The Asbestos Worker

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

JULY, 1921



Trade Mark
Registered in U. S. Patent Office

ISSUED QUARTERLY: JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER

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Thomas J. McNamara, Secretary-Treasurer

THE MOTHERS OF MEN

(By Joaquin Miller)

The bravest battle that was ever fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you will find it not—
'Tis fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen!
Nay, not with eloquent words or thoughts
From the mouths of wonderful men.

But deep in a walled up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently, bore her part—
Lo! There is the battlefield!

No marshalling troops, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave;
But oh! These battles of woman, they last
From babyhood to the grave.

Yet faithful still as a bridge of stars,
She fights in her walled up town,
Fights on and on in endless wars,
Then silent, unseen, goes down.

O, yet with banners and battle shot,
And soldiers who shout and praise!
I tell ye the kingliest victories fought
Were fought in these silent ways.

O, spotless woman in a world of shame!
With a splendid and silent scorn,
Go back to God as white as you came—
The kingliest warrior born!

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Washington, D. C.

Your attention is drawn to the passage of a resolution by the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry on the occasion of its recent meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., July 11th to 13th inclusive. The same follows and will be found self-explanatory:

"Whereas, The National Board for Jurisdictional Awards was formed for the purpose of adjusting jurisdictional trade disputes where such existed between unions affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and

"Whereas, During the period of its existence at the numerous hearings held it has been confronted with the fact that many prevailing agreements between employers' associations and unions seriously interfered with a full compliance with the awards made by the Board, and

"Whereas, It is the belief of the Board that both employers' associations and unions affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. have had full and ample knowledge of the aims, purposes and actions of the Board, be it therefore

"Resolved, That all organizations of both employers and employes engaged in the building industry be requested to refrain from making any trade agreement with each other or among themselves awarding or conceding jurisdiction over any class of work which by a decision of the Board has been awarded to any one trade; and be it further

"Resolved, That all organizations of employers and employes engaged in the building industry be requested to abide and be governed by the rules and decisions of the Board, and to insert in any agreements made a provision to that effect."

In accordance with the action taken, your organization is herewith requested to give the fullest publicity to the adoption of the foregoing resolution.

Fraternally yours,

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

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RUDOLPH F. VOGT

Philadelphia, Pa., June 29.
Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Inclosed find two resolutions, one for our late Brother William Ballerstedt, Reg. No. 754, who died May 20, 1921.

Also one for our late Brother Rudolph F. Vogt, Reg. No. 819, who was shot and killed June 13th, by a scab by the name of Frank Johnson, who will have his trial soon for the murder.

Brother Vogt's death was a heavy blow to us, as he was an A-1 Mechanic, ready at all times to assume any responsibility, and a better union man never lived than him, and up to the time of his death he was doing wonderful work for us in our struggle for right.

Brother Vogt ran for two blocks before he collapsed and was taken to the Hospital, and only had time to tell his name, and remarked that he would be taken care of before he sank into unconsciousness. And he was, as he had the most impressive funeral ever witnessed.

Enclosed is a photo of Brother Vogt, which I would like to have appear in our Journal, as the only man connected with the Philadelphia building trades to die a martyr to the cause.

Fraternally,
WALTER S. MADDEN,
Rec. Secy.

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General President's Report

Elmhurst, July 10, 1921.

Greeting:

At Montreal, from which city your president submitted his last report, Local 23 very sensibly postponed a contemplated strike that would have threatened the very existence of the Local. Albany was the next city visited, where the New York State Labor Union representatives held an indignation meeting in protest as to the manner in which their standard labor laws were being emasculated and rendered nil by the administration of Governor Miller. This gathering was addressed by President Gompers, and framed remedial Legislative measures for presentation to both State Houses. On the occasion of this visit to Albany, President Wickersheim of Local 40 proved to be out of town. Then on to Buffalo, from which city, in company with Vice-President Rice, the journey was made to Detroit, where Vice-President Brinker was met, and all three visited Toledo to take up the trade agreement "run out" of the Carey Company, the facts of which are fully known to the rank and file at the present writing. At this conference, Vice-President Rice represented Local 4, Buffalo, as its business agent, and Vice-President Brinker represented Local 25, Detroit, as its business agent. The Carey Company, with main office at Cleveland, has branch offices at Toledo, Detroit and Buffalo. After attending a meeting of Local 45 of Toledo, a conference was held by the officers mentioned in an International sense, which resulted in a thorough understanding being reached on the Carey Company issue, and a recommendation that the said Company be declared unfair within thirty miles of Toledo City Hall, referred to the General Executive Board which later carried by unanimous vote. This action by no means closes this shameful trade incident. Then on to Boston and a meeting of the Strike Committee of Local 6 and Local proper at a time when two trades were holding up a general settlement. Since that visit all but two trades have returned their men, and work is proceeding without agreement with a ninety-cent rate of wage. Cleveland came next, where Local 3 was on strike against wage-reduction arbitration. Your president attended a meeting of Local 3, and later a conference between Local 3 committee and the employers association, which failed to bring about the arbitration desired by the employers. Since that visit, however, Local 3 consented to arbitrate, as did all other Cleveland trades, and our membership returned to work. The wage award proved to be ninety-three and one-quarter cents as against the previous wage of one dollar twelve and one-half cents. Then on to Chicago, where a conference was held with Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17, then on strike against the employers arbitrary wage reduction of twenty-five cents an hour. At that time Local 17 had been refused both conference and arbitration. Since then, however, our membership and all other building tradesmen of Chicago have returned to work pending arbitration with Judge Landis of baseball fame, chosen as arbiter. Then on to the general office at St. Louis for conference with Secretary MaNamara, as well as issues of an executive nature that needed attention. Then came a hurried trip to Montreal, where Local 23 listened to reason and saved itslf from going on the rocks by wisely accepting last year's agreement. The next activitv of your president was in conference at New York City with Business Agent Hawes of Local 14, Business Agent Dugan of Local 32, and Business Agent Neary of Local 12, which lead to a working agreement and the removal of all International mem-

