The Asbestos Worker

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

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JANUARY, 1922 (1922)

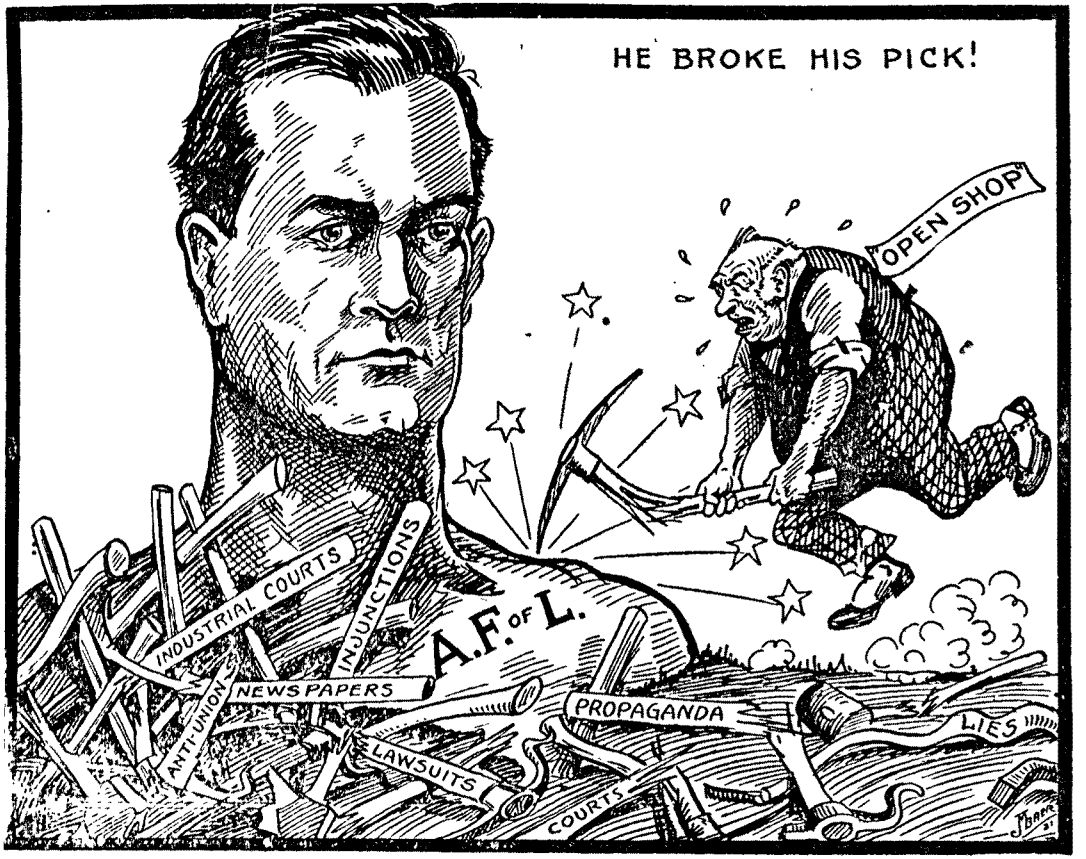


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General President's Report

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1922

Greeting:

After adjournment of the General Executive Board your President journeyed to Milwaukee, where Local 19 had started the annual agreement ball a-rolling by demanding a wage increase of 10%, and had finished up with a 10% decrease (80 cts.) with open shop. A conference was successful insofar as the Sprinkman shop was concerned, and it consented to sign agreements. Local 19, however, refused to sign up the Sprinkman shop "until such time as all employers at Milwaukee do likewise." Then on to Buffalo and a conference with Vice-President Rice, as also attendance at a meeting of Local 4. Baltimore came next, and the special meeting of the striking membership of Local 11, which declared the strike off when the Employers settled on the original and only wage offer made by the local—90 cents. Thus ended the seven week attempt of the Baltimore Employers to establish the 80 cent wage. At this meeting also, Secretary McClelland made the announcement that Local 24 had made a similar settlement after the same struggle against the same demands by the Washington Employers. After the meeting referred to, your President took up the terms of settlement with the Chairman of the Employers Association in company with the officers of Local 11, who later acquainted the Local proper as to the interpretations, etc. Then came another meeting of Local 11, at which the membership was advised how to proceed along certain trade lines. Boston was the next city visited, where a conference was held with Vice-President Johnson, in addition to attendance at a meeting of Local 6, at which time positive and definite instructions were given as to just how far the Employers could expect the International Association to go in the sanctioning of certain possible proposals in future trade agreements. Then to New Haven and a meeting of Local 33, where the membership was cautioned against possible future mistakes that could be made through wage demands for the ensuing year. New Jersey was next in line, where the officers of Local 12, New York, visited a meeting of Local 32, which your President attended, and at which joint action calculated to improve trade condition was taken. The next stop was Providence, to which city your President summoned Vice-President Johnson, and where, at a meeting of Local 31, several trade issues that interested Locals 6 and 31 received the consideration and action they deserved. Then on to Buffalo for a conference with Vice-President Rice on New York State labor measures as affecting our craft. Then came Detroit and a meeting of Local 25, at which your President heard and sustained the appeal that summoned him, and at which time the membership conformed to International law by vote of reconsideration as to the issue involved. Then came a stop off at Chicago and a conference with Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17, which Local at that time was anxiously awaiting word from Judge Landis on its appeal for a rehearing on the decision that fixed the wage rate of the Chicago Asbestos Workers at 95 cents (the Judge has since denied Local 17, in company with other building trades crafts, a rehearing). Then to St. Louis, and work at the general office. Kansas City

