The Asbestos Worker

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

APRIL, 1922



Trade Mark
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The Coolest Covering

ever heard of in the trade came to light at New York City in the year 1890. It was on the old Sound Steamer the "Mary Ann Kehoe," old Doc (Mickey) Scanlon, Chief Engineer. It was of a most peculiar odorless chemical mixture called "Zero Juice," and caused a sensation in insulating circles. It certainly made the members of the Old Salamander Association sit up and take notice, as it threatened to put that organization clean out of business. And the reason was very plain to all who saw "Zero" applied. No tools were needed. It was SQUIRTED on with a syringe. It seemed as though the chemist who held the secret of "Zero" had a hard time in getting a chance to demonstrate that "Zero" had all other coverings feeling like hot stoves. Well, anyhow, his big chance came on the day he was lucky enough to get "Doc" over in Clancy's, sufficiently soused, to hand over the job on the "Mary Ann." The Doc saw to it that the Union clause was inserted in the contract and a couple of Salamanders and their helpers started on the job, after the jurisdiction claim of the Painters was denied by the Marine Trades Council. The chemist mixed his "Zero" in large vats on the dock and the helpers lugged it aboard in buckets from which they would fill the syringes and pass them to the mechanics, who in turn would squirt it on the boiler surface. It certainly was some job. The specifications called for four (4) "squirtings," which were finally given, after which the workmen withdrew, cursing the day that insulating progress had knocked the trowels from their hands and substituted syringes. The job got noised around the trade and was visited by Employers, Agents, Foremen, and all Pipe coverers who were within traveling distance of Roach's Shipyard. Some took it as a joke. Others saw their life's work slipping away from them. It was both a serious and curious crowd that assembled to witness the insulation experts of the steamboat company make the "acceptance" test. The evening was a scorcher in August. The men of science adjusted their instruments and after sealing the boiler room doors, bid each other a "good night" and went their different ways, after agreeing to meet on the dock next morning at eight. The next morning found them assembled on time. They walked up the gangplank and boarded the "Mary Ann." A strange silence met them. Not a thing stirring. They tore the seal from the boiler room door and entered. What a sight met their eyes. The boilers were a mass of ice. The bulkheads and hull plating were also incrusted with it. Icicles of fantastic shape in all sizes hung from overhead and glistened in the sunlight that filtered through the porthole. The deck was a huge skating rink. They somehow maintained their footing while sliding around until they got a peep at the steam gauge, which made them blink and carefully wipe their spectacles. The gauge showed 200 lbs. They chipped the ice from the furnace door only to find the fire black OUT. By this time they were frost benumbed and with chattering teeth made their way toward the room of the "chief," whom they found abed buried in blankets with both feet badly frozen. He was hugging a bottle of Hennessy's "Three Star," from which he frequently took liberal doses. His story was to the effect that a

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terrible chill crept over the sweltering August night and awoke him, shaking as if with the ague and cold to the marrow. He said he had sufficient presence of mind to make his way to the locker for the blankets, and if it was not for the fact that the "Hennessy" was handy, he would have been a sure goner. The men of science exchanged knowing glances. Their instruments recorded 3:00 A. M. as the exact hour at which the last or finishing "squirt" of Zero had dried out. They then made their way to the quarters of the crew in the "fo'c'sle." The men, twenty-one in number, were found taking turns sitting on a red-hot stove in an effort at thawing out, bewailing the death of the ship's mascot, "Sport," a Boston bull pup, who lay stretched with icy bone in mouth, as when death overtook him. "Big Mike," the fireman on the night test "trick," was found missing. His berth showed he had not slept in it. The third assistant made his way to the stoke hole where, after a few moments search, "Big Mike" was found. He was inside the coal bunker bent as if in the very act of shovelling. He made no response to a call and as the "third" reached his side, he found him cold in death, FROZEN STIFF, his body supported in its upright position by the shovel. It can well be imagined that "Zero" was all that its discoverer claimed it to be. The Agent for the then very young, but sprouting, "85" was stunned and faintly murmered "fraud." The "Fire Felt" booster sneaked ashore mumbling something about his old job with the Ayres Sarsaparilla outfit. The Shields and Brown paper covering shouter first lost his temper and then lost himself in the crowd on the dock. The "diametreceous earth" man claimed a "frame up." and so it went with the remaining members of the "Jersey mud and sawdust" fraternity. The "Mary Ann" made her regular round trip, and the "Chief" being duly sworn, deposed that she began making steam so fast at the lightship he was forced to pull his fires, and that the "Mary Ann" finished the trip on time with NOTHING in the furnace. These now famous boilers of the Mary Ann were the first and last ever treated with Zero. Ugly rumors are still rife, in the trade as a result. The original Zero man never took another contract nor a job of any kind, but somehow or other, came into possession of ample funds, sufficient to take a course at the bar (Skelly's) from which he graduated in a few years, with the degree of N. Y. M. (New York Morgue). It is said his Zero secret reposes in the safe of a certain manufacturer in the trade, from which it will never emerge to challenge the claims of "85." The story of Zero would not be complete without recording the finish of the "Mary Ann." She was some time later dry docked, overhauled and painted and upon being placed in commission, the second engineer took her out and made thirty knots an hour, the last sixteen of which were reeled off with steam SHUT OFF. On the sixth of January, 1891, she came tearing up the harbor at such speed that the captain lost control of her. She failed to slow down and after passing her dock, HURDLED the sea-wall and landed in the midst of four hundred Italian immigrants, thirty seven of whom were killed outright and one hundred and sixty wounded and maimed. The subsequent lawsuits put the steam-boat company out of business. The tale of Zero never loses anything in the telling, and the new generation of Pipe Coverers has listened to it at old "coverers' corner" (John and William), and many a score of "floaters" have visited Battery Park for no other reason than to have pointed out to them the exact spot and position the "Mary Ann" lay in the day that she and "Zero" together, became memories in our trade.

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General President's Report

Washington, D. C., April 10, 1922

Greeting:

Leaving Cleveland, the city from which the last quarter's report was submitted, your President journeyed to Chicago for one day stop off, only to find Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17 visiting an out of town job, after which the journey was resumed and Omaha arrived at. An Employers' conference was held there on certain local conditions in addition to contemplated agreement renewal. During his stay your President advised against the removal of Local 39 membership from premises declared on strike by the Butcher Workmen by reason of the fact that certain other Building crafts remained at work thereon. Then came Minneapolis and a meeting of Local 34, at which many trade questions were advised upon and the recently signed trade agreement interpredates to the functions and procedure of the arbitration clause, which your President also explained to the chairman of the Employers' Association. Winnipeg was the next city visited, where a meeting of Local 15 considered many trade questions and appointed a committee which later met with the Employers in conference. At this conference your President was agreeably surprised to learn that a certain so-called "open" shop was employing union men exclusively and strictly observing hours, wages (a rose by any other name, etc.). Then on to Duluth and a meeting of Local 52 at which a hearing was given to Brothers John Eversen and Frank Grady. Milwaukee was the next stop where the absence of an employer prevented a conference on agreement and where a meeting of Local 19 was advised on inter-local rights (Kansas City vs. Milwaukee) and a hearing given Brother Al Ring who (in company with Eversen and Grady as mentioned at Duluth) was defendant on charges of strike breaking preferred by Local 19. All three are members of Duluth Local, pleaded guilty and were later fined fifty dollars. Then to Chicago and a conference with Business Agent Kennedy of Local 17, at a time when the Building Trades were in a chaotic condition as a result of the "Landis Decision" which some trades refused to accept and others repudiated. Akron was then visited, where your President failed to meet with anyone connected with Local 66 as per advance notice of arrival. Pittsburg was the next in line, where a meeting of Local 2 discussed the proposed form of trade agreement. Washington was the next stop for a conference at the Building Trades Department which was of Executive nature. Albany was next visited for attendance at a state conference of laborites and hearing on labor bills. Then to Pittsburg and attendance at a conference of the Employers' Association and Local 2, which will undoubtedly lead to a signed agreement. Youngstown was the next stop and a meeting of Local 35, at which one interlocal (Akron vs. Youngstown) grievance was heard by your President and decision reserved. Then to Akron and a meeting of Local 66 Executive Board and conference on General issue, including instruction by your President as to procedure should Local 3 of Cleveland be locked out or strike. At this time the grievance mentioned at Youngstown was gone into. Then to Albany again