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bers from the operations of Philadelphia employers throughout New York and New Jersey territory. Then to Denver, with a stop-over at Chicago, and conference with Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17. The Building Trades Department Convention was the first Denver session, and it emphasized the fact that all building trades stand solidly behind the Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the building industry with the lone exception of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, who, when everything else failed in opposition to the continuance of the Board, "bolted" the Convention. The old Building Trades Department officers were re-elected, with the exception of President Hutchison of the Carpenters, who was succeeded by President Coefield of the Plumbers and Fitters as member of the Jurisdiction Board. It must be remembered that all awards as previously rendered by the Board are in full force and effect, and that the Board today is more powerful in strength and influence than at any time since its inception. There will surely come a day not far distant when complete jurisdictional harmony will prevail throughout the building trades, despite the efforts of those who seek to delay and prevent it. Then came the Convention of the American Federation of Labor, with its sessions inside the Auditorium, warm enough to match the weather outside. The overshadowing issue of the convention was the attempt of the carpenters and miners to defeat Sam Gompers for the presidency, with President Lewis of the Miners as their candidate. This attempt failed, of course, and President Gompers was re-elected by a vote of more than two to one. Your president cast the vote of the asbestos workers for the "Grand Old Man." Then on to Kansas City and the special meeting of Local 27, which gave consideration to certain very acute local conditions which needed attention, and badly. Local 27, like certain other of our locals, old in the charter sense, are very young in constructive progress and conception of self-government fundamentals. It takes more than a charter and trade agreement to make a successful local. Then on to St. Louis and conference and work with Secretary McNamara on International business. Then to Philadelphia and a meeting of the Strike Committee of Local 14, as also a talk to the membership of Local 14, then in its second month of strike against an arbitrary reduction of wage in amount of twenty cents an hour, as set by their employers without consultation, voice or vote of the men. As this report goes to press, in addition to Philadelphia, our locals at Milwaukee, Frisco, Wilkesbarre and Youngstown are on strike with no prospects of immediate settlement in sight, as our employers have assumed the attitude of "nothing to arbitrate;" meanwhile, laying down the program that they say our locals must accept, without even being accorded the scant courtesy of conference or consultation. In this year of 1921, it takes no great amount of intelligence to understand that the trade pendulum has swung in the employers direction, and that they have foolishly taken every advantage of that fact, thereby setting an example for their workman to remember and follow when the pendulum again swings back in the opposite direction. And swing back it surely will, as the very near future will record. There is an old Irish homily that reads, "Never kick a man when he is down." Apparently, the employers have never read it or heard of it, and thereby have lost the wisdom it contains. Labor is "down" at present but it is in full possession of its faculties, and will remember and repay every "kick" it receives.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

President

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Philadelphia, Pa., June 22.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,

803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

(An old adage: "Necessity is the mother of invention").

Through the inability of the asbestos worker to moderate the temperatures he is forced to work in and the ill effect a sudden change has on his system.

And the wage he receives is inaccurate to insure comfort for his family and medical attention and peace of mind to himself while he is sick and unable to work.

And charity, no matter how generous and kind-hearted the donor may be, leaves a regrettable after-effect on the mind of the one who accepts it.

A large number of our membership did not belong to any beneficial organization and the small amount received in weekly benefits from many of these so-called beneficial associations would not pay the rent of the average worker.

It was this condition among our ranks that necessitated the formation of a beneficial association within our Local.

At one meeting in September, 1920, it was discussed and a committee was appointed to draw up by-laws. It was the object of this committee to frame laws to govern this proposed association so that they would not in any way conflict with the International, and also to give in benefits as much as possible for as little as possible.

And I firmly believe that they did succeed, as for instance, Article 4, Section 1 of the laws. Three hundred members of the association assessed $1.00 per month, income for year, $3600.00; if the expenditures for year were $1800.00, the assessment for next year would be 50c per month.

At a meeting of Local 14 in October the committee submitted its report. It was accepted and the association started to pay benefits from the first of November, 1920. It is known as a Sick Benefit Association of Insulators and Asbestos Workers, Local No. 14. Inclosed find copy of by-laws.

We have been in business now eight months and have paid in benefits several hundred dollars. Every member is interested and is doing his share in making this Association a grand success. They are proud of it, and justly so, for through it they have brought a little sunshine into the sick-room of their afflicted brother, and the sting of charity is absent.

You are at liberty to print this in our Journal to acquaint the rest of our little family around the country of the good judgment displayed by the boys of Local No. 14 of Philadelphia.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES A. ROCHE.

GOMPERS TO WAR ON OPEN SHOP

Samuel Gompers declared in Philadelphia, April 24, that "the working men and women of the United States, who, in the war, sacrificed so much to free the world from military autocracy, will not consent to its substitution by an industrial autocracy."

Mr. Gompers addressed three large meetings, at which "a campaign of education and co-operation against the open shop" was launched in Philadelphia.

The veteran labor leader spoke in the Academy of Music, which was packed to the doors. He repeated his address at an overflow meeting in the Broad Street Theatre, which also was entirely filled, and before more than 1,000 men and women who were unable to gain admittance to either auditorium and listened to him in the street. In all, about 6,000 persons heard him.

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Philadelphia, Pa., July 5.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,

803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Inclosed find photo of two members of Local No. 14 using their legs to advertise a strike. The photo was taken in Chester, Pa., on their way to Washington, D. C. Brother William Trexler was working at Cumberland, Md., up to June 1st. When we went out on strike, instead of returning to Philadelphia, he had a sign painted and started for his home town, Richmond, Va., to see his mother, who was very sick at the time, and using that means to keep men away from Philadelphia. Enclosed find newspaper clipping of his landing in Richmond, Va. He then came to Philadelphia and interested Brother Philip Schultz to take a trip with him, and together they started for Washington.

In stopping at Baltimore, Md., Local No. 11 gave them what assistance they could and they succeeded in getting five men to quit the Dry Dock at the Ship Yard on work held by a Philadelphia firm. They arrived in Washington, D. C., with stout hearts but sore feet. After resting a day or so they started again to give their message to all who would read their banners, going through the different cities on their return to Philadelphia, and on account of taking a different route in order to touch other towns and cities.

I do not know how soon they will be back, but have confidence they are equal to any emergency that may arise while on the road. You are at liberty to print this in the Journal to let the boys of other locals know what two members of Local No. 14 are doing to bring about a settlement with the employers.

Fraternally yours,

WALTER S. MADDEN,

Rec. Secy.

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Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and Building Trades Department.

Published Quarterly at Headquarters, St. Louis, Mo.

