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Send only $\$ 1.00$ with the coupon, This hearg, pure virgin wool jumbo sweater comes on approval. Money back instantly if you ask for it. Don't be too lateorder now.

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This is a splendid big sweater at a bargain price. Every fibre pure wool. Heavy rope stitch. Large fashioned shawl collar. Two large lined pockets. Close knitted wristlets. Ivory buttons to match. Made in big full size in rich fast colors. Nothing so practical for fall and winter wear. Sold by most stores for $\$ 10.00$, all spot cash.
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Buy the Elmer Richards way, on credit, as thousands of well satisfied men are doing. Everything you need in clothing or shoes and you pay in monthly sums so small you will never miss them. Open a charge account with us. No charge for credit. One price only. Strictly dependable qualities. See this big sweater bargain on approval. Send coupon now.

## Elmer Richards Co.

## Dept. 4367 West 35th Street, Chicago, 12.

Iencoas 51.00 .
Send Heavy Wool Sweater F-12. Size................Color
If I am not satisfied when I receive the sweater, I can return it and get my payment back with charges. Otherwise, I will pay the advertised terms, $\$ 1.00$ with conpon, $\$ 1.00$ monthly. Total price, $\$ 6.93$.

Vinme

Don't miss this. The supply is limited. You take no risk. We stand back of this sweater. Compare our prices with cash prices in retail stores. Money back if you say so. Send coupon now with $\$ 1$. Don't be too late; send coupon.

> Elmer Richards Co.
> Dept. 4367
> West 35th Street, Chicago, ill.

Comes equipped for choice of gas or electricity. Has 2 - light Benjamin socket for electricity only, with $8-\mathrm{ft}$. silk cord ready for use; or comes with 6 -ft. rubber hose, burner, mantle and chimney for gas. Mahogany Finish Standard is 69 in. high, 3 in. in diameter. Highly polished French mahogany finish.

## TheShade

Made in Fifth Avenue design, 24 in. in diameter, of delft blue silk, shirred top, alternating plain and fancy art silk panels. 12 panels in all, tinsel braid border with 4 -in. Chenille fringe. American beauty shirred lining. The harmonious color scheme gives effect of red lightshining through ablue haze-a rich warm light. Shipping weight, 27 pounds. Marahall Silky Fringe Pull-Cords Also pair of Marshall silky fringe cords with $31 / 2$ in. silky fringed tassels, giving an added luxurious effect.
For gas use, order by No. G6332NA. For clectricity, order by No. G6333NA. Send only $\$ 1$ with the coupon, $\$ 2$ monthly. Total Bargain Price for lamp and shade, $\$ 19.85$.

## Free Bargain Catalog

Shows thousands of bargains in home furnishings: furniture, jewlery, rugs, curtains, phonographs, stoves, oishes, alominum ware, etc. Allat free with or withont order. See the coupon.

## F1001 <br> With sthate. Silk Shade

Here is something you have always wanted-a beautiful floor lamp with handsome and elegant Fifth Avenue silk shade-to add anextra tone of elegance and luxury to your home. On this generous offer you can see just how this floor lamp and silk shade will look in your home, without risking anything. Send only $\$ 1.00$ with the coupon below, and we will send it complete to your home on approval, equipped for use with either gas or electricity. We take all the risk. 30 Days Trial comes, use it freely for 30 days. See how beautifully the colorings of the handsome silk shade blend and harmonize with everything in the home. How useful it is, too-so handy for reading, can be moved around with ease to furnish a beautiful light and rich warmth and coziness to any room in the house. If after 30 days trial you decide not to keep the lamp, just return tit our expense and we will refund your $\$ 1.00$ deposit, plus any freight or express you paid. You cannot lose a single penny.
 lampis atremendous barand you decide to keep it, send only $\$ 2.00$ a month until you have paid the total bargain price of $\$ 19.85$. Yes, only $\$ 19.85$ for this luxurious lamp and silk shade complete. Compare this value with anything you could buy locally at anywhere near the same price-even forspot cash! Straus \& Schram gives you this bargain price and almost a year topay. We trust honest people anywhere in U.S. No discount for cash; nothing extra for credit. No C.O.D.

## Price Slashed

Decide now tosee this beautiful floor SeTti COUDOI NO
lamp and silk shade in your home on lamp and silk this price smashing offer. Think how the nickels and dimes slip away for useless things; save them for something worth while that will give satisfaction for years. Send the coupon with only $\$ 1.00$ now 1 Satisfaction guaranteed.

## Straus \& Schram, Dept. 3367 Chicago



This bar. gain offer is limited. Send the coupon now while offer lasts.琞
 Straus \& Schram, Dept,4367
Shade find $\$ 1.00$. Ship epecial advertised Floor Lamp and Silk thade as enecked below in am to have 30 days free trial. It I keep the lamp and shade within 30 days and you are to refund my $\$ 1.00$ plas any transportation charges I paid.

```
Gas Floor Lamp No. G6332NA, \(\$ 19.85\)
- Electric Floor Lamp No. G6333NA, \$19.85
```

$\qquad$
Strcet, R. F. D.
or Box No.
Sliopping
Point....

of home furnishings. mark $X$ here


NAPOLEON'S name fills more pages in the world's solemn history than that of any other mortal. The advance of his Grand Army into Russia is the turning point of his career and marks the beginning of his downfall. During the World War mighty armies marched over the battlefieds where Napoleon fought over a century ago. All the causes of this mighty struggle may be learned from the pages of history. The one complete, accurate, authoritative and reliable history, containing the rise and fall of every empire, kingdom, principality and power, is the world-famed publication,

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# OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS <br> PUBLISHED MONTHLY 

CHAS. P. FORD, Editor, Machinists' Building, Washington, D. C.
This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

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## Contents

Why not Join? ..... 564
Report of Trustees, Electrical Workers' Benefit Association ..... 565
Minnesota Farmer-Labor Federation ..... 571
Notices ..... 573
Editorial ..... 574
In Memoriam ..... 580
Cooperative News ..... 582
Correspondence ..... 584
Miscellaneous ..... 592
Local Union Official Receipts ..... 594
Local Union Directory ..... 597

## WHY NOT JOIN?

TIHE AMERICAN RED CROSS asks you to answer its Seventh Annual Roll Call, which will be held from Armistice May to Thanksgiving, November 11-29.

The activities of the Red Cross today for which it is asking your support, include work for disabled ex-service men and their families, service to the regular Army and Navy, Disaster Relief, First Aid, Life Saving, Enrollment of Nurses, Public Health Nursing, Home Hygiene and C'are of the Sick and the Junior Red Crozs.

Last year the Red Cross spent $\$ 8,000,000$ for disabled war veterans and their families. In the public health and home service work now being carried on by hundreds of Red Cross chapters thoughout the country, the priority of the needs of the ex-service man and his family is always recognized.
Under its charté the American Red Cross acts in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the military and naval authorities, as a medium of communication between the people of the United States and their Army and Navy.

The Red Cross maintains today a reserve corps of nearly 40,000 trained nurses, available in emergency to the Army, Navy, U. S. Public Health Service and the Veterans' Bureau. The Nursing Service is the source of the nurse supply for such Red Cross activities as assisting in disasters, epidemic control, chapter public health nursing and the instruction of Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick classes.

One of the chief contributions that the Red Cross has made to the American people is the public health nurse. She is working today in every State in the Union, preaching a gospel of disease prevention and good health for everyone. During a recent three month period public health nurses made 339,881 home visits, inspected 603,606 public school children and made 38,799 visits to schools.
In its fight against disease the Red Cross has found no more potent weapon than its courses in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Since 1914, 304,427 certificates have

been issued to women and girls completing the course, 42,656 of them during the past year.

The Nutrition Service of the Red Cross is being developed in response to the general awakening for the need of more intelligent application of the principles of nutrition in every day life. Last year 1,800 nutrition classes were held with an enrollment of 105,000.

Since 1881 the American Red Cross has administered more than $\$ 20,000,000$ in disasters. Last year it gave more than $\$ 9,000$, 000 , subscribed by the American people, to the Japanese earthquake sufferers. It also gave $\$ 2,610,000$ to the refugees thrown into Greece by the debacle in Asia Minor. In disaster relief in the United States last year it spent more than a million and a half dollars.
Bccause accidunts kill more people in one year in the

- United States than cancer, the Red Cross has placed First Aid and Life Saving high in its ideal of service. Prepared to meet the emergency, the trained graduate of a Red Cross course has often been able to prevent deformity and even death by knowing what to do before the doctor comes. Railroad systems, manufacturing and industrial plants, realizing the value of First Aid, have, through the cooperation of the Red Cross, made it a part of the training of their employees. Since this service was begun 175,000 persons have commeted the first aid course.

To reduce the loss of life by drowning the American Red Cross has enrolled 29,274 trained volunteer life-savers, of whom 10 ,643 are men, 6,875 women and 11,756 from the ranks of the Junior American Red Cross.
The children have played a large part in the history of the American Red Cross. Banded together to share in the tremendous work of the World War, they are now nearly $5,000,000$ strong with almost 24,000 school auxiliaries. Through instruction in the beauty and sacredness of unselfish service, these children are being prepared for a healthy and enlightened citizenship. All these activities you will aid if you join the Red Cross.

# THE JOURNAL OF Electrical Workers and Operators 

Official Publication of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

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# REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES, ELECTRICAL WORKERS' BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, FROM DATE OF ORGANIZATION UP TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1923 

THE Supreme Lodge of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association herewith submits its report covering operations, including the organization of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, to the General Convention.
Following instructions of the Convention in St. Louis, September, 1921, and a subsequent referendum, your officers organized and incorporated the death benefit feature of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, under the laws passed by Congress for the District of Columbia.
The name of this incorporation is The Electrical Workers' Benefit Association.

It was incorporated, and the Constitution and By-Laws adopted, January 30, 1922.
It was not, however, until June, 1922, that the Association was actually operating generally throughout the States of the Union, and its business running along in a satisfactory manner; this, because of the vast amount of legal details necessary to meet the requirements of the various jurisdictions. In the meantime, pending the actual operation of the Association, the Brotherhood carried on the functions of the beneficial feature.
The Constitution requires that there shall be a general convention, composed of delegates elected by the members of the local lodges, which shall meet not less than once in two years, and elect the Supreme Lodge.