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and attendance at a legislative hearing on the "Can't Strike Bill," as fathered our old friend Governor Allen, of Kansas, and supported by the "friends" of the poor down-trodden working man, who now "loses too much time" through strikes. On this occasion, lead by President Gompers organized labor marched 1200 strong into the Capitol Building and the worthy law makers "heard from home." The bill died in committee as did its sister bill for the creation of an "Industrial Commission." Local No. 12 of New York City and Local 30 of Albany were represented at these hearings. Buffalo was the next stop where a conference was held with Vice-President Rice on the expected Rochester Building Trades action. (Local 26 of Rochester has since signed for $.90). Then to Cleveland and a meeting of Local 3, then on strike in company with other Building Trades, in an effort at resisting an arbitrary attempt of the Employer's Association to reduce wages. The next journey was to Cincinnati and a meeting of Local 8 at which nothing outside of ordinary routine developed. Then to Louisville and a meeting of Local 51 at which decision on a member's appeal was given and certain other matters considered. A conference with the Kentucky Pipe Covering Co. resulted in having the company make peace with Local 51 and enroll its workmen on our roster. Then to St. Louis and a day at the General Office. Then on to New Orleans to which city your President paid a twice-posponed visit and where a meeting of Local 10 and an Employer's conference resulted in the International form of signed agreement with an $.85 wage clause. Atlanta was the next stop and a conference with Business Agent Davis of Local 57. Portsmouth was then visited and a meeting of Local 9 attended, where certain local questions were advised upon. Local No. 9 (and many other locals) has requested your President to call attention in his report to the fact that all International members should respect the law limiting ONE man to an operation within charter jurisdiction, together with the request for all outsiders to REPORT upon arrival to work on a job. A visit to Newport News failed to have anyone conected with Local 56 materialize as per advance notice of arrival. Then to Washington and a conference at the Building Trades Department as also a meeting of Local 24. Then to Baltimore and a meeting of Local 11, which settled one local and one inter-local (Philadelphia-Baltimore) issue. Your President closes his activity for the quarter in Washington where he is in attendance at a conference representing our craft at the Building Trades Department. This conference is called at the request of the Chicago Building Trades Council for the purpose of considering the present day conditions as affecting the Building Trades at that city; all of which is the aftermath of the Landis decision.

Fraternally,

Joseph A. Mullaney

General President.

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Perhaps blue laws will empty the jails and penitentiaries, seeing that prohibition didn't.

Remember when all juvenile crimes were blamed on yellow-back novels? Those novels are gone, but is youthful wickedness lessened? No, but it has increased since prohibition.

Moral: Do away with prohibition.

The American dollar in New York City is worth 53.7c compared with 1914 value, according to the newest reports of the cost of living compiled by the Department of Labor. Incomes must be larger by about $50 for each $100 received in the pre-war period.

—New York Herald, Feb. 6.

HOLIDAYS

Henry Ford puts his employes on the 40-hours-a-week basis no work on Saturdays. Every man needs two days a week for rest and recreation, says Ford. When Henry was a young man, mechanics started their machines at 6 in the morning, not later than 7, and the man who worked only 10 hours a day was considered the holder of a soft snap.

Gradually the workers are getting the benefit of automatic machinery, increased productive methods and sensible "efficiency."

How about a 40-hours-a-week schedule for the farmers?

The cost of living is going to rise again; the period of price decline that began more than a year ago is practically ended, in the judgment of the officials of those branches of the government who study economic causes and influences. Rising wholesale prices supply the evidence upon which the officials base their judgment of what the next few months will bring to consumers throughout the entire country. Food, clothing and other necessities will cost more in April, May and June than now.

—New York Herald, Mar. 22

LUMBER PRICES TO STAY

Chicago, March 18.—There is no lumber shortage, but prices will not be reduced, said J. H. Burton, president of the American wholesale lumber association.

This prediction is made at a time when wages in the lumber industry have been slashed below prewar rates, and hours have been lengthened.

Lumber barons in the northwest formed a company "union" known as the loyal legion of loggers and lumbermen, to assist them in their anti-union campaign.

HELP THE EDITOR

Do you know a bit of news?
Send it in.
Do the jokes you know amuse?
Send it in.
An incident that's new,
Likewise interesting and true,
Won't you let us hear from you?
Send it in.

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THE STEEL MILLS

So long as the steel companies persist in the employment of spies and "under-cover men" to combat the labor unions, all their professions of good-will toward labor may be discounted 100 per cent. The spy is hired to defend industrial autocracy, to betray the interests of the workingman and to stir up the sort of trouble with which it is easiest to deal. According to the report of the Commission of inquiry of the Interchurch Movement. the spy system which was an integral part of the managerial machinery of the Steel Corporation at the time of the strike in 1919 is still functioning with no reduction in numbers and no change of attitude. There can be but one explanation of its continuance. The Steel Corporation wants not men but beasts of burden as employees. It is still fighting not for the open shop but to break the power of the unions.

The steel strikes terminated favorably for the companies largely because the public was convinced by Foster and his Red Book that the steel unions were syndicalist in character; that they had called the strike as the opening campaign in an industrial war, and not, as they professed, to force an adjustment of hours and wages. Whatever truth there may have been in that theory, it is apparent that Judge Gary and his associates are waging a relentless and incessant war on unionism. The use of spies is justifiable only as a war measure. If the officials of the Steel Corporation were honestly desirous of industrial peace and cooperation they would dismiss their secret agents and deal personally with their men.

Every comparison of hours and wages among steel workers in the United States with conditions in the steel mills abroad tends to prove that the American workman has been given a raw deal. If there is ever another strike in the steel industry the public will know better where to place the blame.—N. Y. World.

COMPULSORY LABOR AND ANTI-STRIKE BILL INTRODUCED

The much-heralded bill to prohibit strikes and give courts jurisdiction over labor unions and employers in certain industries was introduced in both houses Tuesday, Feb. 7th. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Duell, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry, and in the Assembly by Assemblyman C. P. Miller, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industry of the lower house. It was referred in both houses to Committee of which the introducers are Chairman. It is Senate Int. No. 557 and Assembly Int. No. 748.