Address all communications to
THOMAS J. McNAMARA
Secretary-Treasurer
Room 803, Holland Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

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Vol. 3 JULY, 1921 No. 8

ANTI-UNIONISTS IGNORE THE TRUTH

Historically, there is no difference between the English employer of four centuries ago and the present-day American employer who opposes trade unions. The object of the two are identical, but their methods differ. The English employer did not camouflage his opposition to trade unions. He openly declared that they were conspiracies. He denied individual liberty and thus enslaved the group. The American anti-unionist would accomplish the same purpose by favoring individual liberty and then make group slavery possible by court decisions that the legal act of an individual is illegal when done by a collection of individuals.

The Montana state supreme court has termed this reasoning "legerdemain."

The American anti-unionist has also revived the centuries-old scheme of holding workers to their tasks by making strikes criminal.

One governor in a middle western state, who has harked back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, has been widely acclaimed and was actually seriously considered as a vice-presidential nominee last summer.

He and other advocates of "can't-strike" legislation are given first-page publicity by "molders of public opinion" who act as though they have not read history—or, rather, that no one else has.

These exhorters of liberty refuse to distinguish between the shadow and substance of liberty.

They fool no unionist by their professions of regard for trade unionism—while stripping trade unionism of its greatest reserve—the strike.

They fool no unionist with their essays on the evils of strike—the workers too well know the sacrifice and suffering to their little ones when they resist injustice.

They fool no unionist by their silence against wrong and their outcry when they are inconvenienced.

The history of every nation testifies that the voice of protest cannot be stilled by force.

Workers will resist that policy, whether it be brutally frank or whether it be garbed in the sophistry of present-day Americans who mock every democratic ideal with their pleadings for and twistings of a declaration that stands as an epoch in the lives of all men since 1776.

To these American "justice" is but a shibboleth. They respect nothing but power, and only through power will they surrender control of their employes' lives.

Trade unionism is that power!

Agitate! Educate! Organize!

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since my last report much of my time has been taken up with Locals whose Agreements have expired, and Locals who have been locked out for a reduction in wages, which numbers sixteen Locals affected, and of which I have forwarded to you a circular letter relative to same.

FINANCES

The finances of the International Association remain about normal, as you will note from the Quarterly Report recently sent out.

TRADE CONDITIONS

The trade conditions as not very bright, and possibly about only 40% of our men are working. This is due largely to a number of lockouts.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board will meet at Cincinnati, as per the official notification.

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer

General Executive Board

of the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers will hold its between Conventions meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, Monday, October 3, 1921, at the Savoy Hotel.

All matters in regard to decisions and appeals already in hand and not disposed of will be acted upon, as well as all other business of official or executive nature which may be submitted by our various affiliated Local Unions, and also the selection of the next Convention City.

Local Unions, as well as individual membership interested in the coming session are hereby officially notified to have all communications, statements, data, etc., in the hands of the General Secretary-Treasurer as soon as possible, and not later than October 1st, 1921. All matters should be submitted under seal by the Secretary. Individual membership matters shall have personal signature and registered trade number.

Address all official communications to Thomas J. McNamara, 803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

JOSEPH A. MULLANEY,
President,

THOMAS J. McNAMARA,
Secretary-Treasurer.

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NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.
4321 Norman Fulco, Los Angeles, Cal.
4322 H. A. Mueller, Dallas, Tex.
4323 L. F. Osburn, Dallas, Tex.
4324 A. B. Fergus, Winnipeg, Canada.
4325 Bert Cole, Little Rock, Ark.
4326 Walter L. Floyd, Little Rock, Ark.
4327 J. F. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.
4328 Howard C. Churchill, San Francisco, Cal.
4329 Tony Lucich, New York City, N. Y.
4330 John Hamilton, Baltimore, Md.
4331 Emil Unverzagt, Baltimore, Md.
4332 John Fleming, Youngstown, Ohio.
4333 W. Carignan, Montreal, Canada.
4334 Chester Ormsby, Essex & Hudson Co.
4335 Charles Lauren, Syracuse, N. Y.
4336 C. H. Riley, Omaha, Neb.
4337 Fred G. Otto, Dallas, Tex.
4338 E. W. Simmons, Los Angeles, Cal.
4339 Emil C. Hass, Los Angeles, Cal.
4340 Wm. Caswell, Portland, Ore.
4341 Alex J. Kelman, Philadelphia, Pa.
4342 Loren J. Bradley, Los Angeles, Cal.
4343 Thurmon M. Green, Los Angeles, Cal.
4344 Daniel Mealey, St. Louis, Mo.
4345 Daniel J. Daley, St. Louis, Mo.
4346 Wm. Burke, St. Louis, Mo.
4347 Harry Johnson, New York City, N. Y.
4348 Harry Hilderbrand, New York City, N. Y.
4349 Adrien Lachance, Springfield, Mass.
4350 Laurence Parcina, New York City, N. Y.
4351 Herman Bockstahler, New York City, N. Y.
4352 John C. Lecker, Buffalo, N. Y.
4353 Leonard Farrell, Buffalo, N. Y.
4354 C. E. Bingham, New York City, N. Y.
4355 Harry McKernon, New York City, N. Y.
4356 Frank McNally, New York City, N. Y.
4357 J. W. Dickinson, New York City, N. Y.
4358 Fred Fraser, Tulsa, Okla.
4359 John Main, Detroit, Mich.
4360 Edward Gainer, Detroit, Mich.
4361 Walter Schamber, Buffalo, N. Y.
4362 S. Schultz, Omaha, Neb.
4363 D. H. MacFarlane, Montreal, Canada.
4364 George Kiatta, Washington, D. C.
4365 Ed Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.
4366 John Garrett, Cleveland, Ohio.
4367 Edmond E. Deal, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
4368 Franklin Werner, New York City, N. Y.
4369 B. E. Farley, Cleveland, Ohio.
4370 Patrick Murphy, Connecticut.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.
2916 Joseph Maloney, San Francisco, Cal.
2651 R. E. Smith, Akron, Ohio.
4083 Jack Conrey, Toronto, Canada.
4084 Frank McKeown, Toronto, Canada.
4216 J. Calow, Toronto, Canada.
4220 A. Laflier, Toronto, Canada.
4222 J. Ryan, Toronto, Canada.
4126 Jack Howard, Connecticut.
3955 Stanley Zremba, Syracuse, N. Y.
3919 R. E. Fish, Syracuse, N. Y.
2394 Leslie M. Miner, Syracuse, N. Y.
139 R. H. Revelle, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
2160 W. E. Rowe, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
3189 W. E. Philips, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
3012 David C. Glover, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
2702 J. Hendrichs, New Orleans, La.
2503 Thomas Hennessy, Springfield, Mass.
3965 Roy J. Hamilton, Springfield, Mass.
3410 Chas. Kennedy, Little Rock, Ark.
1556 P. J. Allen, San Francisco, Cal.
2976 John Brown, Louisville, Ky.
3481 H. A. Meech, Vancouver, B. C.
3397 G. H. Dickinson, Vancouver, B. C.
3395 John Peters, Vancouver, B. C.
2223 Colon J. Roscoe, Charleston, S. C.
2228 Henry James Noland, Charleston, S. C.
3989 A. J. Weeda, Pittsburg, Pa.
2020 John Fitzpatrick, Cincinnati, Ohio.
3819 Chas. Murray,
2909 A. Fryer, Montreal, Canada.
2869 A. Berlock, Connecticut.
3735 N. A. Strall, Tacoma, Wash.
3162 Wm. A. Conners, Tacoma, Wash.
3202 T. Bourdon, Tacoma, Wash.