This is the first meeting of the general convention, so that the report now submitted covers all the operations of The Electrical Workers' Benefit Association from January, 1922, up to and including June 30, 1923.
It is with great pleasure that your trustees and officers, constituting the Supreme Lodge, make this report, because nothing which could be said in words could speak more directly or more eloquently than the actual figures themselves.
The total receipts from organization to close of business June 30,1923 , were:

| Dues | \$524,859.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Admission | 18,344.09 |
| Interest | 16.670.56 |
| Profit and Loss on Bonds | 763.61 |
| Miscellaneo | 4,969.56 |
| Fund transferred from |  |
| Brotherhood | 100,000.00 |


Total disbursements from organization to June 30, 1923:
Expenses
Death Claims
eath Claims -.---------- 220,600.00

$\$ 277,765.49$
Government bonds, Dominion of
Canada bonds, first mortgages on
improved real estate, other high
grade securities and bonds.
\$456,408.42 Cash in Bank

21,471.82
The membership of the Brotherhood, while primarily interested in the result, should have in mind clearly the history or method by which this result has been accomplished.
The facts leading up to this organization should be borne in mind, and the underlying principles upon which it rests should be stated, that the Brotherhood may, for all years to come, maintain in successful operation this beneficial feature and most important service.
The present organization and incorporated Association is under the supervision of the Insurance Department of the District of Columbia, and under the supervision of the Departments of other States.

It must hold its assets separate and apart from any other funds or moneys. These assets are regarded by the law properly as a trust fund, held solely for the benefit of the beneficiaries of its members. This fund is not subject to attachment for any debts or obligations of any member, either before or after death, but must be paid in every case to the beneficiaries of the assured after proof of death.

This Association is exempt from the taxes and other obligations laid on many insurance companies in a large number of States where the laws provide that associations which confine their membership to persons engaged in one hazardous occupation shall
be exempt from requirements imposed on commercial life insurance companies.

The death records of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers show that approximately one-third of the deaths occurring among our membership are caused by the hazards of their occupation or by violent means.

This Association requires that every member must maintain, in order to be a member, his good standing and membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Only members of the Brotherhood are eligible for this insurance protection.

No restriction of any kind is imposed on the travel or occupation of our members, so long as they maintain their good standing in the Brotherhood.

The fact that this Association issues a contract of insurance, protecting the families of our members, which does not raise any question or issue in such cases, should be emphasized.

The Brotherhood maintained, for eleven years before the formation of this Association, a death benefit feature. The maximum payment for any one death was $\$ 300$. The deaths which occurred among the members during this period, and the total membership, are given in the following table:
velopments, and, while primarily organized to secure shorter hours, better working conditions, and pay that would enable the membership to live as American citizens should live, may be utilized now that they have been created, in many and far-reaching ways, to serve the membership. This insurance feature has clearly demonstrated one of these ways.

In the first place, it secures to every member who maintains his good standing beyond one year, a death benefit reaching a maximum of $\$ 1,000$, after five years' continuous good standing.

In the second place, it puts the payment of these death benefits into the hands of the members themselves, and the entire transaction is handled by their own chosen officers, whose position is that of trustees. This means that the most friendly possible construction of the contract and the law, in the consideration of each and every claim, is given to the beneficiaries of our members.

In the third place, by utilizing the organization already in existence to collect the dues and handle the business of the insurance, it has reduced the expense of providing this life insurance protection to the lowest figure attained by any insurance organization we have been able to discover

| Deaths per thousand per year | Average membership | Total paid for death claims | Deaths | Average claim | Period | Months |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5.04 | 14,346 | \$13,750.00 | 103 | \$1:0.53 | To 8/1/1911 | 19 |
| 3.93 | 18,620 |  | 73 |  | To 8/1/1912 | 12 |
| 3.76 | 19.945 | 23,450.00 | 75 | 160.61 | To 8/1/1913 | 12 |
| $3.9 \pm$ | 28,700 |  | 113 |  | To 8/1/1914 | 12 |
| 5.23 | 35,745 | 47,084.45 | 157 | 164.14 | To 8/1/1915 | 12 |
| 4.20 | 38,610 |  | 164 |  | To 8/1/1916 | 12 |
| 3.23 | 57,460 | 66,000.00 | 185 | 190.20 | To 8/1/1917 | 12 |
| 2.68 | 88,700 |  | 237 |  | To 8/1/1918 | 12 |
| 4.78 | 121,000 | 159,242.65 | 989 | 193.02 | To 8/1/1919 | 12 |
| 2.71 | 134.000 |  | 363 |  | To 8/1/1920 | 12 |
| 3.58 | 109,000 | 142,280.73 | 383 | 189.70 | To 8/1/1921 | 12 |
| 3.28 | 93,440 | 30,638.00 | 15; | 204.27 | To 2/1/1922 | 6 |
| Av. 3.34 |  | \$452,445.93\% | 2,626 |  |  |  |

The above table was prepared by the insurance expert we employ, from the records of the Brotherhood, and it forms the basis for the calculations underlying the amount fixed for dues annually per member in the Association. The maximum benefits were increased from $\$ 300$ to $\$ 1,000$.

It is the firm conviction of your officers and trustees that the inauguration of this particular Association marks a forward step in trade unionism. This Association has already demonstrated the tremendous latent possibilities of financial cooperation which lie, not only in the Brotherhood's organization, but in all other organizations of working men.

During long years, and against the greatest opposition-industrial, economic, legal, and political-labor organizations have fought their way toward community of action and cooperation.

These organizations are not sudden creations, but have been slow and painful de-
in the entire United States, whether oldline or fraternal in character, having at all approximately the same number of members and the same amount of outstanding insurance.

In the fourth place, it is a source of strength and gives financial standing to the Brotherhood; stamping the International Brotherhood itself in the eyes of the financial world with that high character and solidity which characterize its membership.

In making this report, we are fortunately dealing with facts and figures, and not with theories only. At the time of the St. Louis Convention, your International Officers came before you with a proposition. It had been carefully considered and worked out, but there were no actual concerns in existence which exactly paralleled our problem.

The convention showed its faith and confidence in the officers of the Brotherhood by voting overwheimingly in favor of the
proposal, and at a subsequent referendum the action of the convention was ratified by the greatest majority ever given any propo sition.

We have now before us a practical demonstration of the actual operation and experience of this Benefit Association. The objects achieved, and which must be always maintained, are:
(1) Absolute security and certainty of payment of death benefits.
(2) Low net cost to the membership.
(3) Promptness and liberality in the settlement of claims.

In these three particulars this Association challenges comparison.

We might add a fourth great advantage which has been accomplished for our members, and that is, ease and convenience in paying for insurance. This is made so easy that no improvement can be suggested, because the member, by paying a slightly increased amount of dues monthly or quarterly, is saved any trouble in the way of making remittances separately for his insurance.

Let us make a comparison with some of the stock, or old-line insurance companies of approximately the same size as that already attained by our Association:
monthly dues of each member and the admission fees.

During the first year, our expenses were necessarily unusually large, because of the great amount of actuarial and legal expense necessary to organizing, incorporating and launching this Association as a corporate entity. It is the hope of your officers that as the Association progresses, the expense can be reduced so that a saving even from the very small allowance provided will be made each year, and that this saving can be turned over to the mortuary fund from time to time.

We recently received a letter from one of the most economically managed insurance organizations in the country, wherein the executive head of that company states, -"I am filled with jealous envy because of your expense showing. You are conducting your business at an expense of approximately one-half of the lowest rate we have been able to reach."

But there is another feature in connection with this Association and its relation to the Brotherhood which our membership should clearly appreciate; that is, that a good proportion of the total rent and total expense for office and clerical outlay at International Headquarters is borne by the

|  | Capital | Total number of policles | Whole amount insured | Expense of management | Death claims paid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| The Beneficial Life of St. Lake City, CVtah | \$200,000 | 19,S47 | \$28,638,000 | \$230,000 | \$162,000 |
| The Clereland Life of |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cleveland, O------.- | 250,000 | 10,901 | 32,250,000 | 320,000 | 165,000 |
| The Detroit Life of Detroit, Mich. | 150,000 | 23,057 | 33.022,000 | 491,369 | 134,124 |
| Your Association. |  | 48,038 | 27,243,800 | 27,493 | 123,625 |

Let us carry this comparison further and examine the records of some good fraternal associations:

Insurance Department, so that low as the insurance expense is, it nevertheless contributes very materially to reducing the

|  |  | Insurance in Force | Cost of Management | Cost of Management per Member |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Society, Memphis, Tenn.- | 24,039 | \$32,450,000 | \$119,815 | \$5.08 |
|  | 64,831 | 56,601,000 | 70,032 | 1.15 |
| Morlern Brotherhood of America, Mason <br> City, Iowa | 49,685 | 57,274,000 | 110,000 | 2.23 |
| Modern Order of Praetorians, Dallas, Texas | 36,604 | 44.705,000 | 133,000 | 3.63 |
| Your Association | 48,038 | 27,243,000 | 27,493 | . 58 |

This shows the enormous saving we are making in handling our own insurance business. The companies and associations above selected are good concerns. They are well managed. They are not selected or given here in any way of criticism, for they are really economically managed insurance concerns, but the comparison shows how very economically your Association is run. It is this great saving in expense which enables us to provide protection for so cheap a figure.
By the charter and by-laws, the expense fund is limited to five cents out of the
expenditure of the Brotherhood for maintenance of headquarters.

Some of our members would provide insurance protection for themselves if we did not maintain this feature, but a large number would not have the insurance protection at all, while those who did secure it would do so at a very high cost.

The great advantage of operating our own business is to be seen if we compare it with what the situation would be if we had made a contract with some life insurance organization to carry this insurance instead of handling it ourselves.

In the first place we could not make a contract for as low a figure as the members now contribute, which would provide anything like the same amount of protection, or give anything like the same liberal provisions.
In case we purchased this insurance from some other organization, the cost or expense of handling the business would be nearly as much as it now costs to operate it for ourselves, and that expense would be clear loss, chargeable against the Brotherhood, instead, as now, becoming a contribution to help reduce our own general expenses.
In the second place, the bonds and assets which we now own ourselves would be owned by the insurance company, and not by us, and any earnings of interest over the four per cent provided by the law, and which must be actually credited to the Mortuary Fund or Reserve Fund, would be used by such company as its own profits.

These savings amount to many thousands of dollars in the course of comparatively few years.

So much for the economy of management and the low cost of this protection-featurcs of the utmost imporignee, and which our membership must thoroughly appreciate!

There is one other question which should be clearly put before the gencral convention at this time: Fear has been expressed by some few of our most conservative or careful members as to whether we could maintain this insurance organization in a perfectly solvent condition, at such a very low cost to the membership.

When these members have compared the cost of this insurance with the cost of ordinary commercial insurance policies which they hold, this question has naturally come to their mind. The officers of the Brotherhood went carefully into this matter before the organization was created, and it is not only the opinion of your officers, but also the opinion of the insurance expert we have employed, that this can be done.