This measure, which reads like a chapter out of the effort of the Bolsheviks to rule Russia, provides that employers and employes who may differ as to wages or conditions of employment shall not have any communication with each other except by letter, and all copies of such correspondence shall be filed, sworn to, with Industrial Commissioner. If no agreement is reached by such correspondence, the employes must remain at work and may not be discharged; but the employers or employes may sue in Supreme Court to have court decide matters involved in dispute. The judgment is to be enforced by orders restraining employes from striking or employers from locking out employes, and no one is to strike or ask another to strike. If employes or employers do not seek courts to sue, a group of non-involved citizens may do the suing with the same results. The court may, in order to enforce its decision, also take over any business and run it and is further authorized to assume jurisdiction over labor unions and employers' associations and direct their ac-

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tion as in receivership proceedings. For the purposes of the bill, all industries relating to mining, transportation, food, fuel, clothing and shelter and any thing or agency that may enter into their manufacture, transportation and distribution are declared to be affected with "public utility," and all employed in such industries included. This would mean most of the industries of the state. The penalty for violation is a misdemeanor.

The bill having been introduced by the Chairman of the Committee to which it has been referred means that it may be reported favorably.

—New York State Federation of Labor
Legislative Headquarters

"COMPANY UNIONS"

Constitutions, by-laws and agreements of "company unions" are usually drafted by a corporation attorney, stressing with legal seriousness the hocus pocus of "workers' rights" and the elaborate method of electing representatives to consider industrial relations with the "president and officers of the company," and giving in minute detail directions for preparing the ballot and voting to "insure absolute secrecy," as if to guard against the ridiculous contingency of the company "stuffing the box."

The hollow pretense of democratic government suggested by the regulations for voting is forcefully exposed when placed beside "the right to hire and discharge shall be vested exclusively in the company and shall not be abridged by anything contained herein." That section is the key to the economic door which locks out all the high-sounding blarney about workers' rights, fair elections for representatives and power to negotiate wage scales. Considered in conjunction with the usual provisions that the company shall bear all expenses of joint meetings, traveling expenses of workers' representatives and pay for time lost attending joint meetings, the sham is complete.

These are the outstanding facts in the "company union" which exposes its vicious hypocrisy:

The company does the firing absolutely.

The company has equal representation with the workers in all steps leading to a change in the wage scale governing the workers, and no change can be made except upon the vote of at least one company man.

There is no defense fund and can be none.

The "company union," therefore, by defining the workers' "rights," and administering them, renders him economically helpless.

PLANS TO RELIEVE HOUSING SHORTAGE

1,500 Model Tenements Will Go Up in New York if State Amends Insurance Laws

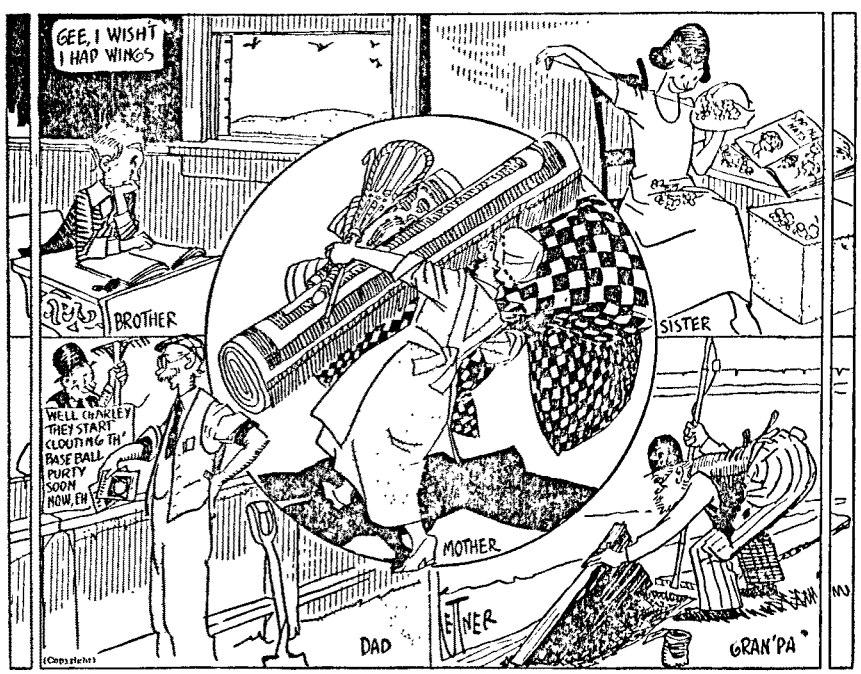
New York.—In cooperation with building trades unions, material men and architects, an insurance company of this city with assets of 1,500,000,000 will loan money to construct 1,500 five-story model tenements, to accommodate about 45,000 families in four-room apartments. In order to loan the money for this purpose the state insurance laws must be amended. The houses must yield 6 per cent, and to cover this requirement the rent of each four-room apartment will be fixed at $32 and $36 a month. Ten per cent of the company's admitted assets will go into the project. The site of the "tenement town" will be about a half hour's ride from Grand Central Station.

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The End of a Perfect Day



One Touch of Nature



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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Since my last report there has been no improvements in trade conditions throughout the country, and from all reports coming in, there is only about 30 to 40 per cent of our men working, but as soon as the Labor situation gets straightened out, it looks as though we will have quite a little bit of work.

AGREEMENTS

Following Locals report they have signed trade agreements: Local No. 9, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; Local No. 10, New Orleans, La.; Local No. 26, Rochester, N. Y., Local No. 30, Syracuse, N. Y.

LOCKED OUT

Local No. 3, Cleveland, Ohio, report it has been locked out on March 1, 1922. Later reported they have returned to work.

CHARTERS ISSUED

We have been successful in organizing a Local at Atlantic City, N. J., which shall be known as Local Union No. 69.

FINANCES

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

Thomas J. McNamara
Secretary-Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

Reg. No.

1411 T Lavelle, Cleveland, Ohio.
1412 Eric Dahlin, New York City, N. Y.
1413 Geo. S. Parisen, New York City, N. Y.
1414 James Dwyer, New York City, N. Y.
1415 Harry Mercer, Washington, D. C.
1416 Forrest Warrick, Indianapolis, Ind
1417 M Dempsey, New York City, N. Y.
1418 Walter Cromer, Minneapolis and St. Paul.
1419 Albert Schweitzer, New York City, N Y.
1420 Stephen Andrews, Sr, New York City, N. Y.
1421 Cornelius Dougherty, New York City, N. Y.
1422 Arthur Lemment, Boston, Mass
1423 H. E Lindquist, Boston, Mass
1424 James E. Henderson, Boston, Mass
1425 Wm Burns, Baltimore, Md
1426 Wm M Gleason, New York City, N Y.
1427 John Belanich, New York City, N. Y.
1428 Wm. A. Oakes, New York City, N Y.
1429 John Johnson, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1430 A. F. Gil, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1431 Geo J. Leiner, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1432 Warren B Hackett, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1433 Patrick W. Brown, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal
1434 Frank Carver, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1435 J. H. Chambers, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1436 Frank M. Wilson, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1437 Oscar Woessner, New York City, N Y.
1438 Ed. Berkhahn, Milwaukee, Wis
1439 Alfred F Kruse, Milwaukee, Wis
1440 Peter Wilde, Essex & Hudson Co.
1441 Ed Jagrosich, Essex & Hudson Co.
1442 John Kuster, Kansas City, Mo.
1443 A J. McDonald, Baltimore, Md.
1444 Gordon W. Horney, Baltimore, Md.
1445 Ray Lyler, Baltimore, Md.
1446 John C Ball, Baltimore, Md
1447 S. W. Gruber, Baltimore, Md
1448 Clement Diegert, Baltimore, Md
1449 Chas. B. Taeuber, Baltimore, Md.
1450 H Goldsmith, Baltimore, Md.
1451 Cecil Myers, Baltimore, Md.
1452 S. W. Serio, Baltimore, Md.
1453 P. Franz, Baltimore, Md.
1454 J. Dowd, Baltimore, Md.
1455 Frank Mills, Philadelphia, Pa.
1456 Wm. Gessner, Philadelphia, Pa.
1457 J. B. Yates, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1458 Carl Meyer, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1459 Harry O. Wiedeman, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1460 Geo. B. Heller, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal
1461 Craig T. Harbaugh, Mare Island Ship Yard, Vallejo, Cal.
1462 Louis Bradasich, New York City, N. Y.
1463 Wm. J. McGuinness, New York City, N. Y.
1464 Chas. F. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
1465 John W. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.
1466 Carl E. Adolphson, Philadelphia, Pa.
1467 John Apostolo, Philadelphia, Pa.
1468 Harry F Cliff, Philadelphia, Pa.
1469 Wm. Cliff, Philadelphia, Pa.
1470 Reese W. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.
1471 Wm. Fikentscher, Philadelphia, Pa.
1472 Edward Glaze, Philadelphia, Pa.
1473 Samuel Harvey, Philadelphia, Pa.
1474 Wm. R. Hawkins, Philadelphia, Pa.
1475 Lewis W. Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.
1476 Thomas J. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa.
1477 Nathan Warren Levan, Philadelphia, Pa.
1478 John McGoldrick, Philadelphia, Pa.
1479 Russe'l C. MacNamee, Philadelphia, Pa.
1480 John J. Mahoney, Philadelphia, Pa.
1481 John F. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.
1482 Thomas F. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
1483 Gustave Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa.
1484 Samuel Pierce, Philadelphia, Pa.
1485 Walter D. Snuffin, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Reg. No.