SUSPENDED

Reg. No.
138 W. B. Richardson, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.
201 J. R. Douty, Boston, Mass.
3104 Wilbur Wilder, Boston, Mass.
1060 A. Hilton, New York City, N. Y.
4171 S. Valencia, New York City, N. Y.
1164 J. F. McEvoy, New York City, N. Y.
4148 W. T. Toner, New York City, N. Y.
1075 M. Jadrevick, New York City, N. Y.
1502 C. Johnson, New York City, N. Y.
4054 J. Gebhardt, New York City, N. Y.
4227 A. Donnelly, New York City, N. Y.
4240 Frank Carich, New York City, N. Y.
4170 W. J. Carlon,
4248 Jas. Cervont,
1156 B. Mittish,

EXPELLED

Reg. No.
757 Wm. Dickenson, Philadelphia, Pa.
2886 J. Martin, Akron, Ohio.
2645 James E. McGough, Akron, Ohio.

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Buffalo, N. Y., June 24.

Thos. McNamara,
805 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to report on conditions at Rochester, N. Y., as affects Local No. 26. Under instructions I visited Rochester, N. Y., and was there on June 20th, and part of June 21st. Met the ex-board, also the local special meetings having been arranged.

Rochester, N. Y., is in a building trades strike against a reduction in wages and the open shop plan. Local No. 26 was ordered off of several jobs under concerted action of the Building Trades Council.

Both the Executive Board, and at the meeting, Local No. 26 stated the strike situation was being handled to their satisfaction, and that they were standing by the Building Trades Council, even in face of about one hundred non-union men on the job of Eastman School of Music.

But what did worry them was the fact as they reported that men removed from jobs could not secure employment in any shop unless a release was given by a Mr. Linsley, of the J. M. Co., who had the contract on the Eastman job, and termed a black list against these men, and such information as I have secured has been placed in President Mullaney's hands.

I advised Local No. 26 in the course to persue, and returned to Buffalo on June 21st. On this day I took up the question with the manager of the J. M. Co., Inc., who couldn't see any black list in action of employers at Rochester, but is now making an investigation. At K. & M. Co.'s office they instructed their branch at Rochester to employ any men they wanted of the Local regardless of conditions on J. M. job.

I have been given to understand that the whole situation as effects Local No. 26 will be taken up with President Mullaney on his return from Denver, by the J. M. Co., Inc.

Will keep you informed if anything new develops. Awaiting your reply, I beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. C. RICE, Vice-Pres.

Detroit, Mich., April 29.

Thomas J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Received the information from Cleveland I was after and wish to make the final report on the Toledo situation.

After the men had been laid off the job on the Standard Oil Co. premises and were told that they could come back to work on the following Monday for 75c per hour (reduced from $1.00 per hour), and that the job had been let to a subcontractor, the Carey of Cleveland send a man out from their shop to do some of the work in the pumphouse on the Standard Oil Co. job in Toledo.

This man was not told that the job had been sublet and that our men were not working on the job, nor that the wages had been reduced.

He, of course, not knowing anything of the trouble, reported at the job, and when he found that the agreement had been violated and the job sublet, he refused to work and returned to Cleveland and reported back to the Carey Co. He was paid his time but not the expenses for the trip; this was held up and is still, at this writing, held up. The International Executive Board has declared the Carey Co. unfair to our craft (a circular letter has been sent out notifying the general membership to stay away from any job of the Carey Co. within a radius of 30 miles of Toledo) for violation of existing trade agreements in Toledo.

This matter is being followed up very closely, and further information will be sent out from time to time.

There is no work in Toledo at present, and action is deferred for the present, but full attention by the International will be given this matter until same is straightened out satisfactorily.

You can edit this report and set it up to suit for the next issue of the Journal.

Fraternally,
ED. BRINKER,
Vice-Pres.

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Facts and Humour from England

* * *

Trade disputes during April caused England a loss of 24,000,000 working days.

* * *

The drop in the cost of living during April automatically reduced the wages of 900,000 workers.

* * *

Passengers numbering about 3,000,000 were carried on Whitmonday Bank Holiday, by London Motor busses. This is a record.

* * *

The English language is constantly changing. Words that were regarded as slang a few years ago are now accepted as sound English.

* * *

Hunt: "Jupp is very narrow-minded in an argument."

Lyle: "Not at all; really he admits that there are two sides to every question—his own and the wrong side."

* * *

Thomas: "Life is such an obstacle race."

Brett: "It is, to those who jump at conclusions."

* * *

'Tis excellent to hope for the best, if at the same time you are prepared to face the worst.

* * *

The wisest habit to acquire is the habit of care in forming habits.

* * *

Today's duty should have no part in tomorrow's work.

* * *

To rude words offer deaf ears.

* * *

Nothing needs a lie to support it, save a lie.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Fort Worth, Texas, May 18, 1921.
Thos. J. McNamara,
Dear Sir and Brother:

On Sunday, May 9th, D. Reid, O. C. Stewart and J. P. Reichert were returning from Dallas in Reid's machine, when they were hit by another machine and turned turtle on the Dallas-Ft. Worth pike. Reid was slightly hurt. O. C. Stewart had his collar-bone broken and J. P. Reichert had his skull fractured. He did not know he was badly hurt and refused to stay at the hospital.

On Tuesday we again took him to the hospital; he became unconscious Wednesday at 1 a. m. and died Thursday at 1 p. m. without regain consciousness. He was buried Saturday.