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was then visited, where a meeting of Local 27 was held, at which many trade issues were disposed of. Then back to the General Office at St. Louis, and further work of detailed executive nature. Indianapolis was the next stop, where the Executive Board of Local 18 was met with in conference and advised along certain trade lines. Your President then journeyed to Cleveland, which city he reached too late (eight hour wreck) to keep his appointment with Business Agent Oliver of Local No. 3. Then on through to Buffalo, and further conference with Vice-President Rice on the impending agreements at Rochester and Syracuse. Albany was then visited, where your President contributed his mite of suggestion and advice at the general protest meeting called by the workers of New York State against the Legislation introduced against them, including the "Industrial Court" and "Union Incorporation" bills. Then came further conference at Albany of a Building Trades nature, called by the New York Building Trades Council, to consider the demands made upon the Building Trades of New York State by the Lockwood Legislative Committee in the form of the Untermeyer "Nineteen Points." The latter were unanimously adopted. This means, among many other revolutionary features, that the maximum initiation-fee is fixed at 75 dollars, and that the collecting of "permit" money is abolished. Then to Rochester and a meeting of Local 26 that decided to stand for 90 cents. (Employers and Local have since agreed on 90 cents). Syracuse came next, where a meeting of Local 30 received a partial report of its Agreement Committee. (Committee still conferring with Employers, and a settlement in sight at this writing). On the occasion of this visit to Syracuse, your President conferred with the Executive Board of the Steam-Fitters Local, with a view of having more covering done by Asbestos Workers at Syracuse and vicinity. The old story oft repeated. Then came Springfield, and a meeting of the New England Joint Conference Board, at which Business Agent Tyrol of Local 33, Connecticut, reported signed up for 87½c. Then to Cleveland, where the Executive Board of Local 3 was conferred with on the proposals contained in the agreement submitted by the Employers Association. Your President also visited the main office of the "Ric-Wil" trench insulation concern, and was informed that outside of the Cleveland district it was purely a selling proposition on material, and was in no way responsible for the labor used by the agencies using its materials. In the Cleveland district "Ric-Wil" is installed by members of Local 3. Your President closes his quarterly report by calling attention to the fact that an arbitration board at Cincinnati awarded Local 8 a five cent increase (from 82½c to 87½c). The Asbestos Employers Association has always maintained that Cincinnati was the CHEAPEST living city for workmen. Why is our membership asked to, and in some instances forced to, work for a lesser wage?

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

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TO SUE FOR MILLIONS

Suits for sums totalling between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, representing wages lost by the 55,000 garment workers who have been on strike for two months, will be filed against New York garment manufacturers as a result of Supreme Court Justice Wagner's action in enjoining the manufacturers from combining to enforce a forty-nine-hour week and a piece-work system.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, on whose application the injunction was granted, announced steps were being taken to prepare the action.

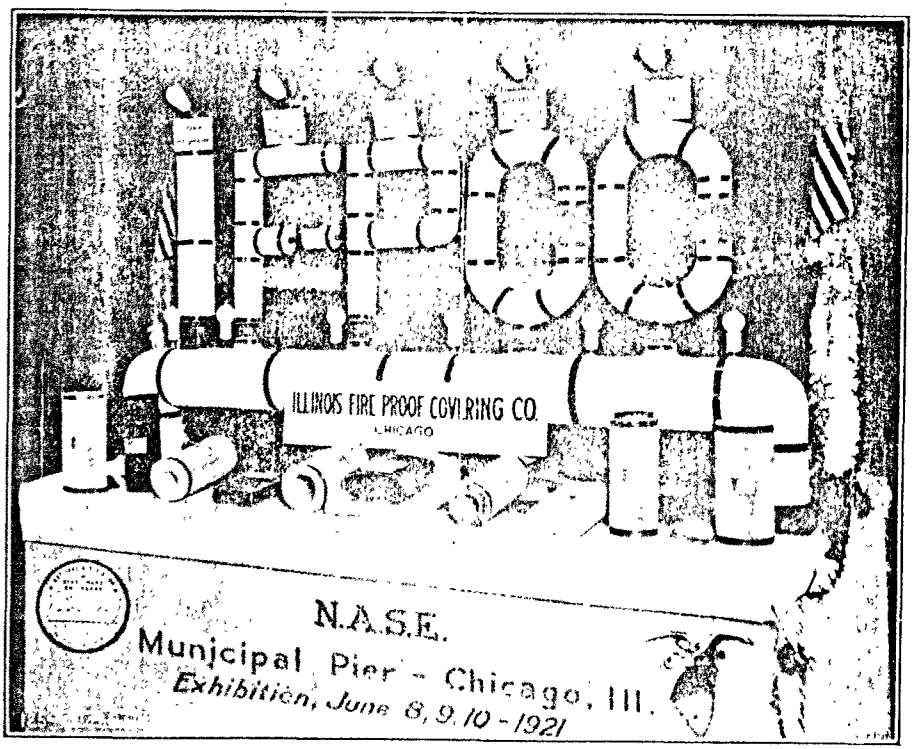
Justice Wagner's action, representing the first time in the history of labor disputes that a great labor organization has invoked legal action to restrain employers from breaking a contract is considered one of the most important and far-reaching decisions ever handed down in the interests of labor in the United States.

Max Steur, attorney for the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, declared he was preparing an appeal from Justice Wagner's ruling to be filed with the appellate division of the state supreme court.

In effect, Justice Wagner held that the garment manufacturers had illegally combined to compel all members of their organization to enforce the forty-nine-hour week and the piece-work system in all New York shops; a direct violation of an agreement between the employers and workers providing for a forty-four-hour week and the week-work system. This agreement does not expire until June 1 of this year.

Justice Wagner granted a permanent and mandatory injunction which attorneys for the strikers declare will compel the manufacturers to reinstate their old employes under the conditions of the existing agreement.—Press.

This ought to listen good to the Toledo Local. A good lawyer is all that is needed to collect from the Casey Co.



Work Done by Members of Local No. 17, Chicago, Ill.

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Secretary-Treasurer's Report

Since my last report, which was to the Executive Board, we have been successful in organizing one Local, which shall be known as Local Union No. 70, Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo, Cal.

I have also received reports from the following Locals, which have entered into an agreement for the year 1922:

Local No. 34, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn. Have signed up for 80 cents per hour after being locked out from January 4 to January 8.

Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y. Signed up for 87½ cents per hour.

Local No. 8, Cincinnati, Ohio. Increase of 5 cents an hour.