1486 James Murray, Chicago, Ill.
1487 Norvin Cardwell, Louisville, Ky.
1488 H. H. Gray, Louisville, Ky.
1489 John Horea, Louisville, Ky.
1490 Louis G. Resch, Louisville, Ky.
4491 John C. Braham, Philadelphia, Pa.
4492 Chas. R. Schneider, Philadelphia, Pa.
1493 Wm. S. Spears, Philadelphia, Pa.
4494 C. A Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1495 Chas. H. Taylor, Philadelphia, Pa.
1496 John J. Tracy, Philadelphia, Pa.
1497 Wm. J. Vondran, Philadelphia, Pa.
1498 Frank Wallace, Philadelphia, Pa.
1499 Frank Walker, Philadelphia, Pa.
1500 Forrest J. Madden, Philadelphia, Pa.
1501 Edward J. Neill, Philadelphia, Pa.
1502 John H. Carmany, Philadelphia, Pa.
4503 Harry M. Wallace, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
1504 Chas B. Lehmer, Omaha, Neb.
1505 T. E. Stewart, Dallas, Tex.
4506 Wm. Thomson, Philadelphia, Pa.
4507 Geo Cahall, Philadelphia, Pa.
1508 G. Arthur Hawes, Philadelphia, Pa.
1509 John Ottinger, Philadelphia, Pa.

MEMBERS SUSPENDED

Reg. No.

2131 Max Stevens, Montreal, Canada.
4333 W. Carignan, Montreal, Canada
856 W. Ford, Montreal, Canada
2812 Frank Ellsworth, Buffalo, N. Y
173 Amos Tweed, Buffalo, N. Y.
284 Paul Honstrett, Boston, Mass.
2037 Gordon Gurney, Boston, Mass.
3726 Arthur W. Erhardt, Los Angeles, Calif.
1528 Hy. Sellmann, Milwaukee, Wis.
2187 Walter Schultz, Milwaukee, Wis.
1600 Robt. Berkhalm, Milwaukee, Wis.
4102 J. Paff, New York, N. Y.
4207 Frank Hubel, New York, N. Y.
4272 Charles Homeyer, New York, N. Y.
4282 Leo McCabe, New York, N. Y.
2996 Wm Dean, New York, N. Y.
2169 Emil Tokstad, Portland, Ore.
3375 Martin F. Warren, Boston, Mass.
3475 Joseph Fast, Boston, Mass.
3357 Walter Mayo, Boston, Mass.
1319 Oscar Randing, Boston, Mass.
1711 John Jacobson, Boston, Mass.
1995 Clarence Lott, Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXPELLED FOR WORKING DETRIMENTAL TO OUR CAUSE DURING STRIKE

Reg. No.

812 L. Bogut, Philadelphia, Pa.
3320 Albert Ems, Philadelphia, Pa.
2558 Wm. Hornburger, Philadelphia, Pa.
777 Clem. Krause, Philadelphia, Pa.
748 Nelson Sauders, Philadelphia, Pa.
845 Geo. Watts, Philadelphia, Pa.
3488 Henry Youngblood, Philadelphia, Pa.
1929 August H. Youngblood, Philadelphia, Pa.
3417 Lennel F. Calvoone, Philadelphia, Pa.
2667 Geo. Duncan, Philadelphia, Pa.
806 Thos. J. Heard, Philadelphia, Pa.
785 Chas. M. Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.
759 Thos. Hansen, Philadelphia, Pa
1658 Charles Hamer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2342 E. Lindsey, Philadelphia, Pa.
1928 Elmer M. Daniels, Philadelphia, Pa.
2671 Clarence D. Shingler, Philadelphia, Pa.
809 Daniel Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
2501 Percy C. Williams, Philadelphia, Pa.
2783 John Knedler, Philadelphia, Pa.

LAPSED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Reg. No.

4342 Loren L. Bradley, Los Angeles, Calif.
4080 R. Radcliffe, Los Angeles, Calif.
4321 Norman Fulco, Los Angeles, Calif.
2591 Jas. H. Hall, Omaha, Neb.
2665 Bernhard A. Swansen, Duluth, Minn.
3681 Thomas A. Daley, Boston, Mass.
2362 Andrew A. Caldwell, Boston, Mass.

Reg. No.