P. O. PURTELL,
Secretary.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 7.
Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

Newspapers throughout the country are publishing reports that are distributed by the local press, advertising the advantages of Southern California as a workingman's paradise, and giving out the impression that jobs are hunting the men, and that all kinds of work is plentiful here in California, and that Los Angeles has on a building boom, the greatest in its history.

This kind of advertising is instigated in the minds of the Advertising Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association, to flood this city with labor and drive out the Unions.

The Pacific Coast, as usual, is perhaps six months behind the wave of business depression that is sweeping the Eastern states, but it is nevertheless upon us, and I hope you may be able to call the attention of our International membership to the above facts, that it may be a warning to keep away from California, as our craft will find it only a playground.

"California bungalows" are poor pickings for our men.

Fraternally yours,
GUY DePLEDGE,
Secy. Local No. 5.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.
Thomas J. McNamara,
803 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
Dear Sir and Brother:

The following communication was received by Local No. 16 from the Master Felters:

"San Francisco, June 7, 1921.
"Heat, Frost Insulators & Asbestos Workers,
1160 Fell St.
"Gentlemen:

"Please take notice that in accordance with the resolution passed by the Builders' Exchange of San Francisco, the undersigned asbestos dealers and contractors will pay Asbestos Journeymen $7.85 per day, beginning with Monday, June 13th, 1921. This represents a cut of 7½ per cent of the wage paid heretofore.

"Overtime will be paid on the basis of one and one-half times the regular rate.

Respectfully yours,
Plant Rubber Co.
Western Asbestos Co.
A. M. DeSolla Son
Van Fleet Freear Co.
Manville Co.
Asbestos Co. of Cal."

The membership of Local No. 16 has been on the street since this letter has been received.

Fraternally yours,
E. A. DWYER,
Secy., Local No. 16.

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STATISTICS ARE JUGGLED TO DEFEND WAGE CUTS

Lower food costs is being capitalized by cheap wage employers to enforce a living standard below prewar times.

These employers talk about wage increases of 80, 90, and 100 per cent over prewar times, and would convey the impression that prewar rates were ideal. Wage rates, based on prewar standards, are valueless, because these rates did not assure living standards.

A family's food bill approximates 40 per cent of the bread winner's income, according to the United States bureau of labor statistics.

This means that a worker who is paid $7 a day, for instance, spends 40 per cent, or $2.80, for food for his family.

If food costs are lowered 20 per cent, he "saves" one-fifth of this $2.80, or 56 cents a day.

This "saving," which is eaten up, and in some cases exceeded, by increased rents, fuel, light and other necessaries, is a pretext by employers to reduce wages 20 per cent, or to cut the rate of $7 a day to one-fifth of that amount—$1.40.

The worker now finds that he is paid $5.60 a day, with the few pennies that he saved through less food costs taken over by other profiteers.

The most superficial thinker must see that the worker is worse off than before, and that every wage cut extends the "buyers' strike," which cheap-wage advocates deplore.

Self preservation is behind labor's fight against wage reductions.

The workers are not impressed by awesome contributions on frozen credits, stock dividends, liquidation or foreign markets as reasons why they should accept lower wages.

They know their standards are being lowered, even below prewar.

They know they have produced to excess and that the charge that they are slackers is an untruth, uttered by men who are either ignorant or dishonest.

The workers are not responsible for present conditions. They carried the burden of the war while the men who now talk of wag cuts were ignored.

No one paid any attention to these intellectual bankrupts and profiteers who reaped untold riches during the war, and who now emerge from their cyclone cellar, peep around to be assured of personal safety, and then insist on wage cuts.

Statistics are juggled to this end and every force at the command of greed is used to conceal waste, excessive charges, inordinate profits, and incompetent management.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 16.

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,

Dear Sir and Brother:

I wish to inform you that several brothers from other locals have been coming to Cleveland looking for work.

As there are about fifteen to twenty men in our Local who are not working, it is very hard to try to take care of others. So if you would tell the other locals before their members come here to write me I will do my best to help them when work picks up.

Fraternally yours,

HENRY OLIVER,

Business Agent,

Local No. 3.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 26.

Local No. 43, Springfield, Mass., won the $20.00

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An Article On the Great Lockout of British Coal Miners in Great Britian an .. Effect On the Coal Industry In America.

There can be no dispute in saying that the greatness of the British Empire has been built up on cheap and an abundant supply of coal. Here in England coal plays an important part, for without coal England must go under. Without cheap coal England, in the course of time, must lose her colonies, for without cheap coap we are unable to compete in trade. Already we labour under an extreme disadvantage in competing for world trade. The future of the British Empire is inextricably bound up in the production of coal, and cheap coal at that it must be if we over here are to regain our lost trade. At the present time coal, our greatest export, has come to nil. Why? you say; and I can only say as much, as I would like to deny it. It is output and strikes, cost of output has fetched domestic coal up to $15.50 per ton delivered, where in 1914 it was $5.00. Strikes have caused our overseas customers to seek elsewhere for their coal. I now come to where American coal comes in.

For the first time in history American coal barons are advertising in British papers seeking for British customers. I will now give some figures that I have obtained, showing the increase of American coal. In 1919 America exported 3,798,917 tons of bituminious coal to Europe and 1,456,285 tons to South America. In 1920 America exported 10,935,015 tons to Europe, nearly three times as much, and 2,850,297 to South America, twice as much. In 1919 America sent a mere trifle of 36,043 tons to Egypt. In 1920 she sent 501,510 tons. These figures show that America is fast becoming a World's exporter of coal, and that England is fast losing its hold of the World's markets. In 1919 America exported 20,400,000 tons of coal. In 1920 she exported 32,316,000 tons.

Now how has this change of affairs come about which is causing England to lost these vast contracts in coal? My answer to this is strikes, cost of production and output. It costs America somewhere about $4.00 to fetch a ton of coal to the surface. It costs England about $9.00 to fetch a ton of coal to the surface. Why? American coal is near the surface and in big seams. English coal is often between 3,000 and 6,000 feet below and in small seams. So to compete with others the English mine owner, after the de-control of mines, decided to cut the miners' wages down to slave wages, hence to right to strike came. They could do nothing else but strike, thereby paralyzing every trade in the country.