With at least five more within the next month.

The wages of our Local No. 16, San Francisco, have been reduced from $7.85 to $7.00 per day, as per the report of the Industrial Relations Board of San Francisco.

TRADE CONDITIONS

The trade conditions in general, from all reports sent in, are very quiet, and possibly only about 50 per cent of our men are working.

FINANCES

The finances of the International Association remain practically the same, as you will note from the quarterly report recently sent out.

In the last issue of the Journal appear the names and registered number of members who were issued traveling and transfer cards, but which have not been reported deposited, and would request that the Recording Secretary or Business Agent or any authorized officer notify this office immediately upon receipt of a transfer or a traveling card, or when same has been issued. This also applies to withdrawal cards.

In answer to many inquiries of the situation at the Panama Canal, the following is an abstract of report:

Panama Canal.—While the net earnings of the Panama Canal were more than $2,000,000 last year, a commission appointed by the Secretary of War recommended that wages be reduced and non-union conditions established; that the employes be charged house rent, light, heat and transportation to and from work, all of which had been free heretofore in that torrid zone. The changes reduced the salaries of employes as much as $90 per month. Secretary Weeks approved of the recommendation. The action of the commission and the Secretary destroys collective bargaining in the Canal Zone. The commission also recommended the abolition of all orders limiting the use of alien laborers. This was modified by the Secretary by providing that aliens could not work in responsible positions.

Thomas J. McNamara

Secretary-Treasurer

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NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.
4381 Fred Hagenbuing, Youngstown, Ohio.
4382 W. G. Wade, Houston, Texas.
4383 Wm. H. Smith, Rochester, N. Y.
4384 Francis F. McNutt, Rochester, N. Y.
4385 J. E. Smith, Washington, D. C.
4386 Randolph A. Douglas, New York City, N. Y.
4387 Martin F. Flynn, Connecticut.
4388 M. Parisich, New York City, N. Y.
4389 A. R. Misner, Montreal, Canada.
4390 James Docherty, Boston, Mass.
4391 Joseph Adams, Connecticut.
4392 A. M. Anderson, Pittsburg, Pa.
4393 Clarence W. Carter, Washington, D. C.
4394 L. Thornbruch, Denver, Col.
4395 John Foley, New York City, N. Y.
4396 Wm. Jansen, Louisville, Ky.
4397 A. E. Williams, Detroit, Mich.
4398 Vincent Stack, Syracuse, N. Y.
4399 J. L. Sullivan, Tulsa, Okla.
4400 Charles Houlne, Boston, Mass.
4401 Walter Carton, Boston, Mass.
4402 Robt. J. Shaw, Tacoma, Wash.
4403 J. Vodopia, New York City, N. Y.
4404 T. Lozancich, New York City, N. Y.
4405 P. Semiz, New York City, N. Y.
4406 M. Jerolomich, New York City, N. Y.
4407 John Bellanic, New York City, N. Y.
4408 Paul Sorensen, New York City, N. Y
4409 Stanley Balich, New York City, N. Y.
4410 Frank Macy, New York City, N. Y.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.
1605 James Games, Norfolk & Portsmouth, Va
2210 P. W. Baker, Seattle, Wash.
888 O. L. Wood, Seattle, Wash.
985 Frank Cicilinia, Minneapolis & St. Paul.
2337 Gus Simmons, Newport News, Va.
2415 Wm. Hefferon, Newport News, Va.
3669 Geo. A. Curtis, Newport News, Va.
3821 Harold Ray, Newport News, Va.
3822 J. Gibbs, Newport News, Va.
3957 Julius Wulff, Newport News, Va.
4159 M. B. Christy, Portland, Ore.
1932 John Fleming, Youngstown, Ohio.
2010 Lem Morrison, Youngstown, Ohio.
1308 Tuller P. Coon, Washington, D. C.
2209 John McMahon, San Francisco, Cal.
4116 Charles H. Newell, Connecticut.
2692 J. J. Murphy, Tulsa, Okla.
4252 J. E. Murphy, Tulsa, Okla
589 Chas. Bloom, Dallas, Texas.
1337 Fred G. Otto, Dallas, Texas.
2601 W. M. Beatty, Dallas, Texas.
1298 W. Walker, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4292 B. B. Rees, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1693 John Hassell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2557 Harry Ingraham, Los Angeles, Cal.
727 J. Owens, Dallas, Texas.
1136 Theodore Walstead, Springfield, Mass.
4070 J. K. Holt, Kansas City, Mo.
2793 B. H. Worster, Akron, Ohio.
4122 Peter Callendella, Connecticut.
4137 Lawrence Whitney, Boston, Mass.
4156 Frank D. Lucy, Boston, Mass.
1241 F. Shaughnessy, New York, N. Y.
1253 D. Stewart, New York, N. Y.
1267 J. Tivella, New York, N. Y.
1276 J. Vichovic, New York, N. Y.
2970 G. Brown, New York, N. Y.
2980 R. Foley, New York, N. Y.
1093 L. Kinzinger, New York, N. Y.
1157 H. Misner, New York, N. Y.
2733 J. McCullough, New York, N. Y.
1220 J. Rocich, New York, N. Y.
2983 S. Radcliffe, New York, N. Y.
921 A. Ahrens, New York, N. Y.
4095 J. Beiner, New York, N. Y.
4227 P. Donnelly, New York, N. Y.
1502 C. Johnson, New York, N. Y.
1075 M. Jadnevich, New York, N. Y.
4181 W. Toner, New York, N. Y.
1164 J. McEvoy, New York, N. Y.
2995 H. F. Warnecke, New York, N. Y.
1398 A. Bozolovich, New York, N. Y.
944 J. Boravich, New York, N. Y.
1010 J. Domick, New York, N. Y.
1106 J. Leib, New York, N. Y.
1013 F. Lazabet, New York, N. Y.
4237 Alf. Lee, New York, N. Y.
1201 P. Perry, New York, N. Y.
1205 M. Papich, New York, N. Y.
1005 F. Subetta, New York, N. Y.
4006 G. Subetta, New York, N. Y.
1302 D. A. Davies, New York, N. Y.
2991 G. Domick, New York, N. Y.
1007 J. J. Barnes, New York, N. Y.
2723 P. Baumgard, New York, N. Y.
1267 J. Gray, New York, N. Y.
3959 R. Corlius, New York, N. Y.
2961 T. Sapunar, New York, N. Y.
2339 P. Bender, New York, N. Y.
1202 J. Barovich, New York, N. Y.
2711 H. Smith, New York, N. Y.
2956 F. Brown, New York, N. Y.
2958 C. Bickens, New York, N. Y.
4101 A. Duymovich, New York, N. Y.
4231 M. Kahlart, New York, N. Y.
1297 Jos. Allen, New York, N. Y.
1181 G. Trebotica, New York, N. Y.
3877 W. Hayes, Youngstown, Ohio.
2933 Robt. Litz, Youngstown, Ohio.
2934 Cecil Greenway, Youngstown, Ohio.
1288 Fred Coll, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUSPENDED MEMBERS