2198 John J. Boyle, Boston, Mass
2181 Wm C. Allen, Boston, Mass.
1011 Philv Moritmer, Boston, Mass.
3329 Soren Anderson, Boston, Mass.
2037 Gordon Gurney, Boston, Mass.
3654 John Geo. Johnson, Providence, R. I.
3798 Albert J. Renaux, Jr., Providence, R. I.
2378 Leone Savage, Providence, R. I.
2849 Horace E. Rand, Los Angeles, Calif.
4015 Llewellyn Bond, Los Angeles, Calif.
1917 Wm. J. Windsor, Philadelphia, Pa.
171 Jas. Colburn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2760 Donald McHardy, New Orleans, La.
2762 W. J. Beville, Jr., New Orleans, La.
2812 Patrick J. Meehan, Jr., New Orleans, La.
3577 V. Moscardilla, Fore River Ship Yards
3760 John Evensen, Duluth, Minn.
2506 Martin L. Taugher, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
1865 Ralph Jackson, Detroit, Mich.
499 E. C McGhee, Detroit, Mich.
1618 N. K. Whaler, Wilmington, Del.
2421 John Succombe, Wilmington, Del.
1676 M. J. Mulvihill, Springfield, Mass.
84 W. Weber, Pittsburgh, Pa.
71 W. Owens, Pittsburgh, Pa.
1509 David Rosenburg, Pittsburgh, Pa.
3893 Elmer C. Tomer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
4392 A. M. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa
4286 Ed. Thompson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
2839 W. Lange, Seattle, Wash.
4316 S. P. Thompson, Seattle, Wash.
1712 Fred Beal, Seattle, Wash.
2212 H. L. McKnight, Seattle, Wash.
2798 Robert D. Emlore, Akron, Ohio
2652 James McBride, Akron, Ohio
3068 Okley Hatch, Detroit, Mich.
1979 Lester Hatch, Detroit, Mich.
1597 G. Bruckner, Detroit, Mich.
2134 M. Bullion, Detroit, Mich.
3116 Thos. Babbage, Detroit, Mich.
2162 Frederick Cross, Detroit, Mich.
2218 W. Burgess, Detroit, Mich.
2393 A. Carmack, Detroit, Mich.
460 Tom Beasley, Detroit, Mich.
461 Wm. Barker, Detroit, Mich.
464 R. Boden, Detroit, Mich.
465 J. Cole, Detroit, Mich.
466 Al. Cottingham, Detroit, Mich.
467 H. Dapprick, Detroit, Mich.
511 J. Beasley, Detroit, Mich.
490 F. Charbonneau, Detroit, Mich.
502 Wm. Cook, Detroit, Mich.
519 C. Jewell, Detroit, Mich
1501 Benny Kubiski, Detroit, Mich.
541 W. Krause, Detroit, Mich.
3195 C. Kochanks, Detroit, Mich.
3371 Chas Kraus, Detroit, Mich.
2653 Harry A. Krause, Detroit, Mich.
520 H. Larr, Detroit, Mich.
1491 D. Latourneau, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
473 N. J. Metcalf, Detroit, Mich.
474 F. Mercier, Detroit, Mich.
3303 Theodore Mercier, Detroit, Mich.
3348 Dennis Mercier, Detroit, Mich.
2017 T. Mercer, Detroit, Mich
475 G. F. Marten, Detroit, Mich.
2278 Ed. Monti, Detroit, Mich.
476 F. McElroy, Detroit, Mich.
3226 J. N. McGhee, Detroit, Mich.
4064 James Norburn, Detroit, Mich.
478 G. Otis, Detroit, Mich.
479 R. Riley, Detroit, Mich.
528 Harry Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
2153 D. Rogers, Sr., Detroit, Mich.
527 D. Rogers, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
2133 A. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
3302 Fred. Rogers, Detroit, Mich.
4378 W. Ramber, Detroit, Mich.
480 Chas. Sussex, Detroit, Mich.
529 Chas. Schrader, Detroit, Mich.
2274 Ellsworth R. Schrader, Detroit, Mich.
903 Al. Schrader, Detroit, Mich.
2781 Al. Spare, Detroit, Mich.
3117 L. B. Thorp, Detroit, Mich.
534 Wm. Tromer, Detroit, Mich.
3349 Bert. Tyack, Detroit, Mich.
2894 Chas. H. Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
740 Jacob Ballersted, Philadelphia, Pa.
833 Eugene Bouillon, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Reg. No.
1704 Chas. Borsky, Philadelphia, Pa.
1915 Thos. G. Cairns, Philadelphia, Pa.
840 Harry Carlson, Philadelphia, Pa.
799 Darlington C. Condiff, Philadelphia, Pa.
431 C. S. Collins, Washington, D. C.
1672 Wm. Dole, Philadelphia, Pa.
741 Walter P. Dole, Philadelphia, Pa.
786 John Doctorman, Philadelphia, Pa.
2757 H. L. Fowler, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
2936 John A. Galida, Philadelphia, Pa.
1935 J. F. Gallagher, Philadelphia, Pa.
1883 Fred. Gessner, Philadelphia, Pa.
3391 Joe Goetzinger, Philadelphia, Pa.
3849 Chas. S. Guenther, Philadelphia, Pa.
3850 Frank Hansen, Philadelphia, Pa.
3490 Harry F. Heppard, Philadelphia, Pa.
736 Fred. Immendorf, Philadelphia, Pa.
728 Geo. H. Jackson, Philadelphia, Pa.
767 Walter Kinckiner, Philadelphia, Pa.
4311 Alex. J. Kelman, Philadelphia, Pa.
1914 John Kaiser, Philadelphia, Pa.
801 Geo. R. Kates, Philadelphia, Pa.
798 Frank Lampkin, Philadelphia, Pa.
1126 J. Malthrop, New York City, N. Y.
2861 Wm. J. Most, Philadelphia, Pa.
1913 R. McDermott, Philadelphia, Pa.
811 Harry Ott, Philadelphia, Pa.
731 Gust. Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
793 Chas. Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
1639 Chas. B. Peterson, Wilmington, Del.
1921 Leroy Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.
3419 Walter Panting, Philadelphia, Pa.
3897 A. H. Preine, Philadelphia, Pa.
712 Albert Robinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
784 Richard Reed, Philadelphia, Pa.
1279 John Ryan, Philadelphia, Pa.
807 John T. Scott, Philadelphia, Pa.
794 Fred. Seidnburg, Philadelphia, Pa.
3322 T. B. Spencer, Philadelphia, Pa.
1891 E. C. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.
1922 Clarence L. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.
814 Otto Schaaf, Philadelphia, Pa.
1902 J. Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
2201 August Youngblook, Philadelphia, Pa.
2756 Philip Schultz, Philadelphia, Pa.
1160 Alfred Thompson, Detroit, Mich.
185 J. Winters, Detroit, Mich.
3820 Joe Zaremski, Detroit, Mich.
4063 James J. Evans, Detroit, Mich.
531 W. Frisch, Detroit, Mich.
514 H. French, Detroit, Mich.
1062 James Fredericksen, Detroit, Mich.
468 G. Gasco, Detroit, Mich.
515 Al. Gooding, Detroit, Mich.
2392 Harry Gorrel, Detroit, Mich.
4372 Jos. Galaida, Detroit, Mich.
517 F. Hatch, Detroit, Mich.
516 Wm. Happ, Detroit, Mich.
749 Jacob Greenbaum, Philadelphia, Pa.
566 Wm. Hall, Providence, R. I.
1317 Clare Havard, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
1714 Frank Reando, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.
2478 Joseph Wilkinson, Philadelphia, Pa.
3722 C. D. Trasher, Philadelphia, Pa.
810 D. B. Thistle, Philadelphia, Pa.
2240 Harry Sweeney, Philadelphia, Pa.
2670 Abe Rudolph, Philadelphia, Pa.
762 L. Rodrigo, Philadelphia, Pa.
3943 Wm. J. Ritchie, Philadelphia, Pa.
787 John Peterson, Philadelphia, Pa.
2560 Stephen A. O'Donnell, Philadelphia, Pa.
908 Wm. W. Moore, Philadelphia, Pa.
2685 Hugh Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa.
3853 James F. Kelly, Philadelphia, Pa.
3855 Wm. Hofler, Philadelphia, Pa
846 Arthur Hickman, Philadelphia, Pa.
5439 T. E. Guenther, Philadelphia, Pa
3326 John Goodman, Philadelphia, Pa.
3852 Chas. H. Ellis, Philadelphia, Pa.
1908 W. Everson, Philadelphia, Pa.
2630 R. Diehl, Baltimore, Md.
1906 Roy Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.
1673 David Campbell, Philadelphia, Pa.
2946 Frank P. Brewster, Philadelphia, Pa
1691 Ed Arnold, Philadelphia, Pa

WITHDRAWAL CARDS REVOKED

Reg. No.
2166 Ed McDaniels, Philadelphia, Pa.
805 Fred Heard, Philadelphia, Pa.