Is there a way out? Will the miner be forced to go back or see his children and other trade unionist children starve? Already some of the children are going breakfastless to school, and this in a country they told them would be fit for heroes to live in, and believe me brothers, it takes a hero to live here. As I say, is there a way out? Will Nationalization solve the problem? I have no hesitation in saying it will not, if we take the railroads and telephones as examples of Government ownership. Government ownership here brings inefficiency in everything it handles. What will be the outcome of all this industrial unrest? Millions out of work and every day thousands joining the unemployed, and thinking hard. Our own trade here is bad, and all we can do is watch and wait, for the mailed hand is ever before them.

Yours fraternally,
JOSEPH B. FORBES,
London, England.

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LANDIS ASKED TO SETTLE BUILDING TRADES LOCKOUT

Chicago, Ill., June 10.

Federal Judge K. M. Landis today was selected as arbiter in the building trades lockout caused by a wage dispute, that went into effect May 1, throwing out of work nearly half of the 60,000 building trades workers in Chicago. The selection was made by Edward M. Craig, secretary of the Building Employers' Association, and Thomas Kearney, president of the Chicago Building Trades Council.

Judge Landis was not in the city tonight, but both sides to the controversy were confident that he would accept.

The lockout was precipitated when the unions refused to accept wage reductions.

FAVOR HOME LOANS

St. Louis, Mo., April 30.

The building trades council favors the passage of a national law which will authorize the federal farm loan board to loan $50,000,000 for building small homes. Loans to any one borrower shall not exceed $7,000 nor be less than $500, and shall be under the same regulations as money loaned to farmers to purchase land and for purposes incidental to agriculture.



THOMAS CURRY, PRESIDENT OF LOCAL 12, NEW YORK

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American Federation of Labor News

"CAN'T-STRIKE" PLAN IS TENDER TO BOSSES

Washington, April 23.

Senator Poindexter has reintroduced his bill to make interstate commerce strikes illegal. This bill slipped through the senate at the last session, when half a dozen members were present, but was held in the senate by a parliamentary move of its opponents and congress adjourned without taking action.

The bill provides for a fine of $10,000 or 10 years imprisonment, or both, for any one who "shall by word of mouth, or by the presentation, exhibition or circulation of written or printed words, or otherwise, solicit, advise, induce or persuade, or attempt to induce or persuade any person or persons, employed by any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce" to quit their employment.

In another section of the law a punishment of $500 or six months imprisonment is provided where managers or employes combine with the intent to "substantially" interfere with commerce.

Where the managers are involved less punishment is provided and the intent to interfere must be "substantially." In the section that makes it illegal for one worker to even "attempt to induce" another worker to quit his employment there is no reference to "substantially," and the fine is not $500 and six months imprisonment. It is $10,000 and 10 years.

In other words it is twenty times as serious for one railroad employe to ask another to quit his employment as it is for railroad managers to combine to "substantially" hinder transportation. The managers have an additional loophole to escape by being permitted to prove that their hindrance to commerce was not "substantial." In the worker's case he violates the law before commerce is hindered. If he even suggests to a fellow worker that he should quit, he is guilty under the law and can be jailed for 10 years.

GOMPERS IS DEFENDED

Washington.

Organized culinary workers of Buffalo, N. Y., repudiate the statement made in the public press that President Gompers recently stopped at a hotel in that city against which they are conducting a strike. The unionists declare:

"Whereas, public criticism has been made against President Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L. for stopping at the Arlington Hotel on his recent visit to Buffalo, N. Y.; and

"Whereas, no food or beverages are prepared or served in the said hotel, therefore, no culinary workers or beverage dispensers are employed; and

"Whereas, the Arlington Hotel was not a part of the Buffalo Hotel Men's Association at the time of the strike of the H. and R. E. I. A. and B. I. L. of A. at Buffalo, N. Y., and therefore was not a party to that controversy; therefore, be it

"Resolved, that we affirm and declare that we are not in accord with the public criticism offered against President Gompers and accept no responsibility for the same."

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UNION INSURANCE LEADS

Washington, June 11.

The life insurance plan of the International Association of Machinists involves a greater sum than the combined insurance of like character issued by the Union Pacific railroad, Standard Oil, General Electric company and American Woolen company. The union's total insurance, which is under the strict supervision of the insurance commissioner, is estimated at $175,000,000, and is larger than the amount the four corporations are carrying on their employes.

The union is negotiating to extend its insurance feature to health and accident and to cover a child six months old up to the age of 16 years.

Secretary-Treasurer Davison of this international estimates that there are 1,000,000 children in the families of union machinists, who are eligible for this insurance.

"When they reach the age of 16 years," he said, "they can, automatically, if members of the organization at that time, or apprentices, or machinists' helpers, join the organization and receive a policy of life insurance of $500 for 50 cents a month, the same as their fathers did.

"Any contract for children's insurance submitted will be considered only from an old line legal reserve solvent industrial life insurance company, with the approval of the commissioner of insurance."

OPPOSE COMPULSION

Denver, July 2.

Compulsion as a method of settling labor disputes was again condemned by the A. F. of L. convention which declared:

"The A. F. of L. has, on many previous occasions expressed clearly its irrevocable opposition to compulsory arbitration, which is, in a large sense, included in the compulsory investigation of labor disputes. This great organization has from its birth steadfastly championed voluntary arbitration as a method for arriving at the settlement of all disputes or differences which cannot be composed by conciliation or mediation, but it never has and does not now consent to the doctrine of compulsion.

"Compulsory investigation is as repugnant to the concept of freedom for which the federation stands, as is the dogma of compulsory arbitration."

STRIKE LAW IS JOKE

Topeka, Kan., April 30.

"We respect law, but this industrial court law is no law—it is a joke," declared Alexander Howat, president of the Kansas district, United Mine Workers, in a speech in this city.

"It is a so-called law that has made Kansas the laughing stock of this country and the whole world," said Howat. "We don't respect any such law as that and are not expected to by law-abiding citizens of Kansas.

"The first days of this law two mines were idle down in the coal fields. These mines were idle on account of being filled with deadly gasses. For a miner to enter either of these mines it meant death and therefore the miners refused to work until the mines were cleared of this gas. For this refusal of the miners to work the governor gave a statement to the press, and it was widely circulated by the corporation press: 'The coal miners have defied the law. The state accepts the challenge.'

"After investigation they found that the fans used to ventilate the idle mines were out of order, and the mines were full of gas. If the men had gone down into the mines, they would have been burned, and roasted alive.

"Because they refused to commit suicide, the governor threatened to throw them into prison."