Reg. No.
4343 T. Green, Los Angeles, Cal.
4339 Emil C. Hass, Los Angeles, Cal.
3217 John Ratzlaff, Los Angels, Cal.
927 Neil Ackerson, New York, N. Y.
1297 J. Allen, New York, N. Y.
4348 Harry Hilderband, New York, N. Y.
4106 R. A. Jordan, New York, N. Y.
4245 John J. Murphy, New York, N. Y.
4242 W. Quim, New York, N. Y.
1222 S. Sekulo, New York, N. Y.
4190 Leslie Schorling, New York, N. Y.
4168 Author Stilwell, New York, N. Y.
1272 J. Viculin, New York, N. Y.
4177 Frank Unzner, New York, N. Y.
4201 S. Konsul, New York, N. Y.
4000 Geo. Kaiser, New York, N. Y.
3994 L. Cummings, New York, N. Y.
3911 Paul Steinhaus, Milwaukee, Wis.
2540 E. J. Wahner, Milwaukee, Wis.
1602 Geo. Cerny, Milwaukee, Wis.
3450 John Erz, Milwaukee, Wis.
4148 Matt Matasek, Wilwaukee, Wis.
1601 Ed. Easter, Milwaukee, Wis.
1516 Victor Adler, Milwaukee, Wis.
3411 Joe Sellmann, Milwaukee, Wis.
1754 Ernst Cicco, Chicago, Ill.
1593 Withdrawal card of A. Foch, issued by Local 16, San Francisco, Calif., revoked by Local 16, Oct. 7, 1921.

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PROPOSAL TO WRECK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

We are reliably informed that our Government in Washington is contemplating the creation of a so-called Department of "Welfare," and to make the Department of Labor a part of this new Department. This proposal is made and intended for nothing else than to wreck the Department of Labor.

The plan under consideration is to scatter in this so-called "Welfare Department" three major divisions, to be known as Public Health, Education, and Labor. The proposed Labor Division would have a new section, to be known as "compulsory investigation of labor disputes for public information." According to Attorney-General Daugherty, it proposed first to establish a bureau for compulsory investigation of labor disputes, and then to enact a compulsory arbitration law.

If this scheme materializes, there will be no Secretary of Labor to give labor's side in any controversy to the President and his Cabinet. There will be no one who will be in position to say the right word at the right time to either the President or to his Cabinet. We know that the Department of Labor in its present form is not well liked by the exploiters of labor. We also know that this Department is a very valuable institution for the wage-earners, and therefore should be kept up in its present makeup. We, therefore, in behalf of our own organization and the wage-earners in general, emphatically protest against the elimination of the Department of Labor or amalgamation with any department, may it be public health, education, or anything else.

We urge every labor organization in the country to enter its protest against the proposed and contemplated change.

Send you protests to Mr. Walter F. Brown, Widener Building, 17th and F Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE OPEN SHOP

A young student writes: "We are going to have a discussion. Please send me some arguments in favor of the open shop."

There are NO sound arguments in favor of the open shop, just as there are no sound arguments in favor of the individual closed shop—when that closed shop turns toward graft and non-productiveness.

The open shop would mean chaos in industry. It would mean workmen without leadership or organization. It would mean taking away from those that do the real work a right that all employers reserve for themselves.

Employers organize for protection and profit. Why should workers go back to the disorganized condition of cows in the field waiting to be milked?

In Europe they know too much even to think of breaking down the unions.

In this country they will know more after they have tried it for a while.—New York American.

HOW ALLEN'S LAW WORKS

Kansas City, Kan., Oct. 15.—This is how Governor Allen's "can't strike" law operates, according to the Labor Bulletin, published in this city:

"Allen has been preaching all over the country about the success of his industrial court; said it had teeth in both jaws: one to crush labor and one to bring the corporations to time. But now the Wolff Packing Company has done the same thing that Howat did—defied the power of the industrial court. However, no one of the Wolff Packing Company is in jail, and Howat is.

"The truth of the matter is that the industrial court was never expected to do anything to corporations except some big blowing for effect on the public. Its main object, aside from killing the unions of the state, especially the miners' union, was to give Allen a chance for publicity, which they were certain would land him in the vice-president's chair."

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STRIKE RIGHT IS NATURAL RIGHT; EXISTED PRIOR TO STATE ITSELF

Cardinal O'Connell

Boston.—"The strike is a natural right; it is man's natural defense; it existed prior to the state itself, and is a right which no society can annul," said Cardinal O'Connell, of this city, in a pastorial letter.

The reasoning of this church man is a contrast with the claim of "can't strike" advocates, that strikes should be outlawed when they inconvenience the public—or, in other words, that a right can be set aside when it discommodes society, and that the state, created by man, can deny rights inherent in man.

"It is a natural right of man to give or withhold his labor," said the Cardinal. "It is man's defense against injury and oppression. Man's right to strike is then a natural right.

"A strike is not war, save figuratively, but like war it should be considered a last resort.