The experience of the association would seem to fully justify this conclusion. The rates we fixed were made after a careful and long study of the membership of the Brotherhood; the death benefits and death rate of our membership during the period of eleven years when the Brotherhood maintained its own death benefit feature; and a study of the mortality tables and experience of many insurance organizations. All of these factors had to be considered in connection with the entirely different circumstances and facts peculiar to this Association.
We have a graded benefit certificate. This is graded according to the continuous good standing of the members, and the uniform dues have been calculated so as to make this protection as economical as possible. It was not practicable for this Association
to charge other than one uniform rate for all members at all ages. The professional insurance actuaries are, by law and by custon, held to the rates called for by the experience tables recognized by the laws of the different States for the attained age of each member.

The past eighteen months have seemed to show a heavier death loss than usual with the Association, and yet, in spite of this the financial statement submitted herewith shows how rapidly the assets of this Association are increasing.

We have had the most careful study of the figures made, and the valuation fixed by one of the most competent insurance actuaries of this country, and our membership may feel the most absolute confidence in the security and dependability of this protection which they have provided for their beneficiaries.

Your officers wish to suggest, in view of the entrance of organized labor into banking and other cooperative financial undertakings, the inviting field offered in life insurance.

Life insurance has had its greatest development in the United States of America. Yeat after year the American people are taking out increased millions and even billions of life insurance. Would it not be wise for organized labor to establish, either by this Brotherhood or some other international union, or the joint action of more than one international possibly, a legal reserve life insurance of its own? Such a company should meet the highest requirements of laws and customs, and could be started with a capital of, say, $\$ 200,000$, and a surplus of $\$ 200,000$. It could be operated for and by the union labor membership. It could sell group contracted insurance to such unions as were not yet ready to establish their own insurance organizations. It should be operated on the strictly mutual plan, with a limit as to dividends or interest to be paid the capital, and with a provision that when the surplus was sufficient, the capital should be retired and it should then become an old-line, mutual insurance company, maintaining the reserve required of the highest standards imposed upon the commercial old-line companies.
The rates charged for this insurance would have to be higher than the rates our members pay, but the very great saving in expense, and the economy of management, should result in a dividend annually paid to the membership, which would be so large that the net cost would approximate the present net cost of this Association.

That the conclusion that such an oldline, full, legal reserve life insurance company, established and operated by and for union labor, could reduce the cost to its policy holders to approximately the cost to our members is not fanciful may best be illustrated by the actual accomplishment of the Savings Bank Life Insurance of Massachusetts:
"A man at the age of twenty-five rears pays $\$ 18.12$ a year for $\$ 1,000$ protection. The system being purely mutual, however, he receives at the end of the first year a dividend reducing the net cost for the first year to $\$ 11.40$. The dividend increases slightly with each policy year, so that by the end of the fourteenth year his policy receives a dividend of $\$ 9.24$, thus reducing the net cost for that year to only \$8.8*."

These figures of actual results are given by Miss Alice H. Grady, Deputy Commissioner of the Savings Bank Life Insurance, State House, Boston, Mass.
The vast field open to organized labor in the realm of life insurance is so rich in possibilities, and would provide such additional protection to the members who desire it, that we feel impelled to suggest to this convention its careful consideration.

Civilization which means, if it means anything, human well-being, is a slow growth. It is the steady, upward climb of the human race. Its future is, by the march of events, placed largely in the keeping of union labor. The future belongs to the producers. Only their own lack of vision or of character can rob the world of the glad time when those who produce shall enjoy the things their labor of brain and muscle has produced. But the road of progress must be traveled a step at a time. The heights of power are not to be attained by any sudden flight; or by any miracle from the skies.
The money of the world passes through the hands of labor in the form of wages every few months. If each man and woman will contribute each month a small fraction to a common savings fund, in comparatively few years the workers will wield the power of ownership. Then, indeed, will come to civilization its golden age. Absentee landlordism and absentee ownership will cease. The producers will own or control the tools of production and property will be a blessing.

Thus will the organized producers learn to handle all the processes of our complex economic and industrial life.
In this wise labor may use its brain as well as its muscle. In these undertakings we will find the great University of Affairs educating our members to handle the business of the generations to come. This requires self-denial, forethought, persistence, patience, and intelligence, but the development of civilization rests with those possessing these qualities. If labor cannot develop them in high degree, it need hardly hope to emancipate itself from the thraldom of the overlord, the capitalist, the divi-dend-drawer, and the big boss; and this sacrifice is only that of deferring the pleasure of the moment for the reward and comfort of later years.
This evolutionary method is slower but more certain and more easy than revolution.
It was with this great thought and ideal in mind that the proposition your officers made was submitted to the St. Louis Con-
vention. It was fully appreciated how hostile big business is, and how opposed the capitalistic interests are, to the working men handling their own business, and increasing their financial power. They are not scrupulous always in the methods used by them in their opposition.

It was the very knowledge of these facts on the part of those representing the great capitalistic interests that prompted 95 per cent of the opposition that was met in establishing our insurance arrangement. While it would be interesting, we doubt the value of reciting the details of the attempts put forth to prevent the carrying out of the wishes of the great majority of the membership. Suffice to say, less than two per cent of the membership voiced opposition, and incidentally, such opposition was from locals whose members are employed by the larger corporations.

Reference to the report made to the St. Louis Convention will show opposition from such sources was anticipated, and it is not improbable to expect that any move to cripple the usefulness of the Association, or to prevent an expansion of the Brotherhood's activities in the insurance or banking field, will emanate from the same source.

We expected, therefore, no small difficulty in launching this undertaking, and in that we were not disappointed. Many efforts were put forth by those who always oppose every forward step taken by organized labor, to confuse our membership and to prevent if possible their grasping the real merits of the proposed plan. One obstacle after another, however, was overcome, and the refusal of more than ninety per cent of the membership of the International Brotherhood to be influenced by the campaign of misrepresentation that was conducted in opposition to the plan is one of the greatest compliments that could be paid to their intelligence and ability to see the merits of a worthwhile idea.
As to those members who at first opposed the plan through lack of understanding, let it be said that as soon as they recognized its merits, they were as strong in their commendation as they had been previously in their condemnation.
This report has been written at some length, and some of the history and underlying principles discussed, simply for the information of those who wish to carefully examine the entire situation. We feel that so long a report was not really necessary, but is, after all, instructive.
The figures of the financial statement, showing that the assets already amount to nearly one-half million dollars, speak in a tone of authority which can be readily understood by all and questioned by none.
Your officers wish to express their great pleasure in, and grateful acknowledgment of the hearty, earnest support given, especially in recent months, to your officers by
the membership and by the officers of your local lodges in so far as the benefit feature is concerned.

Up to the present time this Association has been run on the strictest business principle and with the greatest possible economy. Its future success rests on the maintenance of that principle.

Carefulness and economy-security and service: May these ever be the watchwords of those who are trustees for the sacred
fund held in the treasury of the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association. Respectfully submitted, Jas. P. Noonan, President. F. J. McNulty, I'ice-President. Jas. S. Meane, Treasurer. Chas. P. Ford, Secretary.
Wh. F. Kelly, Emnest Ingles, J. L. McRride, B. A. O'Leary, G. II. BlgNiazet,

Trustecs.

## THE WAY OUT OF THE JAPANESE DISASTER

More than disaster and tragedy has come to the Japanese people. Misery, agony of spirit, destitution, and confusion, which the earthquake, fire, and storm have brought, are only part of the problem of the Japanese nation. That is the negative part, the part where death and depression lurk. But beyond the misery, beyond the confusion and destitution, the Japanese people have been given a great challenge to lay new foundations, to build a finer city, and a better citizenship than were wiped away.

The way out of the Japanese disasté lies in cooperatively constructive work. With the wastage of ill-kempt streets, cheap houses, poverty and disease about them, only the greatest sacrifice of selfish ambitions can bring order and happiness. At the forefront of the reconstructive movement will stand the advance guard of Japanese cooperators, whose hearts and hands are already pledged to the justice and happiness of a coopera-
tive way of living. Close to three million heads of families are already affiliated with the Japanese cooperative societies, which numbered 13,770 last year. Almost a third of these cooperatives are little credit unions, where workers and peasants have collected their small savings for the purchase and sale of everyday necessities. Another large group of the credit unions mobilizes funds for productive enterprises. In the heart of Tokio stands the central cooperative bank, organized just a year ago. Whether this usefiul ágent of recomstiuction is still standing, American cooperators do not yet know. It can scarcely be hoped that the cooperative enterprises within the two ruined cities could have escaped the disaster that overtook everything else. But over against the few losses, stand more than 13,000 other organized groups, ready and equipped to help in the rebuilding of a broken nation.


# MINNESOTA FARMER-LABOR FEDERATION 

By C. J. McGLOGAN

MANY voters have been under a wrong illusion regarding the election of candidates under the banner of the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota, and with a view in mind of correcting this wrong impression, the history of the Farmer-Labor Party is briefly outlined. For many years it has been the policy of the Farmers and Workers in this State to endeavor to gain control of the Republican party which has been considered the controlling party of the State, but after learning by experience that this could not be done, a Farmer-Labor Party was launched which was to be composed of the Progressive elements, particularly the Farmers' Nonpartisan League and the Working Peoples Nonpartisan Political League; therefore in the campaign of 1922 a full ticket under the Farmer-Labor Party was put into the field, and it was found during the campaign that duplication of work was occurring in many sections of the State, for the reason that the different elements did not work in unison. It was further developed that some few counties in the State had no organization whatsoever with which a proper campaign could be conducted and vote count watched. We were, however, successful in electing Dr. Henrik Shipstead over Frank B. Kellogg as United States Senator by a wide margin; however, Magnus Johnson, our candidate for Governor, was defeated by the Republican candidate by about 15,000 votes, the feeling prevailing that had we efficient county organizations to watch the count Magnus Johnson would have been elected Governor at that time. The opposition machine was too well oiled and Johnson was counted out.

Nothing was done to perfect our organization, and when Governor Preus called a special election to fill the unexpired term of the late United States Senator Nelson, we found our forces absolutely disorganized, but the special election was called, which it is said cost the State about $\$ 500,000$, and we had no alternative. At the Primary three filed on the Farmer-Labor ticket, nine on the Republican, two on the Democratic ticket. The count shows Magnus Johnson won the nomination on the Farmer-Labor ticket, J. A. O. Preus on the Republican ticket, while J. A. Carley was an easy winner on the Democratic ticket, but the runner up on the Farmer-Labor ticket, Dr. L. A. Fritsche, received some thirty thousand more votes than the winner on the Democratic ticket and ran third in the field of fourteen. Then at the general election, with practically every daily paper in the State opposed to our dirt farmer, Magnus Johnson, and favoring Preus, we found we had some battle on our hands and this had to be conducted with an organization which was a mere skeleton; in fact, if any were asked, "Have you a Farmer-Labor organiza-
tion in the State of Minnesota?" we would have been compelled to answer, "YES, WE HAVE NO FARMER-LABOR ORGANIZATION;" however, with some of the Progressive Republicans deserting their party and working for the election of Magnus Johnson, and with the prominent Democrats deserting their party and endorsing Preus, created a condition that helped us considerably in our campaign, the result of which more than likely the reader is familiar with, as Magnus Johnson received over a hundred thousand more votes than did his opponent.

