successful if our union brothers will assist us by staying away from Seattle.

"If your traveing brothers must come to the northwest they had better bring money enough to live on and feed some of the men already here.

"This is your fight as well as ours, and you will assist us by posting these notices in the most conspicuous

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COURT GOES TWO WAYS.

The United States Supreme Court has refused the government's request to reopen the steel trust case, which was based on a violation of the anti-trust law, and was decided March 1 last in favor of the trust.

In asking that this decision be reviewed the government practically charges the court with contradicting itself on April 26 in the so-called Reading coal case, which was decided against mine companies and railroads.

The government told the court that its steel trust opinion "apparently concedes" that this trust violates the anti-trust law and that this criminal combination is permitted to continue because, the court holds, mere size is not a violation of the law; that a dissolution of the trust would be an inquiry to the public interest and that the "existence of unexerted power" is not an offense.

In the Reading coal case the court took an opposite view and declared: "That such a power, so obtained, regardless of the use made of it constitutes a menace to and undue restraint upon interstate commerce within the meaning of the anti-trust act, has been frequently upheld by this court."

In the Reading case the court dissolved a holding company which controlled the stock of certain railroads and mine companies. This holding company was not a producing concern, but controlled the companies. It manipulated the market, directed shipments of coal and stifled normal importation. Its power was used to stop the building of a railroad and might eventually develop into a competitor.

The government compared this holding company with the steel trust, which is likewise a holding company and does not produce steel itself but is a combination of units known as the Carnegie group, the Morgan group, the Moore and Reed group, and the Gates and Gary group.

In refusing to reopen the steel trust case the Supreme Court gave no reason and made no comment on the unusually plain language contained in the government's brief.

YOU SAID IT!

Ninety-eight per cent of American population pays no income tax, because it has not enough money for the income tax class.

This distresses some patriots who think everybody should pay income tax, no matter how small the income, "just to make them feel patriotic and feel that they have a stake in the Government."

How would it be to make the 98 million "patriotic" by making their stake in the Government a little bigger? The creation of more wealth and fairer distribution of it would work wonders of patriotism. Do you remember the wild patriotism and flag waving of the chief profiteers in the war, and how they patriotically devoted their time to bond drives among the little people?

The ablest Socialist leader in this country was asked how many of his forty thousand followers would remain in the Socialist party if each of them should inherit fifty thousand dollars. "Perhaps five hundred," he answered, being a truthful man. There you have it. To diminish "unrest" increase the number of those that have fifty thousand dollars.—Press.

NEW YORK'S PIERS.

New York City is to have a pier improvement that will make the port the finest in the world, according to plans. They provide for the building of eighteen piers from 950 to 1025 feet in length along the North River.

Between each of the new piers there will be a maximum vantage space of 300 feet and a minimum of 275 feet. Two of the new piers will be 100 feet wide, seven 150 feet wide and nine 125 feet wide.

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NEW ASBESTOS SOURCE IS FOUND IN ARIZONA.

New York.—Just when the supply of raw asbestos was running low and manufacturers and users of that well-nigh indispensable fireproof article were beginning to worry about the further supply, Mother Earth came across with an abundant supply in new localities.

Arizona and China are separated by thousands of miles; nevertheless, they figure in the latest asbestos news.

Out in Apache County, Arizona, an asbestos claim has been located. The deposit is said to be extensive, having been traced a distance of more than 20 miles. Vein exposures are so promient that, according to reports, one can without the aid of miners' tools, pick up a ton or more of crude asbestos that has broken down from the exposures. Material from the deposits examined at the United States Bureau of Mines shows it to be strong, flexible and silky. It occurs in cross fiber veins, with a fiber length of from 1 to 1¼ inches, while fiber 2½ inches has been reported.

The deposit, however, occurs on an Indian reservation, and unfortunately the present law does not permit the development of asbestos deposits on unalloted Indian lands. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, through the Secretary of the Interior, has recommended that authority be granted to develop such lands for the purpose of mining asbestos, coal, oil and gas, as well as metalliferous minerals.

The American Consul at Chungking, China, reports that asbestos has been found in various parts of the wealthy province of Ssu-Chuan, particularly in the district of Yachow, the Chienchang Valley and the mountains around Tachien-lu. The asbestos was found by people who were searching the mountains for fuel and medicinal roots. Claims have been located and specimens sent out for examination.

PICK ON SOMEBODY YOUR SIZE

For a year Attorney-General Palmer has been breathing fire and slaughter against profiteers, and his assistants have been dutifully looking into the matter. They haven't found much. Two or three small grocers have been caught charging more than the law allows. The latest instance is A. Lessen, "a small grocer," who has been sentenced to two years in the federal prison at Atlanta for hoarding foodstuffs. He was not allowed a choice between fine and imprisonment. He was sent up, and the chances are he will serve his time.

Would he have had a choice and would he have served his sentence had he been a millionaire—a coal operator, a packing magnate, the owner of immense holdings in steel or oil? It's very unlikely. At least, though we are all perfectly aware of every grade of profiteering, from shameless to piratical, among the big fellows, for some reason none of them has been thrust into durance vile. Cloth is not clothing, for example, and thus William Wood of the American Woolen Company escapes trial by a decision "quashing" his indictment by Federal Judge Mock. Profiteering among the packers and in coal is so usual at present that it has become a custom, and we forget to resent it. If the hoarders and profiteers guilty under the Lever act were to be incarcerated there would be few left to do business the next day. Obviously the attempt to punish them all is hopeless. A very few, and those of the poorest and least influential, are trapped.