"The state has the right to suppress a civil war, but a strike should never be civil war. Sometimes incidental to a strike, but not at all necessary, and greatly to be deplored by true friends of labor, are intimidation, disorder, riot and violence. A strike of itself does not imply any disturbance of the peace.

"Strikes are called more frequently on account of failure to pay a just wage than for any other reason. If employers would recognize man's right to a just wage, another great mile-stone of progress toward industrial peace would be passed.

"There is plenty to go round in this rich country of ours.

"The state should always maintain discipline, but the state has no right to prohibit a just strike.

"The evils and abuses of the present industrial system cannot be too strongly deplored. The aloofness of the employer from the worker, the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few, the oppression of the worker, are abuses which, while not universal, are altogether too common. Stories of excessive profits and low wages, of heartless dismissals, or inhuman disregard of labor, are a disgrace to our democratic state.

"We must not look upon labor as merely the expenditure of muscle or intellectual energy, or as a commodity to be bought and sold. There is a moral element which must be considered. Man is not an irresponsible machine."

Bandits stole $5,000.00 worth of whisky, shipped as breakfast food, from a railway train the other day. It must be a pleasant shock to nip a shipment of cream of wheat and have it turn out to be cream of rye.

We can always see what constitutes a square deal when our interests are not involved.

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AN AMAZING INJUNCTION

The temporary injunction granted by Justice Hinkley of the Supreme Court of New York in the cloak strike is one of the most extraordinary documents in the recent history of labor law.

As it stands, the injunction is a virtual denial of the right of collective bargaining. What use is the abstract right if the court deprives a union of all its powers? This in essence is what Justice Hinkley does.

The union is forbidden to picket. It is forbidden to pay strike benefits. It is forbidden to hire and pay for halls from which the strike may be directed. It is forbidden to induce strikers to continue on strike.

In Federal law such sweeping injunctions are expressly forbidden by the Clayton law. It remains to be seen whether the Court of Appeals in this state will sustain such an exercise of judicial power by one of the justices.

In the Federal courts recently a temporary injunction by Judge Anderson far less sweeping than this was reversed. The Court of Appeals should not delay a decision in this case.

The Legislature is now in session. If the present statutes give a judge such an arbitrary power, then the issue must be taken from the hands of the courts. A state statute modelled on the lines of the Clayton law must recognize the right of collective bargaining, and must make this right effective in spite of reactionary members of the bench.

In the same newspapers that announced this injunction there was the report of an effort by the Communists to capture the A. F. of L. If this Hinkley injunction were to stand, it would be the strongest talking point for extremist agitators.

The courts have the first opportunity to act on this judicial ukase. If it is not amended and reversed, it automatically becomes a political issue. "Government by injunction" has never been popular. It will be less popular than ever if it is invoked to protect a crowd of contract-breaking, "outlaw" employers.—Press.

HE DIDN'T FORGET

"What is success?" asks a correspondent, and millions of thinkers everywhere are asking the same question.

In 1840 there was born in an humble New York East Side tenement home a Jewish boy, who died 73 years later, in 1913. He left one of the greatest and most beautiful department stores in the world, that of B. Altman & Co., as one of the products of his life work. His estate was valued at $50,000,000.

Nothing very inspiring or absolutely unique in that, you say, and you are right.

But what did B. Altman do with his $50,000,000? First, he gave one-third of it, consisting of the greatest privately owned art collection in the world, outright to the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum, for the whole people forever.

Then, after various public bequests, he bequeathed the entire balance, valued at $30,000,000—the same being his stock in B. Altman & Co.—to "the Altman Foundation," with the proviso that the income from this stock should be used forever for the benefit of the men and women and their families—4000 of them—who had helped him make his fortune.

The first cash distribution of $400,000 has just been made, and it was announced that this was but the harbinger of more and better things to follow!—Press.

B. Altman was NOT an Asbestos Employer. When a boss in our trade passes on he leaves the EARTH to his employes.

Sometimes a man is so inspired by the desire to have his neighbors live a blameless life that he goes to the Legislature about it instead of trying to get him to seek religion.

A restless man keeps thinking, and what he thinks keeps him restless.

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IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to remove by death from our midst our esteemed Brother George Harward, and

Whereas, He was always during his active connection a loyal member and supporter of this Organization, and

Whereas, This Local desires to express its deep sorrow upon his death, be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 24, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers, keenly feel their loss, and do hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence, in this their hour of bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Organization, and a copy be sent to his family and to the International Association for publication, and be it further

Resolved, That the Charter of this Local be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

For the Local,

V. E. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

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March On, Men of Labor

By SAMUEL GOMPERS

March on! Men and women of Labor, march on! Carry forward the banner of human freedom and progress. Carry forward the banner of Liberty. Labor Day is a day upon which to celebrate the growth and progress of our movement, and a day upon which to fix our determination to continue the struggle.

The organized labor movement is the protector and defender of the wage earners of our country. It is the power that stands between them and exploitation by those who never willingly yield to the curtailment of autocratic power.

The organized labor movement is necessary, because it is the only agency through which the wage earners can secure justice; the only agency through which they can develop democracy in industry; the only agency through which they can bring more of light into their life and work.

The organized labor movement is the champion of all wage earners; fighting their battles everywhere, striving to promote their interests on every field. The place of every wage earner is within the union of his trade or calling.

New Year's Day should be the mark from which all move forward in a great campaign to bring into the organizations of labor all who have not yet joined in our great, humanitarian, progressive work.

From this day forward let every man and woman of Labor be a volunteer organizer, carrying the message of organization everywhere, flying the inspiring banner of trade unionism everywhere, knitting the fabric of labor everywhere, closing up the ranks everywhere, bringing solidarity and determination to our movement everywhere.

Trade union progress rests upon organization.

Progress for wage earners, wherever they may be, rests upon organization.

The unorganized are unheard.

The unorganized are unheeded.

The unorganized are unknown to the organized powers of greed and exploitation.

The unorganized are unprotected from the assaults and injustices of industrial tyranny.