The above brief outline certainly demonstrates, as far as the State of Minnesota is concerned, that we need not go into the special privilege parties and pick out the lesser of two evils to cast our ballot for, rather we have decided to let the interests have their parties and we, the farmers and workers and other progressive elements, will have ours. Under these conditions we hope we can continue to demonstrate to the majority of voters in our State that we are opposed to special privilege and the big interests and vote the Farmer-Labor ticket. This will be casting a ballot for candidates who base their platform upon the Golden Rule.

Truly the voters of the State of Minnesota have expressed themselves in the two recent elections-that they will vote right if given the opportunity. With this sentiment prevailing, and with State laws covering the formation of political parties, etc., it would be an easy mater for the old guard to send their henchmen in and capture any party at a convention, but to guard against this and to perfect and unify our organization, the president of the Working Peoples Non partisan Political League, Bro. Wm. Mahoney, and the secretary of the Nonpartisan Leagues called a conference with this object in mind and every one who supported the principles of the Farmer-Labor-Party was agreeable with the exception of a few moss back reactionaries who sit on the tail of progress and holler whoa at all times.

The conference was called and about 500 delegates responded, which represented trade unions, farmer organizations, cooperative organizations and organizations of professional people, who came from a large majority of the counties in our State; truly a representative gathering, and when assembled, seemed to be of one mind and that was, they wanted to do something progressive, something that would guarantee the future of the Farmer-Labor movement in our State. The writer has attended many conventions, but this conference proved the most harmonious, where the entire delegation seemed to be of one mind. The session only lasted from 9 a. m. until $12: 15$ p. m., with time out for dinner and supper.

The following by-laws were adopted:

## CONNTITITION AND BY-LAWS OF THE FAKMEK-H.ABOK FEDERATION

## ARTICLE I

## Name and I'urpose

Section 1. The nume of this orgnnization shall he the Farmer-habor Federation. Its purpusis shall be to unite the memburs of farmers' ormanizations and labor organizations into a politioal federation, together with those organized or nuorganized elements who support indepembant political action by the workers and farmers, and to carry on an intensive presram of education and oremni\%ation, incidental to participation in the political canpaigns of the Farmer-Labor Farty of Minnesota.

## ARTICLE II

## Membership

Section 1. The membership of this oreronization may comprise: (a) The Nonpartinan Leapue, the Working I'eoples Nonpartisan Political Leaque, farmers' economic organizations and cooperative societies, trade unions, railroad brotherhood organizations, and associations of professional men and wounen acceptinp the program and principles of the Farmer-Labor Federation; (b) Ward and township elubs composed of individual members who sien application cards accepting the program and principles of, and pay dues into, the Farmer-Iabor Federation.
Sec. $\because$. Individmal mambers ot attitated organizations may participate in the activities of ward and township clubs.

Sec. 8. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed as abridging the autonomy of affiliated organizations, except that they have pleged their cooperation in political campaigus and have agreed to aid in the conduct of said campaigns as direrted by the State Committee.

## ARTICLE III

## Conventions

Section 1. The regular convention of this organization shall be held annually for the purpose of conducting the business of the organization, perfecting plans for campaigns and endorsing candidates for nomination on the Farmer-Labor Party ballot.
Sec. 2. Special conventions may be called by the chairman on demand of not less than two-thirds of the State Committee.

## ARTICLE IV

## Representation at Conventions

Section 1. Fach farmers organization, local union, brotherhood lodge, cooperative, or association of professional men and women affliated, shall be entitled to one delerate for the organization and one aditional deleqate for each one hundred members, but no organization shall have more than three delegates.
Sec. 2. Each ward or township club of the Federation with not less than ten (10) members shall be entitled to one delerate and one additional delegate for each one hundred members, but no club shall have more than three delerates.

Sec. 3. All central bodies composed of delegates from local organizations and affiliated with this federation shall be entitled to one delegate.

## ARTICLE $V$

## Administration

Section 1. The convertion shall be the supreme authority of this orgamization.
Sec. ©. There shall be elected at each annual conrention of this Federation, a State Chairman, a Viee-Chairnan, a Secretary-Treasurer and two members from each congressional district who shall comprise the State Committee, to be selected by delegates from such districts, subject to approval of the convention.

Sec. B. Betwern wonvintions the State Committere, to be electeal at the athvention, shan He the sumpente governing lwily, and shall carry aut the mandatos of thr convention.

Sec. 4. 'The state Committere shall eleat an Fxpritive committex of tive from its own mothluers fo hannif any routint matters that maty hevehol, fetwern meetings of thet state Committere 'The Iresident, Vios-mpesident and Secretary shatl bee ex oflicio members of the Pxerntive committere.
sec. $\overline{5}$. 'The members of the State Committee from eiteh enngressionall district shall be held responsible for the supervision of the aftars of the orramikation within therir respective districts, ami for the orgmization of county, ward and township branches within their districts.

Ser. 6 . The State Committoe of the Foderation shan meet quarterly in a place to be designated by the State Chairman, to conduct such business as may properly come before it.

Lee. 7. Candidates for politieal othee desiring to socure the pholorsthatit of the Federation or any of its affliuted bodies, must be nembers of the Federation or one of its constituent units, and must sign, in the presence of wituesses, a ilfolire to publicly support the program and principles of the Federation, copites of which must be sent to the State Secretary.

Sec. $X$. Wach county, rity or town shall have eharge of its lucal mampagn, subject to the Constitution of the Furmer-Labor Federation aud couducted in conformity therewith.

ARTXCLE VI

## Affliation of Organizations

Section 1. Fach labor or farmer organization, as provided by Sec. 1. of Article II, shafl pay a monthly per capita tax of two (2) cents per member, except that cooperative and city central body organizations shall pay a monthly per capita tax of one (1) cent.

## ARTICLE VII

## Branches

Section 1. Individuals may become members of this organization by filling out an applieation eard accepting the principles and program of the Farmer-Labor Federation and by paying the sum of three dollars (\$3) per year, which shall inchade an annual subscription to the official ortan.

Sec. 2. Whenever there are more than ten members in any ward or township they shall constitute themselves a local ciub of the Federation. When there is more than one wara or township club or more than one affiated organization in any city or county, these units shall elect delegates (not more than three from each organization) and form a city or comaty central eommittee, salue to have charga of participation of the membership in political campaigns.

Sec. 3. The Executive Committee shall have power to issue or refuse charters to any orcranization.

Sec. 4. Ward and township locals of the Federation mast supply their secretaries with proper books, to be approved by the State Committet. to keep the acoonnts of the local, and they shan be kept in such a way as to show all receipts and expenditures. Said books to be audited by a commitfee of three members of the local every three months, or at any other dates the lomal may desire, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of the State Committere, the State Secretary, or their duly authoriged representative.

## IRTICLE VIII

## Newspaper

Section 1. There may be established by the State Committee of this Federation a weekly paper to strve as a medium of organization, education and propaganda.

Sec. 2. Editors of this paper shall be chosen by the State Committee each year at their first meeting following the State convention, and the editors chosen, together with the State Chairman and the Secretary-Treasurer, shall constitute the Board of Control of said paper.

## ARTICLE IX

## Amendments

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended at any regular convention of the Federation or at any special convention called for that purpose, or by a referendum vote when demanded by ten affiliated units in three or more different counties. The referendum shall be conducted by the State Executive Committee.

Surely you will agree that these proposed laws are constructive and progressive and will mold together all the elements of progressives that stand for "Government for the people and by the people." True they are not perfect, but serving as a foundation we feel we have something to base our movement upon, and have put up the barriers that will exclude the henchmen of the old guard who would endeavor to use the Farmer-Labor party in the interests of special privilege. These by-laws are now being referred back to the respective elements that make up the Farmer-Labor party for ratification, and a conference will be held in January when our Federation will be launched, and by the time next election rolls around we will be in a position to put on a real campaign in an organized manner,
Of course it was expected that the kept press would attack the conference and everything and everybody in connection with it, and the press ran true to form. They would have us believe that the Communists controlled the conference; that the Federation is affliated with, in some manner, the government with headquarters at Moscow, and that the Farmer-Labor movement propaganda is being carried on with Russian money. The truth of the matter is that Bolsheviks and Communists are pictured as having long hair and whiskers, but had you seen the delegates assembled, you would not have seen one of them with long whiskers and quite a few were there who were bald headed, and the writer happens to be with the latter group.

Now as to funds, the writer has no knowledge that any carloads of rubles have been received in our good State and if they did, at the present rate of exchange after paying the railroads their excessive freight charges, we would owe the railroads a small fortune for freight charges from New York to St. Paul. I knew many of the delegates personally and many by sight; all hard workers for the cause of humanity; none represented special privilege nor the big interests, hence we are termed Communists and all other "ists" that would tend to make people skeptical. You perhaps have noted that every move we make on the economic or political field is opposed by the kept press, so let us assume the attitude that unless we
are criticised by the kept press, our movement is not progressive enough.

The conditions in the other States may not be as they are in Minnesota, but if you are having trouble electing real representatives of the people who are opposed to special privilege, try the Minnesota cure for your political ills and I feel sure that good will come of it.

## NOTICES

Due to conditions in our jurisdiction, and having the constitutional number of members unemployed, it is necessary to place in force Section 8 of Article XXIV, of the International Constitution, for a ninety-day period, beginning September 20.
E. E. MORGAN,

Press Sec'y, L. C. No. 308.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Strike on the Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company. All members of the Brotherhood keep out of the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 7 T5 of Clarksburg, W. Va., and Local Union No. 756 of Fairmont, W. Va., until this strike is settled.
C. R. BOYLES,

Chairman, Grievance Committee.

The following volumes and numbers of the Official Journal are desired to complete the files of The New York Public Library:

Vols. 1 to 5.
Vol. 6, Nos. 1 to 10.
Vol. 7, No. 1.
Vol. 11, No. 1.
and all title pages and indexes.
If anyone having copies of the numbers referred to cares to present them to The New York Public Library it will be greatly appreciated, not alone by that institution but also by the Editor of the Journal.

On account of work being slack, and a considerable amount of difficulty in our jurisdiction, it is necessary that we place in force Article XXIV, Section 8, of the Constitution, and we request all members to avoid Chicago until conditions have improved.