Human nature and the potency of cash have changed little since the times of Elizabeth:

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear;
Robes and furred gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

—Press.

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IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, the Almighty, in His inscrutable wisdom, has called from our midst

BROTHER JOSEPH TULLEY

He was one of our most zealous and faithful workers, ready to assume any duty that would advance the cause of labor.

We wish, through the Journal, to extend our sympathy to the relatives who have lost in his death a dear friend.

May the great God of all mankind; in that final day of accounting, reward our Brother for the zeal and faithfulness toward his fellowmen, and find him acquitted of all wrong that is reckoned against humanity, thereby granting him entrance in the Great, Supreme Union.

ED. BRINKER, Secy. Local No. 20, Detroit, Mich.

Brother Wm. Milligan, Sr., of Local No. 1.

Whereas, Our Almighty Father in His infinite wisdom has deemed it wise to remove from our midst our brother member, Wm. Milligan, Sr.; 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. 1, 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.

GUS SCHMITTER, Secretary Local No. 1.

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GOMPERS ATTACKS.

Washington, July 28.—Attacking the American Woolen Company for closing its mills and the Pennsylvania Railroad for its layoff of 12,000 men Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"For months we have heard the cry dinned and dinned and dinned into our ears, increase production, increase production. How can increased production be accomplished under a policy of laying off thousands of workers?

"The American Woolen mills in Massachusetts close their doors. It may be of interest to note the record of profits for this company and to recall recent statements of President William W. Wood.

"The American Woolen Company increased its net income 316 per cent for 1918 over 1914. The net increase in common stock earnings was 531 per cent. Since the American Woolen Company controls so large a portion of the business of making wool cloth, being commonly known as the 'Wool Trust,' it may be well to go into more detail regarding its operation. There were for the year ending December 31, 1919, after deduction of all taxes and charges, net earnings of $10,779,804, equal to $39.89 per share on the $20,000,000 of common stock. This is after allowance has been made for preferred dividends. In 1918 the earnings per share on common stock were $13.86, a total of $5,572,527. President Wood told his stockholders that the close of the year left the company with unfilled orders sufficient to keep the machinery fully employed well into 1920 and with good prospects for full production for the entire year Foreign deliveries increased approximately 100 per cent during 1919.

"In addition to this case there is the action of the Pennsylvania Railroad in laying off approximately 12,000, if reports are accurate. Will this help move freight, will it help give the nation that increased production of which it stands in real need?

"Or is the laying off of workers a revival of that old and crude policy of laying off men during a political campaign for the purpose of driving them in fright and necessity into a political camp?

"In addition to the laying off of men there have been reports of efforts to decrease wages. It will be recalled that in 1907 and 1908 employers sought to reduce wages, the result of which at that time would have been to produce a panic.

"The American Federation of Labor sent forth the warning that we would resist and resist and resist, and we paraphrased a saying and declared it better to resist and lose than not to resist at all.

"The policy of reducing wages was abandoned as a result of that warning. We repeat that warning today. At all hazards we will resist wage reductions. There is no excuse and much less a reason for reduction of wages. We will tolerate no reduction of wages. Even yet we have ground to cover before we restore to all the purchasing power of 1913.

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THE STEEL TRUST UNDER FIRE

In its report on conditions in the steel industry the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement reaches the obvious conclusion that "both sides agreed that the occasion of the strike, leaving aside for the moment its relation to any fundamental cause, was the denial of a conference, requested by organized labor and refused by Mr. Gary."

In similar circumstances today the Steel Trust would doubtless assume an unbending attitude. The issue has been presented to it in various forms, but always it has returned the same curt reply. The request for a conference was made last fall by the steelworkers in their own behalf and was at once dismissed as not to be considered. It was publicly proposed at a critical juncture by the President of the United States as a means of preserving industrial peace, and from Steel Trust headquarters came back the same answer. The steel strike has been fought and lost, and now the Commission of Inquiry of the Interchurch World Movement once more, among other recommendations, urges "immediate conferences between the Steel Corporation and its employees for the elimination of the twelve-hour day and the seven-day week" and "an adequate plan of permanent free conference to regulate the conduct of the industry."

Confirmed in its obstinacy and convinced by its rising profits of its power to carry the fight through indefinitely, the Steel Trust may make a pretense of indifference to all appeals, but it cannot fail to note how steadily the weight of opinion is increasing against it. Industry, the Government and the organized churches, acting as separate units, are of one mind. The ranks are closing round the Steel Trust in a way to cause it grave concern.

"The nation needs production. Employers have called for production too frequently as a means of driving the workers to unpaid efforts, and in order to cast a reflection upon their efforts and their honesty and integrity. There is no trouble with the efficiency of the workers. There is a growing efficiency of workers. There is too infrequently an equal efficiency and integrity and intelligence in the management of industry. The action of corporations that today lay off thousands of men is nothing less than a tremendous indictment of management and a heinous offense against a people in need of every possible ounce of production.

"What is needed above everything else today is continuous operation of industry, with a fairness and honesty and intelligence upon the part of employers that will make continuous operation possible. Two employment policies will hinder production. These are either reduction of working forces or brutal efforts to drive the workers without consultation and without agreement with the workers.

"The mills and the factories should run. Management should consult with workers through the chosen representatives of the workers. The co-operation to be achieved by such a policy will give the nation the production that it needs and that is needed by the whole world. Arrogance, bigotry and autocratic conduct of employers is a waste that society can ill afford."

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