The unorganized are helpless before the merciless forces of united employers seeking to get from labor the last ounce of effort in return for the least possible wage.

The unorganized have no relief except in organization, no strength except in unity.

Organize the unorganized.

Unite and federate the organized.

Build for progress, for humanity, for freedom and for justice.

Build for a better world, a nobler humanity, a better concept in industry and a fuller, broader opportunity for all to live and to partake of the happiness of living.

Begin this January 1, 1922. Organize, unite, federate.

Now for the five million mark!

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What do the Press Agents Mean When They Harp on Falling Living Costs?

Washington.—In recent months the press agents of the wage-reducing corporations have been harping on the great drop in the cost of living. The workers who must live off wages know that this is a false cry; they realize it every time they enter a store to purchase living necessaries; they are positive of it when the rent collector comes around. Of course, the press agents are wary of time and dates—very important matters to the workers who must pay for living out of current earnings. Authorities for the printed statements are usually obscure, too. Yet in practically all comparisons of normal business with prevailing conditions the basis of the pre-war period of 1914 is accepted. Nevertheless, the wages of the workers and the cost of living are invariably compared with the peak prices. Nor does the term "cost of living" embrace a single item; it includes the things that are necessary for life in the family budget. Unfortunately for the press agents, official figures do not sustain their statements that living costs are appreciably falling. The latest bulletin on the subject, issued by the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Labor for five leading cities, shows a total increase in living costs from December, 1914, to December, 1921: Chicago, 72.3; Detroit, 82.4; New York, 78.1; Philadelphia, 74.3, and Washington, 63 per cent. The complete summary follows:

Per Cent of Increase from December, 1914, to December, 1921

	Chicago	Detroit	N. Y.	Phila.	Wash.
Food	48.3	47.3	51.8	43.9	51.1
Clothing	74.3	92.5	117.8	104.6	87.1
Housing (rent, etc.)	83.9	91.1	45.7	48.1	30.4
Fuel and Light	69.4	77.5	90.7	92.0	49.9
Furniture and Furnishings	133.7	96.8	132.0	101.6	122.4
Miscellaneous	94.5	130.7	116.9	116.2	75.8
Total	72.3	82.4	78.1	74.3	63.0

That's the official story, told in official figures compiled by the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

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American Federation of Labor News

BABE RUTH

For participating in barnstorming baseball games, Judge Landis fines Babe Ruth the amount of his World's Series share, and suspends him from the game until next May. What is the Landis decision in the case of a certain Federal Judge who makes $42,500 a year on the side from a little barnstorming job of his own?—Press.

ROCKEFELLER'S "UNION" MEETS PREDICTED FATE

Denver, Colo.—The 1914 miners' strike in southern Colorado was followed by a company "union," approved by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and hailed by President Welborn of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as industrial democracy. The company is a Rockefeller unit.

Tons of valuable white paper were used to explain the new system that would end strikes. Hard-headed trade unionists were called cynics and joy killers when they predicted failure of the new "union," but their prophecy has been fulfilled.

The company has reduced wages 30 per cent, in violation of an award by the government's bituminous coal commission, and in violation of the state industrial law, which provides that 30 days' notice must be given before wages are reduced or workers strike.

The commission took no action against the company, and the coal miners suspended work. The company "union" has been forgotten and martial law proclaimed, as in the days of Ludlow.

The commission will appreciate information whereby it can jail these workers without being censured for not taking action against the company when it violated the law.

LANDIS WAGE AWARD WON'T BUILD HOMES

Chicago, Ill.—Judge Landis' wage award that cuts rates in the Chicago building industry will not result in home building, writes George W. Perkins, editor of the Cigar Makers' Official Journal.

"Opinions as to the reduction in cost of production vary," says the trade unionist. "Labor officials say that it is approximately 4 per cent, while some employers claim that it will amount to not less than 6 per cent. Taking 5 per cent as an average, we find that a house costing $7,000 under the old scale will cost $6,650 under the Landis decision. Not so much of a difference as you were led to believe by the labor-hating press that has at all times placed the blame for the housing shortage on the backs of building trades unions.

"Now let us see where the real cost of production lies. The material for an ordinary bath room in 1914 cost less than $200. Today the same material costs from $650 to $675, hence we find that regardless of the labor cost the material cost alone on the one room of the house—the ordinary bathroom—has advanced some $450 or more.

"This rank profiteering in material cost goes clear through construction, be it frame, brick, or stucco, and this extortion is the heart of the whole situation in the building industry. It is this extortion that raises our rent to the point where we must necessarily pinch on our allowance for food, clothing and everything else that we need in order that we may provide shelter from the elements.

"Labor may be 'readjusted'—so far that is all that has been seriously attempted—and labor may loyally carry out its part of the 'readjustment,' but unless capital honestly co-operates, neither the building industry nor any other industry will revive as it should. The exacting of wartime profits by combinations and agreements among those who control industry is a crime

(Continued on page 15)

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STRICTLY "ALIEN AMERICANS"

The avowed purpose of "The Workers' Party of America," recently established by a group of radicals is to overthrow the American Federation of Labor and the government of the United States by revolution, and to establish upon the ruins of representative democracy a class autocracy to be known as the American Workers' Republic.

Some of the organizations which have been asked to join in this movement are:

The German Workers' Educational Society.

The Jewish Socialist Federation.

The Finnish Socialist Federation.

The Jewish Workers' Federation.

The Scandinavian Socialist Federation.

The Greek Socialist Union.

The Irish-American Labor League.

The Hungarian Workers' Federation.

The Italian Workers' Federation.

The Bohemian Socialist Federation.

The Left Wing of the Italian Socialist Federation.

The Socialist Labor Party.

The Jugo-Slav Socialist Federation.

Further comment seems unnessary. The alien apostles of chaos propose to form an alien republic, and the only American thing they propose to retain is the name "America." Of course the movement never will get to first base, but that such a conglomeration may invade the United States, profit by their coming and then plot the destruction of the government which has nurtured and cherished them, is a sad commentary on the efficacy of immigration laws.—Press.