SYL. WILLIAMS,
Financial Secretary.
Local Énion No. 134, Chicago, III.

## Expression of Thanks

I take this means of conreying my gratitude to the delegates at the seventeenth regular convention, for the kindly consideration extended me through their generous contribution to assist me during my illness.

The assistance $I$ have received from the members of the Brotherhood is further evidence, if any is necessary, showing the ralue of organization, and shows conclusively that the members of organized labor possess tha real spirit of fraternity.

Fraternally,
W. T. BAIRD.

250 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Ariz.


A Rare Don't lose hope. The truth may yet prevail. A drug has Discovery been discovered, the press informs us, which makes anyone under its influence incapable of deception-of lying. It has so far stood all tests and there seems to be no limit to its use, we are told.

But "the thing is merciless," cries one paper. "It is highly dangerous," says another, "unless its use is restricted to criminals and the discredited classes." Others complain as though deception were the first virtue in our society-and with many it is-and that nothing could be more dangerous than to be able to compel men to tell the truth.

But the big problem is to now find a way to administer a few doses of this drug to some of our so-called "big men." Imagine what would happen if we could apply it to some of our preachers, lawyers and judges. Think of the bonfires that would be started, of the courts that would topple, of the judges that would be disrobed and lawyers disbarred, of the piles of rocks that would be crushed and the mad rush that would be made to perform some really useful and honest service.

Then if we could only slip a few doses to the editorial writers and politicians, to our "statesmen" and war generals-oh! man, no more wars, no more meaningless ceremonies, no more truth twisting and suppression, little taxation, and an end to brass-buttoned bunk and political humbuggery. What a perfect day that would be!

## Something It is now clear that the unhappy country of Spain,

 to Think Over like Italy and Bulgaria, has been placed at the complete mercy of a military dictatorship. The recent "revolution" there suddenly wiped out all forms of representative and constitutional Government. Indeed it is a great day of rejoicing for the aristocracy of the world-the reactionaries and the loyal 100 per centers. Another "victory" is theirs; and great encouragement has been given the Ku Klux Klan, the Fascista of America and other destroyers of liberty.An excuse had to be given; so this one, which was quite expected, was offered:

[^0]been abolished, leaving the country at the complete mercy of Rivera and his "patriots," assisted by the judges.

Even Americans ought to think this over. It shows what CAN happen, and when least expected. The more progress we make, the more LaFollettes we elect, the louder will become the cry that "the country is heading straight for bolshevism," and the greater will become the activities of the hooded and scheming cowards in this country.

At no time since the dark ages have the liberties of the people throughout the world been in such peril.

A Wretched This is something that is a supreme disgrace to Picture America. It's the astounding increase in the wholesale number of children being robbed of play and development -just as soon as the judges of the Supreme Court said that the Child Labor law, passed by Congress, was not "constitutional" and thus set aside the law of the land and the will of the people.

Since this shameful decision was rendered, a survey has been made by the U. S. Department of Labor regarding the increase in the number of children employed. The survey of 30 cities shows that during the first six months of 1923, 36.8 per cent more children were working than during the last six months of 1922. In the industrial centers the increase seems incredible. Connecticut cities show an increase ranging from 98 to 800 per cent. Waterbury, Conn., shows an increase of 800 per cent; Springfield, Mass., 215 per cent; Pittsburgh, 127; San Francisco, 85 ; Indianapolis, 75 ; Birmingham, 63.

Of course, this increase is easily explained. A child's labor is cheap and often crowds out adult labor. That's the answer.

But it's a wretched picture indeed!-children being sent back to the mills, mines and factories by reactionary judges with lifetime jobs, to be fed to the god of profits while grown-ups go jobless, often begging for a chance to work upon any terms, and often living off the mere pittances their children bring home.

And America is the greatest country in the world. God pity those in the worst country in the world!
"Labor" We are again directing the attention of our readers to the publication LABOR, which is recognized as the leading and most outstanding people's publication in the United States and Canada. It is the fearless champion of the workers' rights, and wields an influence and power for good that precludes calculation.

LABOR is owned and controlled by the sixteen standard railroad labor organizations. It is not conducted for profit. It does not accept or carry advertising matter. It is absolutely independent of all political parties, and can quite properly be called "The Voice of the People;" therefore, inasmuch as our national elections will be held in 1924, it is of particular importance that this publication be in the hands of every worker, as well as in the hands of every citizen who can possibly be influenced to read it.

LABOR will represent practically the only worthwhile weekly medium of acquainting the people with truthful and authentic information concerning candidates who are seeking public office, and there is no matter more important to the welfare of the workers and the nation than to provide the voters of this country with truthful, uncolored information concerning those who are seeking public office.

We have constantly called to our readers' attention how biased to the workers' and the people's cause is the public press. The following
extract from THE NATION, a well-known, liberal weekly, supports our statement in this respect, and further emphasizes the fact, and again we must urge the workers to learn the great value of printers' ink and get solidly behind their own publications:

[^1]In addition to endeavoring to induce the members of local unions to subscribe for LABOR, efforts should be made to solicit subscriptions from farmers, business, and professional men of your acquaintance. Their interests are identical with your own ; yet they fail to understand, and have in the past considered that their interests were closely allied with those who exploit the real wealth-producers of the nation, and it is of incalculable value to make a sympathetic convert of every farmer, business, and professional man possible to approach, and convey to him an understanding of the aims and objects of the labor movement. There is no better medium by which this can be done than to induce, not alone the members of organized labor, but its friends and sympathizers, to become readers of LABOR.

A little effort, directed towards promotion of the circularization of LABOR, of which you are part owners, will produce results that will more than compensate you for the time and effort spent.

## Dual Organizations

To every convention in the past twelve years there have been reports made by your officers on dual organizations of electrical workers. It appears that the division occurring in 1908 germinated, in the minds of some, the idea that the creation of division was either popular or profitable, or both. It is true that within the organization may always be found those who, caring nothing for their sacred obligation, will attempt to create dissension and division of forces, and usually it is profitable to them personally. The more successful an organization is, or threatens to become, in obtaining conditions for its members, the greater the desire on the part of certain large employers to have injected into the veins of that organization the poison virus of dissatisfaction, dissent and separation. Our organization, destined by the very nature of our vocation to be one of the greatest labor organizations, if not the greatest, has been a shining mark for the Union wrecker.

Despite the fact that every secession movement and every Companyowned Union have left a very clear trail of wrecked conditions, lowered wage scales and general misery in their wake, the agents of the big employers, within our ranks, still find those who, due to their inexperience, credulity or natural perversity, will be led into the trap that has wrecked so many live and effective organizations,-the most recent case of unmasking of such organizations being that of the self-styled International (?) Brotherhood (?) of Telephone Workers in New England.

In 1912 the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers organized the telephone workers of New England completely. For a few years the Company was unable to successfully resist the just demands made by them, but steady effort finally developed a coterie of men who
sowed the seeds of dissolution, and carefully nurtured the plants thereof, until in 1920 the dual organization of the male telephone workers became a fact. This organization, while proving a brake of sufficient power to successfully stop further progress, was not of sufficient strength to be used by the Company to wreck organization entirely, because the Telephone Operators were still a unit. There remained the job of growing dissent sufficiently strong to wreck that organization, and means was found to do that. The fine effect was finally produced by having the organization conducted on such lines that the greater portion of the membership became disgusted and refused to attend meetings. From that it was only an easy and natural step to refusing to pay dues. The funds of the organization were dissipated so that even without trouble there were not funds enough for the current expenses of the organization. Rights of members were completely ignored, and the will or whim of a few substituted for their laws. This led to the inevitable result of disciplinary action by the Telephone Operators' Department, and the installation of a new Local Union, and after a strike vote by all the Operators of New England, that was more than ninety per cent in favor of a strike to enforce their demands, a strike of Operators was called and we had the pitiful spectacle of charter members of the Operators' organization not only remaining at work themselves, but going about inducing or trying to induce striking Operators to return to work; and the so-called International Brotherhood of Telephone workers came out in their true light as a Company organization, and leaving no stone unturned to insure the defeat of the Telephone Operators; not only working in places of Operators, but issuing statements on behalf of the Company and acting as labor agents for them. The injury done to the Brotherhood by any or all of the secession movements is slight compared to the injury done to the workers in the industry in which such handmade abortions on the labor movement occur.

The time will, of course, come when such methods will have run their course, and the workers will fully realize the folly of their claim that strength can be gained by dividing the forces in any trade or calling. In the meantime we have a variety of pests in the form of the various telephone companies' unions (?) and the old guard debating society known as the W. E. I. and a number of other self-appointed saviors of Labor, that in reality are only agents of disruption, representing an investment by the employers that is profitable to them in the saving on wages that a bona fide Labor Union could demand and receive.

During the railroad strike, the agents of disruption busied themselves with the railroad men, in an effort to tear down our organization under the camouflage of amalgamation; building a dual organization within the Federated Bodies on the various Systems; denying that there was any intent of starting dual organizations; but all the time attempting to set up an independent agency within all the organizations for the expressed purpose of supplanting all the organizations with One Big Union on the railroads-the old tactics of boring from within, and the O.B. U. under the Amalgamation banner. The veneer was so thin, however, that the great majority of the craftsmen on the railroads recognized it as the old exploded and repudiated thing that it really was, in which the promoters set themselves up as the educators of all Labor, through Foster's Trade Union Educational League, to educate the Trade Unionist in the art of tearing down his organization. Not one of the so-called educators in this League has, or ever had, a standing in the Labor Movement sufficient to warrant confidence in his knowledge of Trade Union principles, or his ability to educate anyone
along economic lines, whatever his standing and qualification might be in the Soviet or Syndicatist School and Movement.

Regardless of the extravagant claims set forth, and the iridescent dreams preached by these self-appointed apostles of the ISMS, the bald fact remains that there is no result of any of their movements to which they can point with pride, and they cannot pretend to deny the fact that every improvement gained for those who toil, whether in an economic, political or educational direction, is a direct result of the activities of the legitimate Labor Movement.

So that while we must note and call attention to the existence of these movements, and in the interests of the workers combat their pernicious activities, there is no reason for fear as to their ultimate outcome.

Founded on false and misleading premises, movements cannot endure, and as in the past, our Movement will be called upon to act as pallbearer, but not mourner, at their interment.

The conscientious and earnest pursuit of our aims and purposes is the best and most effective answer that can come from us in all cases, and while the experience will no doubt prove painful to those who engage themselves with such movements, the educational value of such experience should be enhanced thereby, and the honest Trade Union Movement will gain and be strengthened accordingly.