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IN MEMORIAM

Brother J. P. Reichert of Local No. 21, Dallas, Texas.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty, in his infinite wisdom, to remove by death from our midst our esteemed Brother J. P. Reichert, and

Whereas, we mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to this organization; Resolved, that we, the members of Local No. 22, tender our heartfelt sympathy and condolence to his family in their hour of bereavement, and be it further Resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst Brother Robert Greer, who was a loyal member of Local No. 17 and a true friend to the members of our craft, and in view of the loss, which our Local has sustained, and in memory of him,

Be It Resolved, That the members of Local No. 17, 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 this meeting and a copy sent to his family and to the International Secretary for publication in the official Journal.

P. E. HAMMARBERG,
Secretary Local No. 17,
Chicago, Ill.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst, Brother Chas. Stetzer, who was one of the youngest and most promising members of Local No. 17 and a true friend to the members of our craft, and in view of the loss which our Local has sustained, and in memory of him,

Be It Resolved, that the members of Local No. 17, 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 this meeting and a copy sent to his family and to the International Secretary for publication in the official Journal.

P. E. HAMMARBERG,
Secretary Local No. 17,
Chicago, Ill.

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IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom and mercy to remove from our midst by death, Brother William Ballerstedt, 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 we extend to his bereaved family and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, and bow our heads in reverence to an all-wise Father His wonders to perform, and say, "Thy will be done," and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread upon our minutes, and one to the International Secretary for publication in the Journal.

WALTER S. MADDEN,
Recording Secretary Local No. 14.

Whereas, In view of the loss we have sustained by the decease of our beloved Brother Rudolph F. Vogt, and of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 14, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement; and

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; for

Greater love hath no man than this;
He lay down his life for his friends; and be it further

Resolved, that as a mark of the esteem in which was held by those with whom he labored, the Charter of this Local be draped in mourning for the period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the International for publication in the official Journal.

WALTER S. MADDEN,
Recording Secretary Local No. 14.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney.....15 Benham St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Vice-President—Edward Brinker.....3929 Le May Ave., 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.....1717a Elliot Ave.
Gus. Schmitter, Secretary, 4150 W. Penrose
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—
1318 Singer Place, Wilkensburg, Pa.
W. C. Mathews, Secretary, 2019 Harcums Place, S. S.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Moorehead Hall, Second and Grant St.
General Office, Room 5, Labor Temple

Local No. 3—Cleveland, Ohio—C. Harp, President.....880 E. 73d St.
Henry Oliver, Secretary, 1371 W. 89th St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 2450 E. 9th St.
General Office, 2450 E. 9th St.

Local No. 4—Buffalo, N. Y.—A. Steinhelber, President.....380 Box Ave.
L. Leims, Secretary, 253 N. Division St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 48 W. Eagle St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Calif.—Chas. H. Patterson, President.....5617 Buchanan St.
Guy De Pledge, Secretary, 766 San Julian St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, 540 S. Maple Ave.

Local No. 6—Boston, Mass.—John W. Lyons, President.....278 Maverick St.
C. S. Coughlin, Secretary, 386 Harrison Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 386 Harrison Ave.
General Office, 386 Harrison Ave.

Local No. 7—Seattle, Wash.—C. Strickland, President.....9056 9th Ave. S. W.
R. B. Green, Secretary, 320 26th Ave. N.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple
Send all mail to Labor Temple

Local No. 8—Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Ernst, President.....1765 Pulti St.
M. M. Perkins, Secretary, 1741 Courtland Ave., Norwood, Ohio.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 1313 Vine St.

Local No. 9—Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.—W. J. Moore, President.....323 Fourth St.
L. S. Pennington, Secretary, 1504 Lecki St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 10—New Orleans, La.—A. E. Roevens, President.....2833 Gravier St.
Jos. J. Lally, Secretary, 2602 Constance.
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, 1222 St. Paul St.

Local No. 12—New York, N. Y.—Thomas J. Curry, President.....65 Bank St.
John F. Lalor, Secretary, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.
Every Thursday, at 85 East 4th St.
General Office, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter Kinckiner, President.....2517 N. 9th St.
Walter Madden, Secretary, 2318 W. Sergeant St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, at 924 Walnut St.
General Office, 307 Denckle Bldg.

Local No. 15—Winnipeg, Canada—Robert Woods, President.....353 Jarvis Ave.
Andrew Wood, Secretary, 353 Jarvis Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Calif.—L. M. Teifer, President.....1735 Fulton St.
Edward A. Dwyer, Secretary, 1160 Fell St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Eureka Hall.

Local No. 17—Chicago, Ill.—Thomas Kennedy, President.....1050 N. Latrobe Ave.
P. E. Hammerberg, Secretary, 7 E. Erie St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at 501 S. State St.
General Office, Room 31, 154 W. Randolph St.

Local No. 18—Indianapolis, Ind.—Charles L. Russell, President .....1107 Reisner St.
G. H. Hathorn, Secretary, 303 Bright St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 107 S. Capitol Ave.

Local No. 19—Milwaukee, Wis.—Henry Hartwig, President.....999 Thirty-sixth St.
Wm. Sellmann, Secretary, 664 W. Twenty-fourth St.
Meetings, First and Third Fridays, 808 Walnut St.

Local No. 20—Toronto, Canada—R. Maynes, President .....592 Gerrard St.
R. Baird, Secretary, 71 Bellwood Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Friday, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 21—Dallas, Texas—J. P. Reichart, President.....Labor Temple
P. O. Purtell, Secretary, 317 S. Fleming.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, at Labor Temple.
General Office, 213 W. 8th Dalbs.

Local No. 22—Houston, Texas—Thos. B. Reed, President .....933 Allston St.
A. A. Stone, Secretary, 911 Bagby St.

Local No. 23—Montreal, Canada—Chas. Westlake, President.....856 Bordeaux St.
Ben Wilkinson, Secretary, 414 Magdalen St.
Meets First and Third Thursdays, at 417 Ontario St., East.

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—S. L. Rhodes, President.....1520 Rosedale St., N. E.
V. E. McLelland, Secretary, 315 H. St., N. W.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, Typographical Temple.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—G. Marten, President.....9247 Quincy Ave.
Edward Brinker, Secretary, 3929 Le May Ave.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, at 1032 First St.
General Office, 55 Adelaide St.

Local No. 26—Rochester, N. Y.—Edward De Mallie, President.....1754 Lade Ave.
Geo. J. Abel, Secretary, Sea Breeze, N. Y.
Meetings, Every Tuesday, at 12 N. Water St.