It surely is. But what about the labor union officials who slip cards to this kind of cattle and allow them to spout their poison gas on meeting night?

HIGH TARIFF ON MOVIES

Our perplexed and perspiring lawfixers in Washington are trying to frame a new tariff.

It looks like the world and his wife and his mother-in-law's family are all there seeking prohibitive duties on the particular merchandise he, she or they are producing.

To hear them tell it, there isn't a business in the country that isn't going to the bow-wows for lack of protective tariff.

Among the lot are movie producers, demanding a 50 to 60 per cent duty on all foreign films.

"Ninety-six per cent of our employes receive a bare living wage," the kings of the silver screen told the senators, in quavering, tear-laden voices. One almost heard the soft strains of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" coming from under the stage—like they used to have in the melodrama when the lost daughter came back to mamma through the blinding snow.

"Can't you do something for us?" they pleaded. "Only a little 60 per cent tariff! That's all we ask, so we can pay our employes enough to live on!"

And just about the time this was going on at the Capitol, down at the Postoffice Department other producers were begging Postmaster Will Hays to accept $150,000 a year just to advise them!

Most movie "artists" receive—so the producers themselves tell us—from $100,000 to $1,000,000 a year each.

A movie actor paid as little as $50,000 a year would be ashamed to admit it. What is a living wage?—Press.

Boy, page Judge Landis. The preamble of his famous decision reads, "living costs have decreased twenty per cent." And then he goes and reduces wages from twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. Judicial training is a wonderful thing.

Landis Wage Award—(Cont. from 14)

against the millions who suffer, and who must abide by wage cuts and unemployment.

"We are anxiously awaiting some decision from someone, somewhere, that will reduce something besides wages which are not now and never have been anywhere near the actual cost of living."

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STRIKEBREAKER NABBED

Richmond, Cal.—J. C. Emerson, watchman for an oil company whose employes are on strike, has been arrested on the charge of attempting to set fire to the plant. Emerson was arrested in 1914 with a suit case filled with dynamite. At that time he was charged with attempting to discredit trade unionism, but the case was mysteriously dropped.

Organized workers are asking how the company employed a man with such a record for the responsible position of watchman.

MAY SUE UNIONS

Birmingham, Ala.—Coal owners are jubilant over the passage of a state law which provides that "actions or suits may be maintained against and in the name of any unincorporated organization or association for any cause of action for or upon which the plaintiff therein may maintain such an action against the members of such organization or association."

This makes is possible to sue trade unions as organizations.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Thomas J. McNamara,
Dear Sir and Brother:

A very enjoyable evening was had by Local No. 3, Asbestos Workers, at the Cleveland Federation of Labor Hall, 2450 E. 9th street, on October 25, in the form of a stag smoker.

An appetizing lunch was served, consisting of soft drinks, hard cider and sandwiches. There were also smokes of the best grade for everybody.

A number of the latest songs were rendered by three of our worthy brothers, Geo. Measer, Tom Skillicorn, and B. J. Farley.

Four lively boxing bouts were also on the card:

The first by Tommy O'Donnell vs. Tommy Kivi, 145 pounds; the second by Wm. Kelch vs. Wm. Grau, 133 pounds; the third by Young Sherman vs. Geo. Shore, 125 pounds, the fourth by Andy Hamper vs. Geo. Klarner, 185 pounds, which was the main attraction of the evening.

The attendance hit the 100 per cent mark, and all enjoyed the card that was put on.

We also have plans all set to hold another in the near future, as it has a tendency to bring the boys closer together, and to create a more friendly feeling among the men.

Respectfully yours,
HENRY OLIVER,
Business Agt. Local No. 3.

The steel strike of 1919, from the strikers' point of view, as well as from the point of view of the impartial seeker of truth, was suppressed by the newspapers of Pittsburgh, the leading section of the big economic conflict; moreover, the Pittsburgh newspapers not only misrepresented the developments of the strike, but sought by statement and innuendo to discourage the strikers and induce them to return to work, according to the latest report issued by the investigators of the Interchurch World Movement.

THAT CAR

He owned a handsome touring car,
To ride in it was heaven;
He ran across a piece of glass,
Bill—$14.97.

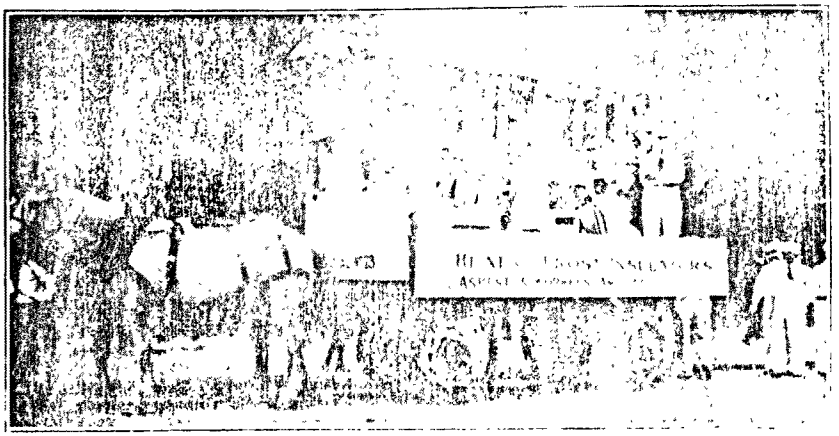
He took his friends out for a ride,
'Twas good to be alive;
The carburetor sprung a leak,
Bill—$40.95.