BARNEY JASTYENSKI
(Barney James)

Barney Jastyenski (Barney James), a member of Local Union No. 1, St. Louis, Mo., who made the supreme sacrifice for his country, was killed in action in France, November 1, 1918, and whose body has been returned and was buried April 19, 1922.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Youngstown, Ohio,
February, 24, 1922.

Mr. T. J. McNamara,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Had a visit from our worthy President, Bro. Mullany. We feel his visit was timely. He put us wise to many things which will be a benefit to our Local. He seemed satisfied as to the way we were getting along. I sincerely hope Bro. Mullany will be with us for a long time, for he will be very hard to replace, as a diplomat and a leader. He is all there.

Fraternally,
S. MITCHELL.

West Roxbury, Mass.,
Feb. 8, 1922.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

Beg to report that on Saturday, Feb. 4th, made trip to Fall River, Mass., New England Oil Co. operation, which operation is manned by Local 31, members direct for Oil Company. I had received letters from Oil Company and business agent Beals of Local 31 that dissension was rampant on the job, and that they desired me to come to Fall River and adjust matters.

I found our men satisfied with the job, and the Oil Company satisfied with our men, but personal differences had sprung up which, if continued, would lead to rupture with Oil Company. I insisted that charges be made by one of the Local 31 against another which was done, fortunately Local 31 had an Executive Board meeting the same night and I attended same in Providence and presided at the trial. Will attend next meeting of Local 31 on February 11th, when finding will be made known, results of which I will report later.

E. A. JOHNSON

Boston, Mass., Feb. 12, 1922

Thos. J. McNamara.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Attended meeting of Local 31, Providence, R. I., last night, made finding relative to New England Oil Company operation at Fall River, Mass. Needless to say meeting was a warm one like all of Local No. 31 meetings are, the Constitution means nothing in the young life of Local No. 31.

In brief the trouble is on account of the conditions that Local No. 31 agreed to work under when the Oil Company took over the plant from Unity Construction Co. of your city. I told them last October that Local No. 31 was making a mistake in working for the Oil Co. under conditions not in keeping with those conditions granted by our regular shops who had heretofore been on the job, but they used their own judgment and agreed to work for $1.00 straight, no traveling time from Providence, no board nor train and carfares from Providence. The Local now for want of a legitimate grievance with the Oil Co. is endeavoring to pin the blame on one member whom they accuse of estimating amount of work to be done, playing in with foreman (who is not member of Local) other crimes too numerous to mention. Knowing the conditions in the beginning, I have advised caution and have taken matters up with the Oil Co. direct, and believe that I can settle matters without much further friction.

Yours fraternally,
E. A. JOHNSON

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West Roxbury, Mass., Feb. 21, 1922.

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

Dear Sir and Brother:

Felt that when I made my last report of Fall River Oil operation that it was the finish, since then however I received a letter from the General Manager, Mr. Buerger, who requested that I visit plant to take up subject matters of suggestion I had made on account of my recent visits. Briefly, I met Mr. Buerger and after some explanations he agreed to institute the suggestion I made, which will place one of our men in charge, and provides for all men to be hired through Local No. 31 Business Agent.

Yours fraternally,
E. A. JOHNSON

THE CANVAS GLUTTON

Have you seen the canvas glutton, as he struts about his job?
With an eye as cold as mutton, seeking out some worn-out slob
Who has shot his bolt (not canvas) in the good old days agone,
Long before the canvas glutton, or his kind had been in spawn.
If this rushing, tearing, slasher has remained beyond your ken
You have missed a one reel thriller missed a sight for gods and men.
See this cannibal of canvas, if you want a real heart throb,
See the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

He was plastered with citations, won the eight ounce canvas cross;
On his chest a row of medals, pinned upon him by his boss.
In the "Battle of Magnesia," where his valor won him fame,
O'er the top with palm and needle, pricked on history's page his name,
Eighty-five per cent a hero, glory crowns his classic dome.
He's the bosses' white haired laddie, always brings the bacon home,
For them fretting, always hatching schemes within his cunning knob.
He's the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

Have you seen the smile that phoney, from his molars filters through?
Lips that serve a scurvy purpose, in wooing of the brew,
Lips that serve a scurvy purpose, in more ways than one I ween,
Lips that tell the foreman stories, not found in a magazine.
And the thread of all his stories, smartly waxed with rich conceit
While his verbal needle traces records all his own complete.
He would lead the league in stitching, be a felting Ruth or Cobb,
Would the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

Have you seen the fretful manner, of this nervous canvas hound?
Jumpy, jerky, touchy manner, like a high bred dog in pound.
But the dog in pound will bark some, indicating rage canine
While the canvas mongrel's barking is reduced to one small whine
"Can" that guy boss, he's a dead one, he's not fast enough for me
He would smear my flossy record, that you know must never be.
He's a case for "monkey glanding" and a weary worn out slob,"
Says the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

Have you seen the book and pencil that he carries on the work
You can never know the danger, that

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between its covers lurk
And the secret service data, written in that little book
Is a preface to the story, how a dead one "got the hook."
And the smile from "molars outward" dimly lights his meagre face
When he shows the cagey foreman in the book his grilling pace,
"You're a hot one" says the foreman, you're not one man, you're a mob."
You're the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

There's another book of records, waiting at the pearly gate
All our deeds mundane inscribed there, it is called "The Book of Fate"
And I dreamt the canvas glutton shuffled off, had passed away.
And in canvas shroud was standing at the bar on Judgment Day.
Then the book disclosed his record, that in life he thought was swell
'Twas a record, not a "Victor," for it sent him down to hell,
While a dirge crooned by the angels,, ended in a wailing sob,
For the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

Next he found himself in terror near a sulphur laden shaft
'Round the mouth of which a Devil danced and pranced in manner daft,
Quoth the glutton "why so merry, you who must forever stew,"
Said the demon "I'm the guy who couldn't do enough for you,
When we both were puny mortals, you were never satisfied
With the work that I accomplished, so I laid me down and died.
Now I'll take you to perdition, where you'll be so help me Bob
Be the gormandizing glutton, canvas glutton on the job.
Then the Devil roughly bore him down to Pluto's dismal shore
Where he showed him miles of piping work for him forever more
And a sign in flaming letter, made the canvas glutton weep
For that blazing sign informed him "as you sew, so shall you reap."
Tearfully the glutton murmured "how can I leave Hades pray"
And the demon fiercely bellowed "sew a million feet per day."
There he'll sew for time eternal, while the weary worn out slob
Makes the "finish" hard for glutton, canvas glutton on the job.

Furnished by P. J. O'Malley of Local No. 12, New York.

WANTED LONGER SENTENCE

Judge McCarty, sitting in the circuit court at Caruthersville the other day, had a very unusual experience. A negro pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny and the judge sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary. The defendant objected and asked the court to make the term three years. When asked why he preferred such a strange request, the prisoner answered: "At the end of the three year term, the Republicans will all be out of office, and it won't be necessary to do any stealin'." The judge considered the reasoning well-founded and gave the desired sentence.

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American Federation of Labor News

"SUGAR COATED BUNK" IS FED TO WORKERS

Chicago, Dec. 31.—It would profit workers if they supported and read their labor press rather than swallow the "sugar coated bunk" that is daily fed to them, says George W. Perkins, president of the Cigar Makers' International Union, writing in the official magazine of that organization.

"The privileged few and big interests know the value of propaganda," says this trade unionist.