## Public Ownership

 The question of public vs private ownership is one that deeply concerns all of the people, and as it is obvious that the vast majority of the people are those who work, this very vital question is of deep concern to the workers, for it must be conceded that the workers are the great consumers, and the questions of ownership, management and operation so greatly affect prices to the users of the products that it seems inevitable that at least in the things that are common commodities, brought from natural resources, the workers should be and are deeply concerned with the question of ownership.It may well be that in some things that are desirable and even necessary to reasonably balanced existence, competition is conducive to excellence, and offers a field of selection as wide as the time, knowledge and means of the purchaser will permit; but in certain things of universal use this does not hold true. The tons of coal from the mine are still the same when used, regardless of the means of the purchaser or his power of selection. The gas meters in any given city deliver the same product to high and low. The unit of electricity has the same force and effect, regardless of the appearance of the fixture in which it is used. It cannot be successfully argued, in relation to these products, that the competition lauded by some as the life of trade makes for excellence of product, or even has any appreciable effect on the price paid for it by the consumer.

Of late years organization among the producing companies has reached such a highly developed state that even in the territories where two or more companies exist, the consumer gets no benefit, such as would be his by reason of real competition, so that the only plausible reason, from the consumer's viewpoint, for private ownership, is removed.

The Electrical Worker has greater reason than any other class or craft for being interested in public ownership, especially that of the power-producing units of our countries, and his interest is two-fold: As a worker in the industry, and as a consumer of the product.

In Canada, the public-owned power projects deliver energy to the consumer for less than one-half the price charged in other places by
private-owned power companies. In every city in the United States, where electricity is generated and distributed by municipal or publicowned plants, the rates are much lower, and the service equally, if not more satisfactory than in the cities where private corporations control the output of electricity.

In Tacoma, Washington, under public ownership, electricity is so generally used and relied upon for continuous service that even apartment houses are built without any provision for heating by coal or steam, or flues or chimneys to carry off smoke or fumes. The rate at which electricity is being sold makes it the cheapest and best agent for all purposes.

The maximum rate in 1922 was one and one-half cents ( $\$ .011 / 2$ ) per kilowatt. This low price of current has made the use of electricity universal there; has doubled the electrical installations at least; and has proportionately increased the work of maintenance; and the Electrical Worker enjoys with all others the service at low cost that all agree would never have come under private control of the power.

This power project pays its workmen as high a scale as any of the private-owned companies on the Coast, and is steadily paying off all its original indebtedness, including the original cost of installation, because it has no stockholders suffering from insomnia from trying to conceal their income from the Federal Government, or figuring out the income on stock dividends of from two hundred to nine hundred per cent of their investment.

Cheap power means greater use of power, which in turn means more installation to do and more of the installed work to maintain. The railroad of the future will be electrically propelled, and despite the development in radio, it has not progressed beyond the broadcasting stage, and as power broadcasted would not be efficient for special operations, it means that lines must be built and wiring done to meet the increased demand for many years to come.

At the present time there is a determined attempt by the big power companies on the West Coast to prevent the people of California voting to have the State own and control the Colorado River Power project, the biggest power project outside of the Hetchy Hetchy Water Power project on the Pacific Coast. They are spending time, energy and money on no small scale to prevent public ownership from getting a trial by the people, even to proposing that the State sell all the power of the Hetchy Hetchy installation to the power companies at wholesale rates; they to sell it back to the people at their retail rates.

For the good of all the people in general, and the Electrical Workers in particular, we, as an organization, should join with the Public Ownership League of America, to promote public ownership of power plants in general, as not only will water power be greatly developed, but the much discussed super power plants located at groups of coal mines, that are fast becoming a reality, will contribute their quota to the lowering of the cost of current and more general use thereof.

## FARMERS' COUNCIL WILL ASK LEGISLATION TO PROTECT FARMERS FROM BEING ROBBED ON CONSIGNMENTS

[^2]Today if a commission broker or firm in New York State robs a farmer in any State of the Union, of goods, this farmer consigns to him for sale, the farmer has no recourse to a Federal Court but must go all the way to New York State to prosecute and attempt to recover damages.

## Bro. Tom Dempsey, L. U. No. 9

Whereas we, as mombers of Local No. 9, of the I. F. F. W., having been called upon to pay our last respects and esteem to our brother and worthy vice president, who was called aftur long suffering, in the prime of a useful life, and

Whereas Brother Dempsey has been a stanch supporter of Local No. 9 and the International Brotherkood of Electrical Workers, and a true and loyal friend of those who came in touch with him; therefore be it
Resolved, That we, the members of Local No. 9, extend vur deepest and heartfelt sympathies to the relatives and friends of our departed brother, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family and a cony be sent to our official Journal for publication. WARD HAN゙AGIN,
DENNIS FITZGERALD,
HARRY SLATER.
Committee.

## Brn. Andy Ward, I. U. Ne. 352

Whereas Brother Andy Ward, who was employed by the Lansing City Electric Light and Water Commission, was electrocuted while at work the evening of September 6, 1923, about 6.15 p . m., and

Whereas Local Union No. 352, I. B. E. W., has lost a true and loyal member whose presence we will hold in our memory for our life time; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow our heads in humble submission to the Almighty God; and be it further

Resolven, That we, as a union in brotherly love, extend to his bereaved widow our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That we express to his mother and family our most incurtfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and to our official Journal for publication.
R. A. GAUNT,
C. ${ }^{\text {. }}$ CLARK,
H. C. FRANSON,

Committee on Resolutions.
Bro. P. A. Muntz, L. U. No. 345
Whereas it has been the will of the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom to take from our midst our dear and beloved brother, P. A. Muntz, and

Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a kind and faithful brother, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sorrow and extend to his family our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days in due respect to his memory, and that a cony be sent to the bereaved family, and a copy to onr offeial Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting.

> A. D. DENNEY,

Recording Secretary.
I. E. TURNER,
L. I. HAZEL,

Committee.

## Bro. Edwin W. Drew, L. U. No. 503

Whereas the Divine Kemer has in Mis wisdom seen fit to draw from our minst our beloved brother, Edwin W. Drew; therefore be it hereby

Resolved, That we, members of Local 003 , extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy in the loss of so worthy a husband and father. The memory of his many kind deeds will ever remain with us.

Yours in deepest sympathy,
WILLIAM M. HCBBARD,
Secretary.

## Bro. Peter A. Muntz, L. U. No. 4

Whereas it has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst Bro. Peter A. Muntz at the age of 33 years; and
Whereas while in the discharge of his duty, on September 7, he fell from a yole at Mobile, Ala., which caused his death. He was a young man of high moral standard, and all who knew him admired lin : and
Whereas we recognize that Local No. 4 has lost an esteemed and worthy member, and will be missed from our presence; therefore be it
Resolved, That Local No. 4 extend their heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family; and be it further

Resolved, That our Merciful Father will comfort them in their time of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved wife and family, and to the Journal; one to be spread on the minutes, and the charter be draped for thirty days, in memory of our departed brother.

WM. H. CERNICH, W. GRAHAM,
E. HOLT,

Committee.

## Bro. James Augustus Carrigan, Jr., L. U. No. 4

Whereas the Almighty God in His Divine wisdom on September 15 called to his heavenly home our esteemed brother, James Angustus Carrigan, Jr., while in the prime of a life, full of promise and a glorions manhood fevoted to zood and moral prineiples and earnestness in furthering the welfare of his wife, mother, father, sisters and brothers, and
Whereas we deeply regret the sad occasion that deprives us of the companionship and assistance of so kind and faithful a brother, though we question not the Divine calling, we moarn the loss of one so dear as a friend and brother; therefore be it
Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 4 extend their heartfelt sympathy to his dear family in their hour of bereavement, commending them to the Supreme Architect of the Universe for consolation, truly belleving that death is but the transmission to life eternal. Be it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, one published in the offcial Journal, and a copy spread upon the records of our Local.

[^3]
## Bro. John McManus, L. U. No. 1

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 1 of St. Lonis, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother John McManus, and

Whereas we deeply regret the occasion that deprives us of such a loyal and faithful member, he having been a member of this local for more than twenty years, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the relatives and friends in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

> H. J. MORRISON,
> D. A. JONES,
> A. M. BRADFORD.

Committee.

## Bro. W. S. Peebles, L. U. No. 1

Whereas we, the members of Local No. 1, of St. Louis, Mio, have been called upon to pay our last tribute of love and respect to Bro. W. S. Peebles, who passed to the great unknown on September 5, 1923, and
Whereas Bro. Peebles was known to many members throughout the I. B. E. W., and also to the many readers of our official journal, having filled the office of press secretary for many years, and to many readers of our Journal he was known only as "Baldy;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a Local Union in brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory and extend to his sister and many friends our sympathy in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.
H. J. MORRISON,
D. A. JONES,
A. M. BRADFORD,

Committee.
Bro. Julius Gruenert, L. U. No. 1
Whereas we, the members of Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., have been called upon to mourn the passing of our esteemed brother, Julins Gruenert, who met a most painful death, being fatally burned in a gasoline explosion while engaged in the performance of his duty on September 12, 1923; therefore be it
Resolved, That we extend our sincere condolences to his family and friends; and be it further
Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, and a copy to the Worker and that our charter be draped for thirty days.
H. J. MORRISON,
D. A. JONES,
A. M. BRADFORD,

Committee.

## Bro. Sampson J. Spry, L. U. No. 103

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst our beloved brother, Sampson J. Spry; and

Whereas Local Union No. 103, I. B. E. W., of Boston, Mass., has lost one of its true and loyal memhers, therefore be it

Resolred, That the members of Local Union No. 103 hereby extend their deep sympathy and heartfelt condolence to the wife and family of Brother Spry in their bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and a cony sent to the official Journal and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

GEO. E. CAPELLE,
Press Secretary.

## Bro. W. H. Lewis, L. U. No. 18

Whereas it has pleased the Divine Providence to call from our midst Bro. W. H. Lewis; and
Whereas Local Union No. 18, I. B. F. W., has lost a faithful and honored brother, therefore be it
Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and copy be spread upon our minutes; also a copy be sent to the official Journal for publications.

> C. L. LOVE, A. JOHNSON, F. BART,
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW,

Committee.

## Bro. Harry Thiel, L. U. No. 1

Whereas the All Powerful in His wisdom took from us on August 21, 1923, after a long and painful illness, Brother Harry Thiel, in the thirty-first year of his age, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for thirty days, and that Local No. 1, I. B. E. W., extend its sympathy to his family and iriends.

Bro. A. A. Smith, L. U. No. 1
Whereas the passing of our Brother A. A. Smith on August 13, last, has come to us as another reminder of the frailty of human life, therefore be it
Resolved, That Local Union No. 1, I. B. E. W., extends its sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, and that we drape our charter for thirty days.