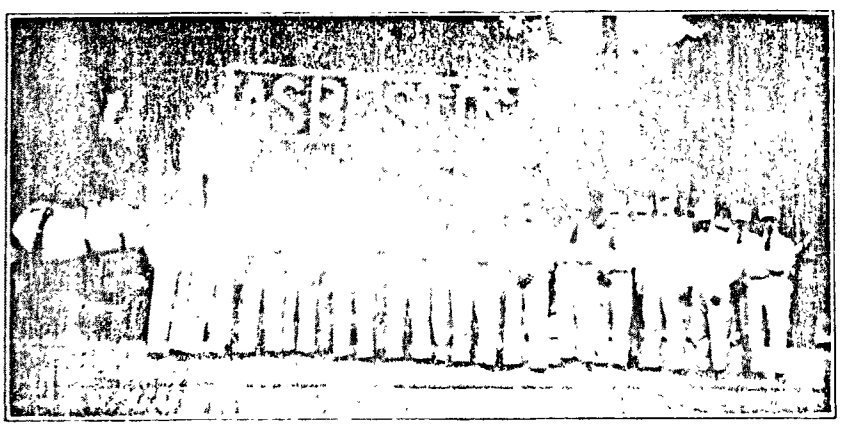
He started on a little tour,
The finest sort of fun;
He stopped too quick and stripped his gears,
Bill—$90.51.

He took his wife down town to shop,
To save car fare was great;
He jammed into a hitching post,
Bill—$278.00.

He spent his little pile of cash,
And then in anguish cried,
"I'll put a mortgage on my house,
And take just one more ride."

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Local No. 23, Winnipeg, Canada. Labor Day, 1921.

Johns-Manville, Inc., a company producing asbestos products with branches in both St. Louis and Kansas City, has just notified employes whose salaries were cut 10 per cent on October 1, last, that the salaries paid them prior to the reduction would be reinstated as of January 1.

"This action has been taken," says a statement authorized by the board, "in belief that the tide of business conditions has changed and is turning for the better. Even in the face of lower prices it is our belief that salary increases at this time will stimulate personnel to harder work and more economical production and distribution and thus bring about a more speedy improvement in business."

CHANGE OF NAME

After February 1, 1922

HOLLAND BUILDING

Will Be Known as

UNITED HOME BLDG.

211 North Seventh

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GENERAL OFFICERS

President—Joseph A. Mullaney	15 Benham St., Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y.
Vice President—Edward Bunker	3929 Le May Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Vice President—Charles C. Rice	51 Alexander Place, Buffalo, N. Y.
Vice President—Henry H. Holland	4836 W. Superior St., Chicago, Ill.
Vice President—L. 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	603 United Home 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 F. M. A. Hall, 1000 N. Grand Ave.
General Office, 803 United Home Bldg.

Local No. 2—Pittsburg, Pa.—M. F. McParland, President—
1318 Singer Place, Wilkensburg, Pa.
Jos. F. Schatzel, Secretary, 142 Lenark St.
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.—Frank G. Hawley, President . . . . 149 Madison St.
Charles C. Rice, Secretary, 51 Alexander Place
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 48 W. Eagle St.

Local No. 5—Los Angeles, Calif.—L. G. Wakeman, President . . 765 San Julian St.
Guy De Pledge, Secretary, 766 San Julian St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple, 540 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 230 E. 58th St.
General Office, 230 E. Fifty-eighth St.

Local No. 14—Philadelphia, Pa.—William Monteith, President . . 1931 McKean 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 . . . . . 355 Jarvis Ave.
J. Watts, Secretary, 335 Trent Ave., E. Kildonan
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays, at Labor Temple.

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Local No. 16—San Francisco, Calif.—P. Makowski, President 2535 Bryant St
Edward A. Dwyer, Secretary, 1160 Fell St.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th Guerrero St.

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 567 S. State St.
General Office, 164 N. La Salle 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.—Otto Quandt, President 1487 2nd St.
Ed. Lueders, Secretary, 1113 3rd 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—O. C. Stewart, President Labor Temple
P. O. Purtell, Secretary, 317 S. Henning.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesday, at Labor Temple
General Office, 213 W. 6th Dallas.

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.
Arthur Hulley, Secretary, 118a Pacific Ave., Verdun
Meets First and Third Thursdays at 417 Ontario St., East.

Local No. 24—Washington, D. C.—W. E. Grant, President 1222 New Jersey Ave.
Clarence Carter, Secretary, 18 Rock Creek Church Road
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, Typographical Temple.

Local No. 25—Detroit, Mich.—G. Marten, President 9247 Quincy Ave.
Ed. Coombs, Secretary, 5085 25th St.
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, Box 1063, Route No. 1, Mt. Washington, Mo.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 28—Denver, Colo.—C. A. Stroud, President 3740 West 1st Ave.
J. A. Ahlstrom, Secretary, 3625 Stuart St.
Meetings, First and Third Mondays, Room 301, American Bank Bldg.

Local No. 30—Syracuse, N. Y.—Joseph M. Kieffer, President 306 John St.
Edward W. Riley, Secretary, P. O. Box 551
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 St., Richmond Hall.

Local No. 35—Youngstown, Ohio—Edwin Francis, President 511 Ridge 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.

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.

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Local No. 39—Omaha, Neb.—W. J. Charmley, President 2319 N. 60th Ave.
W. R. Ford, Secretary, 1414 S. 16th St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth 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 Monday, 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..... 927 Coventry
W. E. Johnson, Secretary, Box 34, Station C., Door St. P. O.
Meetings, First and Third Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 50—Tacoma, Wash.—George L. Morison, President..... P. O. Box 1361
Z. L. Wade, Secretary, P. O. Box 1361.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Thursdays at Building Trades Hall, 923½ Commerce St.

Local No. 51—Louisville, Ky.—W. Clark, President ..... 3200 W. Jefferson St.
Wm. J. Ramp, Secretary, 2116 Eddy 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. 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.
Hugh McCabe, Secretary, 27 New Hall St., Neponset, Dor. 22, Boston, Mass.
Meetings, First Sunday, Room 22, Johnson Bldg., Quincy, Mass.

Local No. 64—Tulsa, Okla.—H. H. Hannon, President ..... 2726 E. Seventh St.
George Michaels, Secretary, 1612 E. Jefferson.
Meetings, First and Third Sundays, Court House.

Local No. 66—Akron, Ohio—Voly Hall, President. ..... 14 N. Summit St.
G. L. Finn, Secretary, 14 N. Summit St.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 70—Mare Island Navy Yard..... Vallejo, Calif.

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