"It is said that a lie travels faster than the truth; that half truth is often worse than a whole lie. These people know that the constant teaching of false news and erroneous ideas creates a psychology that it takes years to destroy.

"The people, the public generally, are really hungry for news. They swallow without analysis false statements made for ulterior purposes. It would be much better if the workers got their views on economics from the labor press and from their own official journals. It would be better still if the most of us got down to rock-bottom facts and did our own thinking instead of swallowing the sugar coated bunk that we get on the news stands for 2 or 3 cents per.

"Newspapers are useful as a time-killer, for baseball scores, etc. Some like them for divorce news, murders and dinner parties given to trained monkeys. We have no objection to anybody reading the daily press. We think they should, but when it comes to our own best interests let us be guided by facts and our own deductions.

"The most of us know that a good bill of prices, reasonable working hours and fair shop conditions are the proper things for us, and we, moreover, know that the only way to get these things is through the trade unions. On this there is no argument. Any one who disputes it has an ax to grind or has space to rent in the top of his head. He might be, however, repeating parrot-like, things he has heard from those with interests divergent from those of the workers."

ALLEN'S COURT

Topeka, Kan.—The United States supreme court and the Kansas supreme court both declare Governor Allen's court of industrial relations is merely a board or commission, and is in no sense a properly constituted court.

While neither supreme court has indicated hostility to what Allen would accomplish, they do resent an invasion of their jurisdiction by mountebank methods.

The United States supreme court has made this reference to the Allen handcuffers: "The board, miscalled a court."

This declaration is identical to the position taken by Justice Burch of the Kansas supreme court, who ruled that Allen's scheme is simply an administrative board and that it was called a court "as a piece of legislative strategy."

This dishonesty of the authors of the law which Justice Burch charitably refers to as "legislative strategy," was done for a purpose. Governor Allen realized that if his board could secure the standing of a court in the public mind it would gain the support of that large element that believe courts, as kings, can do no wrong.

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MORE "EDUCATION"

shington, D. C.—The American trade union movement has no idealism, social vision or soul, according to the newly-formed trade union educational league, W. Z. Foster, secretary-treasurer.

For more than 30 years, the American trade union movement has combated dualists, secessionists and disrupters. The league acknowledges that all these have failed, and dualists and secessionists are called upon to abandon their side shows and get in the trade union organizations, which can then be given revolutionary purposes.

The league is described as "an informal grouping of the progressive and revolutionary elements throughout the entire trade union movement." There will be no dues, no charters and no per capita tax. Revenue will be secured through contributions and the sale of literature.

"Militants" of all trades will be formed to "carry on the work of education and reorganization in their respective localities." These groups will be divided according to industry and will be linked up with the trade union educational league.

The league's organ, the Labor Herald, revamps the old libel that the trade union movement preaches the identity of "capital (meaning capitalists) and labor." Says this publication:

"Instead of advocating the prevailing shameful and demoralizing nonsense about harmonizing the interests of capital and labor, it (the league) is firing the workers' imagination and releasing their wonderful idealism and energy by propagating the inspiring goal of the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of a workers' republic."

The league advocates affiliation with the red "trade union" international of Lenine and Trotsky.

The "educators" have the same contempt for the rank and file of organized labor that all revolutionists have. It is declared that the rank and file doesn't understand the labor movement and that these wage earners must be led. The Labor Herald says:

"The fate of all labor organizations in every country depends primarily upon the activities of a minute minority of clear-sighted enthusiastic militants scattered throughout the great organized masses of sluggish workers. These live spirits are the natural head of the working class, the driving force of the labor movement. They are the only ones who really understand what the labor struggle means and who have practical plans for its prosecution. Touched by the divine fire of proletarian revolt, they are the ones who furnish inspiration and guidance to the groping masses."

After 30 years of dualism secession and turmoil among the workers you "militants" and revolutionists have failed to even impress the American trade union movement with your purpose. You have been defeated at every point. It is time to change your tactics. Get on the inside of the unions. You are "the natural head of the working class. The rank and file does not understand the labor movement."

Maybe the rank and file don't understand the labor movement. But it's a safe bet the dumbest of them "understand" a lot of gents IN the movement as well as they understand the "contribution" checks of the Steel Erectors made payable to and cashed by the I. W. W. as uncovered by the Lockwood Investigating Committee. And lest we forget, the same "Bill" Foster led the recent "fizzle" strike against the Steel Trust. No doubt thousands of the steel strikers will agree with him on the subject of "intelligent leadership."

HUGE PHONE PROFITS

New York—Net profits of $13,244-543.19 were made in 1921 by the New York telephone company. There was no deflation for stockholders who were paid 8 per cent on their holdings, or double last year's profits.

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CHEAP WAGE—HIGH BID

Boston—That wages are not the main factor in shoe merchandising is again proven by Editor Baine of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Journal, who quotes bids recently made to the government for 20,000 pairs of army officer's dress shoes of four specified types.

On one type of shoe the bids of nine manufacturers were $4.45, $8.06, $5.09, $5.95, $5.07, $5.05, $7.37, $5.76 and $5.75.

Editor Baine calls attention to the wide difference in these bids, the lowest being $4.45 and the highest $8.06, the bids, of course, being based on the same army specifications as to materials, workmanship and inspection.

"We do not understand that the difference in these bids is in any way chargeable to varied labor costs, says the labor editor.

"A difference of $3.61 in price cannot be so accounted for. This difference is more than three times the total labor cost.

"Moreover the high bidder has been running an anti-union shop for many years, while the low bidder is a first-class concern operating at war peak wages without reduction.

"Such instances as these furnish renewed proof that wages or labor cost is not the main factor in merchandising shoes."

EXPLOIT PUBLIC

New York.—The excessive cost of labor in building construction was placed on contractors by Samuel Untermeyer, counsel for the Lockwood committee, in a letter to Walter Strabler.

The latter is a life insurance official and head of a self-constituted "public" group which is "fussing around" in an effort to prove that labor is responsible for high building costs.

Attorney Untermeyer gives Strabler something to think about—and to act on, also, by reminding him of testimony developed last year by the Lockwood committee, and which is ignored by those who blame labor for high building costs.

This testimony shows that contractors charge the public 60 and 70 per cent more than they actually pay their workers, and in some instances charge two and three times more than they pay them. The contractors, of course, assure the customer, that "the union is responsible" for the high rates he is forced to pay.

"About the worst case of exploitation," said Mr. Untermeyer, "is that practiced by the architectural iron association, which charged $144 a week for the services of finishers and helpers, whose total wage was $47. The customer was charged $72 a week for a blaster, but the wage for that work was $45. A marble setter and helper jointly received $16 a day, but the customer paid $25.75. A marble polisher was paid $8.50 a day, but this work cost the customer $13.75 a day.

Electrical contractors charged $17.60 a day for foremen who actually receive $10 a day The customer is charged $14.40 a day for electrical journeymen, who are paid $9 a day.

Heating and piping contractors charge $22 a day for steamfiitter and helper, whose combined wage rate is $12 a day.

Tile layers and helpers who together received $14 a day were charged for at the rate of $3 per hour or $24 a day.

The ornamental bronze and iron association charged at the rate of $3.50 an hour or about $147 a week for draftsmen who are paid $60 a week. Foundry moulders who were paid 90 cents an hour were charged for at the rate of $3 an hour. Helpers, receiving 52½ cents an hour, were charged for at $2.25 an hour.

"These are illustrative cases," concluded Attorney Untermeyer. "I think that demonstrates clearly where the chief responsibility lies for the excessive item of labor in building construction."