## Bro. M. H. Rose, L. U. No. 39

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to call from his loved ones our ${ }^{\circ}$ esteemed Brother M. H. Rose, who passed away about Aupust 18, 1923, from an operation on the brain at a Boston, Mass., hospital. His death leaves a vacancy in our ranks and at his home. He served his country overseas. Young and ambitious, having studied law during his spare time for the past three years, his expressions on several occasions were to the effect that some day he might be able to render his union some valuable service. Therefore it is to be regretted that in this world of chance our hopes are cut short, for we know not when the Lord shall take us away; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 39, Internationai Brotherkood of Electrical Work: ers, extend our sympathies to his family in their hour of bereavement, that our charter be draped for thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.
W. L. COZBY,
H. RECTOR,
H. DEROLPH.
"Time is naught, nor death, nor sorrow;
Fight thou on, but patient wait,
Good is heir of the hereafter;
Triumph-glorious. ultimate,
Hidden lies in God's tomorrow; but
Can God's time be too late?"

Ten things for which you'll never be sorry:

1. Living a good life.
2. Doing your level best.
3. Being bind to every one.
4. Being courteous to all.
5. Hearing before judging.
6. Thinking before speaking.
7. Being generous to an enemy.
8. Standing by your principles.
9. Stopping your ears to gossip.
10. Being honest in business dealings.
-N. C. R. News.


## COOPERATIVE BANKING MARCHES ON

EARTHQUAKES, wars, depressions may come, but the workers' banks go on to new victories. And like the little brook that gains in strength as it wends its way to the sea, each new month brings greater momentum and strength to the movement which may some day free the common people from the fetters of exploiting money-lords.

August has been no exception. During the past month, not only has the Amalgamated Bank of New York reported its passing the two million mark in resources after only five months of operation, but the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers announces the completion of its plans to open its New York bank in October. The engineers' bank will occupy a site at Seventh Avenue and 33rd Street, just two blocks from the Federation Bank, New York's second labor bank, established several months ago by the State Federation of Labor, the Central Trades and Labor Councils, and other A. F. of L. unions. Warren S. Stone and William B. Prenter, Brotherhood offcials who are also directors of the Empire Trust Company in which the Brotherhood is
interested, are to be the directors of the new labor bank in America's financial capital.

Cooperative banking has penetrated Pittsburgh's financial center. During the last of August, the Brotherhood Savings and Trust Company opened for business with a paid-up capital of $\$ 125,000$ and surplus of $\$ 12,500$. Pittsburgh's new bank has adopted the cooperative features common to all genuine labor banks. Virtually every labor body in western Pennsylvania, as well as a large number of the individual members, it is announced will be depositors in the Pittsburgh bank. Officials of the bank anticipate a large business by mail from the adjacent territory.

Indione lobor unions are glso organizing a cooperative bank. Already it has among its stockholders 38 local unions.

Besides these four banks, at least 17 others, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are now operating. They are the foundation stones of a vast superstructure of cooperative credit which Chief Stone, of the Brotherhood banks, predicts will drive out exploiting private banks in ten years.

## FIGHTING WARS THE COOPERATIVE WAY

When Premier Stanley Baldwin told the British parliament that the only way to prevent war was to prepare for it, he had his memory jogged a bit by some cooperators. Challenging his conclusion that force was the only way to maintain peace, these British cooperators replied:
"We cooperators respectfully submit there is another way of preparing for war. It is, in a word, the advocacy of a new armament; that of faith against that of fear. Fear more than any other single motive, is at the root of the old armaments; which, nevertheless, have always failed to confer security. Why not then try a new one?
"It is not so new either; for once and again in the course of history it has been tried, and has succeeded-brilliantly. When the United States had but dawned on the world as a crescent, a nascent powerwhen that great prosperous Federation of Free States was as yet but a youngling among the nations-had she nothing to fear from the militarists of Britain? With her immense potential prosperity and territory, had Britain nothing to fear from her? Did we and she therefore arm, or disarm, the

Canadian frontier? By mutual agreement we dismantled its forts, left no gunboats on its waters; set up no 'naval base,' no land fortress or arsenal. We relied on faith, not fear; and over a hundred years of AngloAmerican peace have been the result.
"We know the precious things we have to guard-and they have never been guarded by military preparation; rather by and through that preparation, have they been laid open to attack. Our disarmament is our security. If we cannot have mutual disarmament under the League of Nations, as President Wilson's noble scheme originally provided, then let one nation be great enough, be bold enough to lead the way. Here is the opportunity. Shall we not take it? Or shall we, in perfecting the fire-escape, lose the last chance of preventing fire?

The British government, unfortunately, has not given signs of being convinced of the merit of the cooperative way of carrying on a war. Perhaps it will be left to America to lead the way by applying to other nations the principle of faith which has worked so well with our northern friends.

## SWEDISH COOPERATORS HOLD 1922 BANNER

A nation of a million cooperators-that is the achievement celebrated by Swedish cooperators at the 1923 congress of the Wholesale Cooperative Society. This vigorous country of the far north, stretching into frigid arctic circles, can now boast of being among the largest, most powerful cooperafive countries of the world. Of her six million inhabitants, one million carries on its daily business by cooperative methods and has built up a business which is second to none in the whole Swedish kingdom. Few European countries have so creditable a record.

In a year when most of her neighbors have been struggling with trade depression falling prices, unemployment and starvation whages, Sweden has been fortunately saved those post-war ravages. Her cooperative wholesale society carried on a business during 1922 of more than $\$ 20,000,000$, representing an increase of 2.32 per cent over the previous year. Not only was the value of
the Cooperative's business increased, but the turnover of goods excelled any other year's trade. Manufactured goods to the value of $\$ 9,000,000$ were sold; $\$ 7,500,000$ worth of provisions; $\$ 1,485,000$ worth of groceries; while the boot and shoe trade amounted to approximately $\$ 900,000$. Stockholm's central cooperative society took the banner for the largest sales during the past year.

The first year of the cooperative margarine factory surpassed all expectations of its enterprising directors. A profit of $\$ 10,000$ was earned even after extensions and additions had been made to the great factory buildings. Savings deposited in the cooperative bank increased by more than fifty per cent. Close to $\$ 2,500,000$ profits were made by the bank. Share capital of the cooperative societies increased more than one hundred per cent. While a few of the affiliated cooperative societies suffered a loss of $\$ 243,000$, the remaining 728 (by far the larger proportion) made a profit totalling $\$ 1,940,000$.

## AUSTRIAN COOPERATIVES BUILD A NEW NATION

When the Austro-Hungarian Empire fell apart in 1918, the little Austrian country left found itself stripped of natural resources, of millions of her population, of three-quarters of her original territory. Economic destitution stared her in the face and dogged her steps for four years. Want and starvation were the common lot of workingmen, intellectual leaders, of former capitalists. Bereft of her former power and resources, both material and human, she was about to crumble to pieces when two things happened.

First, the League of Nations, acting as tax collector for creditor nations, sent into Austria a innancial dictator whose job it was to bring order out of the financial anarchy into which the country had fallen. That dictator has done his work; but he has done more than that. He has created worse hardships for the common people of Austria. Unemployment increased during his regime. Wages were shot down to still lower levels. In short while foreign financiers will be able to extract their pound of flesh from the side of Austria, it is the common working people of Austria who will suffer for it, and who will pay the price.

But fortunately enough, these working people have found a friend. It is the cooperative movement. Cooperation not a new enterprise in that country, has taken on a new lease of life and become a new bulwark of strength for the weakened workers.

During the past year, the number of new societies formed, affiliates to the Union of

Austrian Distributive Cooperative Societies, increased from 149 to 173 . This number includes cooperative retail stores, producers cooperatives, building and housing societies, credit and insurance cooperatives. Goods of the value of 222 billion kronen went through the hands of the consumers' societies. Oneof the largest cooperatives in Europe located in Vienna gathered to it 165,264 members in 1922 and carried on trade in 144 different centers. Austria's cooperative: Wholesale Society did a business of 194 billion kronen in 1922. And while all this fundamental reorganization has been going on, the cooperators have lost no time or energy in making the cooperatives real social institutions, and not merely economic organizations.
Figures in billions of kronen are no real criterion of the work of the Austrian cooperative societies, even though they illustrate to some extent the difficulties of carrying on trade in such an unsettled economic state. The grave financial situation in Austria has compelled the movement to make an almost complete reorganization of its societies, to adopt new methods of payment and to amalgamate.

Austria is not yet out of the shadows. There is a long uphill climb for the cooperatives lying directly ahead. But they are fired with a new determination and a stronger will to pover, which will yet win for the common people of that benighted country a measure of the relative prosperity American workers enjoy.

A man must be excessively stupid, as well as uncharitable, who believes there is no virtue but on his own side.-Addison.


## L. U. NO. 4, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

## Editor:

Just a few lines from No. 4 to let the boys know that we are having good meetings and some good news from our delegates, who have just returned from the convention. Recording Secretary Graham kept us spell bound telling us about the good time that our Canadian brothers showed them in such a short stay in their city. Hope our brothers will meet again in our next convention at Seattle, Wash., but no wild women this time. We can't say much for our brother Frank Speis, for he was called away from the convention on account of severe sickness in the family. Sorry Frank could not join the boys in having a good time with them, as he is a jolly good fellow.

At the present time No. 4 is opening its new contract with the New Orleans Public Service, Inc. Our worthy International Vice President, A. M. Hull, is down here handling the situation just like an old veteran of the old school. He knows some stuff and is officially assisted by our dear old friend "Honest John" King. No. 4 learned that the good old war horse is here only temporarily. All good, good goods will stay with us when we have elected him to a position. As business agent of No. 4 he will make the boys stand up and take notice. Watch his smoke.

Our worthy brother, Peter A. Muntz met with a severe accident on September 7, while in discharge of his duty at Mobile, Ala. His fall from a pole resulted in his death. Also our brother, James Augustus Carrigan, Jr., met his death while attempting to board one of our large construction trucks weighing $13,000 \mathrm{lbs}$. He missed his footing and the wheels passed over his chest. He died two hours after reaching the hospital, while his young bride of four months looked on. He was buried Sunday, September 16, with No. 4 in full attendance.

No. 4 sends their greetings to all international officers wishing them long life and prosperity.

## DONTSUFFER LONGER FROM

The Brooks Appliance. Most wonderful discovery ever made for rupture sufferers. No obnoxious aprings or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Many imiturable, None equal. SENT ON TRIAL. CATALOGUE FREE THE BROOKS CO., 188-D State St., Marshall. Mich.

Will close, as we would like to hear from all locals in the I. B. E. W. Hope to see a line in the Worker from our Canadian brothers.