Local No. 27—Kansas City, Mo.—Thomas Brown, President.....315 N. Kensington Ave.
Roy Miller, Secretary, 3715 E. 21st St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver Colo.—N. A. West, President .....Henderson, Colo.
J. A. Ahlstrom, Secretary, 3625 Stuart St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, Room 301, American Bank Bldg.

Local No. 29—Des Moines, Ia.—John Price, President.....15th & Garfield
Edw. L. Day, Secretary, 1610 E. Ninth St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesday at Labor Temple.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Joseph M. Kieffer, President.....306 John St.
Edward W. Riley, Secretary, 307 Lodi St.
Meetings, First Sunday, Labor Temple.

Local No. 31—Providence, R. I.—Chas. Swanson, President.....Barmington, R. I.
Roy Beals, Secretary, 121 Cedar Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays, at 98 Weybosset St. Hall 60. 9.

Local No. 32—Essex & Hudson Co.—Chas. Norton. ...109 Fulton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
Chas. J. Dugan, Secretary, 3 Vreeland Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at 583 Summit Ave., Orpheum Bldg.
Jersey City, N. J.

Local No. 33—Connecticut—Frank Amellin, President.....253 Goodrich St., New Haven
George Tyrol, Jr., Secretary, 74 Helen St., New Haven
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays, at Hotel Volk, New Haven.

Local No. 34—Minneapolis & St. Paul, Minn.—Alex Ketchen, President—
1311 Fifth Ave., South.
Fred H. Berkhahn, Secretary, Box 1524
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 225 Fifth, So. Richmond Hall.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio—John Lutz, President.....1211 Parkview Ave.
Samuel Mitchell, Secretary, 341 Cleveland St.

Local No. 36—Portland, Ore.—Frank Losier, President.....Hillsdale Ave.
W. Jeude, Secretary, 1005 Williams.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at 300 Oregonian Bldg.

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Local 38—Wilkesbarre, Pa.—Chas. Ziegler, President.....38 Main St., Kingston, Pa.
Wm. Donahue, Secretary, 197 Madison St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Saturdays, at Union Hall, E. Market St.

Local No. 39—Omaha, Neb.—A. P. Taylor, President.....Florence, Neb.
J. H. Fortwangler, Secretary, P. O. Box 96.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 40—Albany-Troy—J. Wickersheim, President.....96 Grand St.
Meetings, First and Third Saturdays, at 96 Grand St.

Local No. 42—Wilmington, Del.—Edwin Wardell, Sr., President.....R. F. D. No. 1, New Castle, Del.
John Rozell, Secretary, 1329 French St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Labor Temple

Local No. 43—Springfield, Mass.—Chester Davis, President.....39 Larkspur St.
Thomas Baird, Secretary, 356 Belmont Ave.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at 537 Main St.

Local No. 44—Columbus, Ohio—Edward Hockings, President.....266 So. Yale Ave.
Frank Lally, Secretary, 694½ Kerr St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 694½ Kerr St.

Local No. 45—Toledo, Ohio—Al. Baumgartner, President.....1212 Sherley Ave.
W. E. Johnson, Secretary, Box 34, Station C., Door St. P. O.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 48—Charleston, S. C.—J. W. Rentiers, President.....80 Spring St.
L. W. Adair, Secretary, 108 St. Philip St.
Meetings, First and Third Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 50—Tacoma, Wash.—George L. Morison, President.....P. O. Box 1361
E. F. Kammar, Secretary, P. O. Box 1361.
Meetings, First and Third Fridays, at Eagle's Hall.

Local No. 51—Louisville, Ky.—W. Clark, President.....3200 W. Jefferson St.
A. Luker, Secretary, 2504 W. Market St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, 306 W. Jefferson St.

Local No. 52—Duluth, Minn.—Thomas Thorstensen, President.....4832 Oneida St.
Jos. Jentaft, Secretary, 2332 West 3d St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at 22 East 1st St.

Local No. 53—Jacksonville, Fla.—Merlin Bledsoe, President.....134 Schofield
Martin F. Warren, Secretary, 454 East First St.
Meetings, Third Thursday, at 134 Schofield St.

Local No. 54—Vancouver, B. C.—P. Pierce, President.....1541 48th Ave., E.
Arthur D. Meunro, Secretary, 1872 Thirty-fourth Ave., E.
Meetings, First Monday of the Month, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 55—Little Rock, Ark.—W. J. Steel, President.....4003 W. Fourteenth St.
R. G. Hites, Secretary, 115 N. Izard St.
Meetings, Second Tuesday, at 112½ E. 7th St.

Local No. 56—Newport News, Va.—Joe Stanaway, President.....625 35th St.
Edward F. Raiford, Secretary, R. F. D. No. 1, Box 58a, Hampton, Va.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at C. L. U. Hall, 31st and Huntington Ave.

Local No. 57—Atlanta, Ga—Chas. Irons, President.....382 Spring St.
L. C. Davis, Secretary, 406 Peter Bldg.
Meetings, First and Third Sunday, Room No. 2, Labor Temple, 112 Trinity Ave.

Local No. 58—Mobile, Ala.—V. M. Reynolds, President.....256 St. Louis St.
J. J. Boland, Secretary, 256 St. Louis St.
Meetings, First and Third Tuesdays, Room 18, Labor Temple.

Local No. 59—Fore River Ship Yard—John Mattson, President.....Quincy, Mass.
W. G. Tanquay, Secretary, 59 Dewey Road, Bramtree, Mass.
Meetings, First Sunday, Room 22, Johnson Bldg., Quincy, Mass.

Local No. 61—Savannah, Ga.—E. S. Van Buren, President.....Barnard and 38th St.
F. E. Gorman, Secretary, 432 Habersham.
Meets First and Third Mondays, at Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

Local No. 63—Ottawa, Canada—M. McGeachy, President.....100 Metcalfe St.

Local No. 64—Tulsa, Okla.—J. J. Murphy, President.....307 S. Phoenix St.
George Michaels, Secretary, 1612 E. Jefferson.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays, Court House.

Local No. 66—Akron, Ohio—W. N. Jackson, President.....802 Coburn St.
B. Zales, Secretary, 123 E. Portage St., Cuyahoga Falls.
Meets First and Last Tuesdays, at Labor Hall.

Local No. 68—Port Arthur, Texas—A. R. Clements, President.....1025 Eighth St.
Albert Peterson, Secretary, 327 East 16th St.
Meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 308 Carpenters' Hall.

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