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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 Harry Anderson, 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 27, 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,

J. H. THOMPSON, Secretary.

Dear Sir and Brother:

The following resolution of condolence was adopted at our meeting Nov. 17, 1921.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, the Supreme of the Universe, in his infinite wisdom, to remove from their midst, the devoted and loving wife of our worthy President John W. Lyons, and,

Whereas, It is fitting that we extend to the bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow and grief, be it,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy sent to our official magazine for publication.

Fraternally,

C. S. COUGHLIN,
Corresponding Secretary.

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IN MEMORIAM

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother Gus Langer, and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of one who in life was a true friend and a credit to his organization,

Be It Resolved, That the members of Local No. 17 keenly feeling their loss, hereby tender to his family their heartfelt sympathy and condolence in 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 the family of our late Brother, a copy sent to the International Secretary for publication in the official journal.

P. E. HAMMERBERG,
Secretary, Local No. 17.

Whereas, By the death of Brother Antonio Faccinetti, Local No. 14 has sustained the loss of a loyal member who was a true friend to brother members of our craft, be it

Resolved, That, to express our feeling, and in memory of him, the Charter of this local be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be sent to the International Secretary for publication in the official Journal.

CHAS. H. TAYLOR,
Secretary, Local No. 14.

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GENERAL OFFICERS

ident—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 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 T. 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 Lamark 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. S. Conk, President.....1307 13th Ave., South
R. B. Green, Secretary, 320 26th Ave. N.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Union Record Bldg., 1915 1st Ave.
Send all mail to Union Record Bldg.

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.—E. B. McGinnis, President.....2817 Laurel St.
P. J. McGinnis, Secretary, 2429 Annunciation St.
Meets the Second and Fourth Mondays, at Benevolent Knights of America Home.

Local No. 11—Baltimore, Md.—Lewis Holland, President.....223 N. Rose St.
S. Mohsberg, Secretary, 225 N. Monroe St.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays, at Cockey's Hall, Biddle St., Greenmount Ave.
General Office, 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.
Chas. H. Taylor, Secretary, 700 Broadway, Camden, N. J.
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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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, First and Third Tuesdays, at 180 W. Washington St.
General Office, 326 River St., Room 407

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G. H. Hathorn, Secretary, 303 Bright St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Wednesdays, at 107 S. Capitol Ave.

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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. Fleming.
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General Office, 213 W. 8th Dalbs.

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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.

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W. E. 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.
J. H. Thompson, Secretary, 3017 Baltimore Ave.
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.—John Olson, President. 82 Lyon Av., East Providence, R. I.
John Swanson, Secretary, 52 Redland Ave., Rumford, R. I.
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
C. W. Sickels, Secretary, 56 Dickerman St., New Haven, Conn.
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.—Herbert Bressler, President..... 46 Rutter 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.—J. H. Fortwangler, President ..... 3670 Paxton Blvd
B. G. Schulz, Secretary, Bellevue, Nebraska.
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.—Wm. Alexander, President.....
John Rozell, Secretary, 1329 French St.
Meetings, Second and Fourth Mondays, at Labor Temple

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Thomas Baird, Secretary, 356 Belmont Ave.
Meetings, Second Monday, at 537 Main St.

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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
Robt. G. Smenner, Secretary, 1626 Norwood Ave.
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.

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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.

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Hugh McCabe, Secretary, 27 New Hall St., Neponset, Dor. 22, Boston, Mass.
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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.

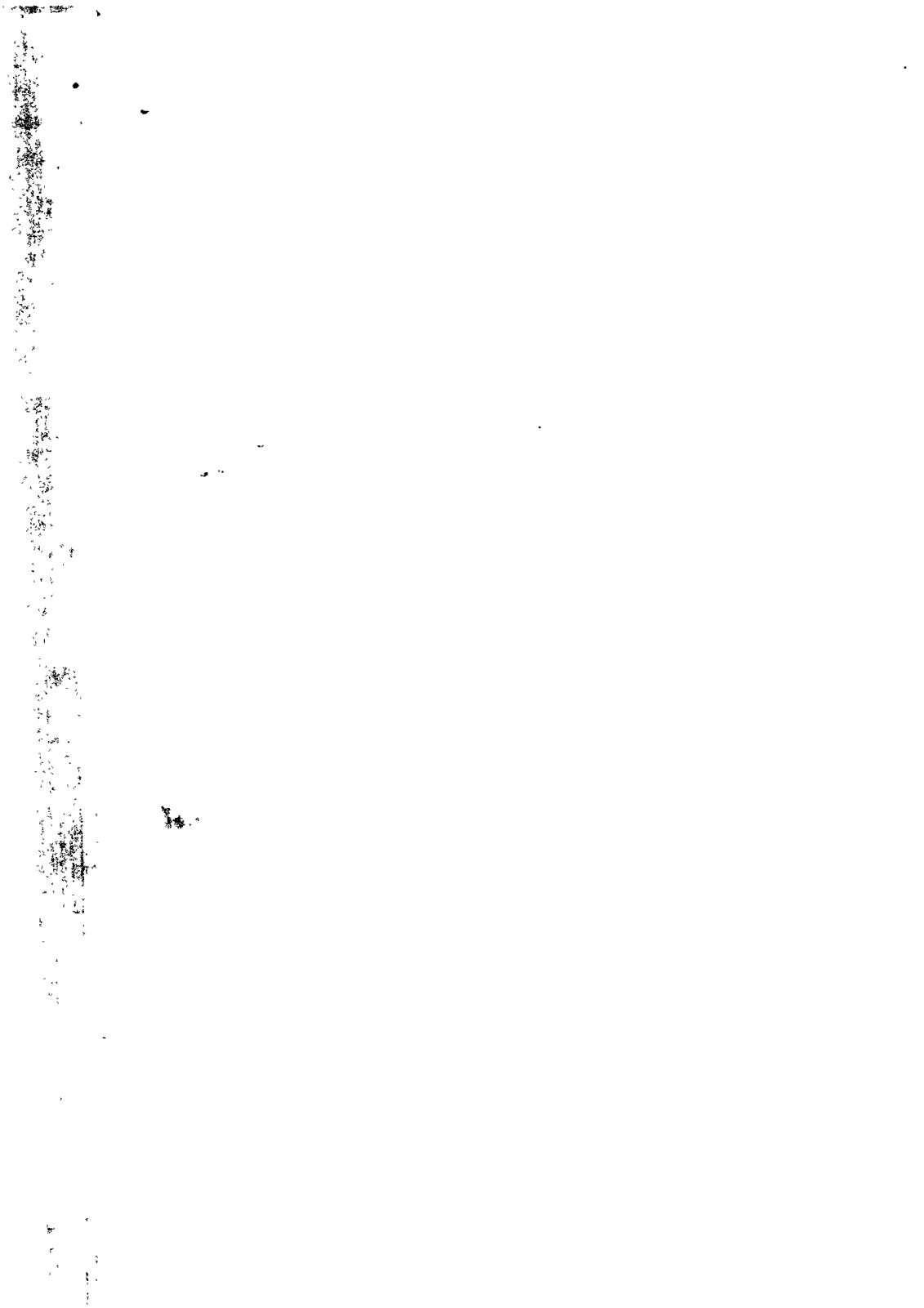
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G. L. Finn, Secretary, 14 N. Summit St.
Meets Second and Fourth Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.

Local No. 69—Atlantic City, New Jersey—L. Waller, Secretary..... 123 N. Massachusetts

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