> Fraternally yours,
> WM. H. CERNiCH, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 188, CHARLESTON, S. C.

## Editor:

Well, brothers, here we are again with as little news as ever; everything is dull here. We had a little smoker last meeting night and it would have been a fine meeting, but Brother Sease tried to get away with all the soft drinks, and Brothers Corby and Jones pretty nearly got away with all the cigars. We never can have a smoker here without some of these birds trying to make it. a one-man affair. Billy Sunday will be here for six weeks beginning in November and I hope that before he leaves he will be able to get these birds right.

We have a new member in the local and this "sap head's" name is Kant Kay Kesson. In other words, he is a K. K. K. That is, his name spells that. We call him "Hayti" for short; "Stumpy" King gave him that title.

The busy season for this local begins next month with the nomination of officers for the coming year and the drawing up of the wage scale for 1924. I would like to ask all locals that receive a request for a copy of their contract or the scale paid linemen and helpers from our secretary, please to let us hear from them, for, as you know, it is a great help to the committee on wage scale. Fraternally yours,
J. J. Barrineau,

Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 238, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Editor:
Having been appointed pen pusher for No. 238 I will proceed to let the boys around the circuit know that we are not all dead because you haven't heard from us in a long time. We are very much alive. We have been pretty busy lately looking after some of these new contractors coming in on the new jobs. We are glad to say we have them all signed up but one, and he will have to sign or give up the contract, and to make it a little stronger, we would be glad to have him leave town.

The boys have about settled down after our Big Labor Day event. That was a credit to Asheville and organized labor. We mustered enough members to make a


A real job with a man's size salary-that's what it would mean. It's easy to get it if you know electricity. Electricity is the biggest force in the world today. It's one of the best paying fields a man can get into. Just see what the great Steinmetz says about electricity - "the very existence of the world depends on the electrician." That's the kind of business to be in for real money making. Get into it as quick as you can-train yourself at home-in your spare time.

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very nice showing in the parade. After the parade we had a big barbecue that fed everybody and then some.

At this writing, three days after, Abe and Sam are still confined to their beds from not knowing when to stop eating at the barbecue.

Work has dropped off some, but we hope it won't last very long. We have several big jobs going on, but we have plenty of men here to take care of them.

This being my first attempt I will make it short. If the boys will excuse my mistakes, will try to do better next time. Wishing all the boys the best of luck. F. A. Neese, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 308, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA. Editor:

Just a few lines to our brother workers to give them an idea of just how things are going with us. Most of the brothers here are working at the present time, but we still have a few of our local brothers on the green bench list.
Most of the work here will soon be completed, although this summer we have been able to place some of the hard fighting brothers with a few days work.
We hope that all the brothers will read our notice listed under "Notices," in the Journal.

We also wish to say that we have a good meeting every Thursday night-well attended and all the brothers are showing a great interest in the welfare of the local. All other crafts are showing their hearty cooperation.

With best wishes to all members of the I. B. E. W. and to its officers.

Fraternally yours,
E. E. Morgan, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 382, COLUMBIA, S. C.

## Editor:

Having been honored with the office of press secretary, I will try to explode some news.

The former press secretary could only write about the great power in the Columbia Canal and balling out the canal commissioners. I personally hold nothing against the gentlemen of the canal commission. I think they know their business or they would not have been appointed. "Nuf" said about the "mudhole."

As to the former secretary looking up Brother Thompson's record in the 1200 block of Main Street, I think every man should go where he pleases, just so he stays within the laws. of the land and performs his duty as a union man. I personally can vouch for Brother Thompson as being a straightforward, solid, union man, and if we had more men like him, the organization would be better off. Yes, we have some good union men here, and some
had ones. I hope the ones who fell on the roadsite will see their mistake before it is too late.

Wake up, No. 188. I was surprised when I attended the State Federation of Labor at Charleston, S. C. (the city in the sea), and did not see any delegates from No. 188 there. I could see no excuse for them not having at least one delegate there. But I notice in the Worker, No. 188 says that they have five good union men going into the city council. I am glad that union men can get political offices, for it looks as if the general public believes in union labor and sees that we are not dead.

While attending the federation convention, I heard an address by the Honorable John P. Grace, mayor of Charleston, which was very interesting and which showed his attitude as being in favor of organized labor. We also had an address from Congressman Lowe, which was very interesting. Mayor-elect Honorable Thomas P. Stoney, was a little late in getting to the Convention Hall, but I can guarantee that we all know he was there. I personally think Hon. Mr. Stoney a genius, for his attitude towards organized labor is fair in all ways, and I believe the union men and the public should feel highly honored in having such a man as Hon. Mr. Stoney for their coming mayor.

From what I can see it looks like we are on our way for better conditions in every way. We have had a hard blow all over the country, but right will always come to the top in the end. So, brothers, keep on digging; we will hit the gold in the near future.
I was honored by the State Federation of Labor as official organizer for Columbia, of which I am very proud, and in the near future I hope to have Columbia organized to its fullest extent.

As to work here, we are not rushed, but are making fair time. So if any "rough neckers" or "narrow backs" are figuring on coming our way, it would pay them to write us before leaving. Well, I will pull the switch for this time, wishing all good union men greatest success for the oncoming winter.

Fraternally yours,

> Marion C. White, Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 567, PORTLAND, ME.

## Editor:

Have taken a month's vacation from your columns but don't know as I can truthfully say that I feel greatly rested nor any more like again attempting the heavy duties that these communications seem to impose upon me.

Incidentally I might add that I have been duly elected as recording secretary of No. 567, succeeding Bro. Philip Libby, and while some of the boys remarked it would be a good job to combine with that of press secretary as I would have ail the dope at first
hand, I have already concluded that if I attempted to forward all I get it would complete one issue of the Journal at least.

We are right in the thick of a big labor fight in an attempt of the Maine State Branch, American Federation of Labor, to gain their end by putting across the 48 -hour bill in application principally, to the textile industry in Maine.

The opposition, backed by considerable capital, it appears, is employing an intensive advertising campaign to present their views, also by circulating propaganda at public gatherings, etc.

Many prominent men of noble character are leaving no stone unturned in valiant efforts to portray to the public at large the calamity to be experienced if this bill goes over. Ruination is vividly pictured to the farmer and $h$ - to pay in general.

The State Branch, on the other hand, has been somewhat handicapped by the delinquency of various locals in responding to pledges made for financial assistance and are unaware just how intensive a campaign they can maintain until they are assured of the extent of their resources.

However, at present conditions are improving. A big labor meeting was held at the City Hall, prominent speakers presenting labor's appeal, and we are confident that when it is settled both sides will realize there was a big issue at stake.

Bro. Al. Eagles has been working night and day. As president of the State Branch, he is vitally interested and certainly no one can cast any reflections on his integrity in his efforts to promote this issue.

An attempt is being made in Portland to revive the Building Trades Association or to establish a new one, a meeting being held September 19 to generally sound out the situation with this purpose in view.

Many heated arguments are the result of this movement with apparently everyone more or less interested and voicing their respective opinions with considerable emphasis at times. What the ultimate result will be cannot be even guessed.
There seems to be a point of contention as to whether or not the old charter is defunct and No. 567, always a loyal supporter in times past, is determined not to have anything put over detrimental to them.
Locals Nos. 567 and 333 combined in a field day at Yarmouth recently.' Space and inclination prevent me from going into detail, so I will limit my remarks to the elaborate program carried out-a shore and chicken dinner and general good time enjoyed by all. Many of the boys furnished automobiles, thus solving any transportation difficulties.

Past President Emery Walker gave us a detailed and interesting report of the International convention at Montreal, having served as delegate from No. 567. Emery's voice was a little husky and he stuttered occasionally; conditions were readily attributed to sudden changes of climate, but on the
whole his effort was much appreciated and it was necessary to continue his report after the meeting was closed.

Now that I've discussed about everything except the society news and am pretty near winded any way, I think I'll say,

Fraternally yours,
M. M. McKinney,

Press Secretary.

## L. U. NO. 695, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

 Editor:As it has been a long time since $I$ have seen anything in the Worker from No. 695 will tell of a visit I made to that Local on September 5.

Found Brother J. H. "Red" Majors wielding the gavel in a snappy way that tends to make a good local. It causes the members to be more attentive and transact the business in a businesslike manner and creates a heap of enthusiasm. Bro. Earl Holman is taking in the money and was busy that night as it was street railway pay day.


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myfamous "True Fit"Shell Rim Spectacles. Hundreds of thousands now in use everywhere. These splendid Glasses will e able anyone to read the smallest print, thread the fin ${ }^{n}$ estneedle, to
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Would like to say a word in regard to said company. Many of you no doubt know the hard times No. 695 have had in the past with this company and will be pleased to learn that after years of perseverance the boys have a closed shop, eight hours and an increase in pay.

It seems the management have gotten tired of that hard-boiled guy, F. A. Dunn, and let some one else treat with the boys. No doubt they see the error of fighting their employees, as they say they are in favor of all the men belonging to the Brotherhood and will see that they all get in. This will be pretty hard on those fence riders that No. 695 has heen cursed with for years, but here's hoping that some of them come begging to get right at last.

The wiremen are dragging along, missing one of the best opportunities they have had in years to make an absolutely closed town of St. Joseph. Seems they are asleep, but No. 695 is not and you can look for a noise in that direction before long.

There is no big amount of work, either inside or out, but all the boys are working and place a traveler occasionally. No. 695 has a world of praise for Rrothers Ford and "Mickey" O'Neil and the Grand Office at large for the assistance they have given them. They are stanch supporters of the insurance plan and are ready to talk business in regard to the home. Go to it, boys, and make every electrical worker see the error of not being a paid-up member of this Grand Old Brotherhood and not ashamed to meet any man whom he may come in contact with as being one of the men who believe in justice for the worker and his family.
Just a line in regard to myself. Am down here in the sticks in the Storage Department of the Carter Oil Company. I am not working at the trade. Have to go home once in a while and jerk a fixture down to keep fit.
Wishing all the brothers the best of health and happiness I remain,

Yours fraternally,
Hugh Byous.
Box 848, Yale, Okla.

## FordRuns 57Miles on Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky. 286 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 40 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes all carbon and prevents spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by anyone in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants agents and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.-Adv.

## L. U. NO. 723, FT. WAYNE, IND.

## Editor:

Well, here I am again after a long delay. The boys have been giving me quite a "razzing" for not writing in, so I decided to drop a line for the October issue. Well, being as you wanted another line of "gab" you're going to get it, especially you, Bro. "Sop" Tetlow. Fill up with this and maybe you can be still for a while.

I haven't written in for a couple of months, so I will give you the outcome of our last election of officers. Brother Langstaff, a city light spark plug, captured the biggest melon. He now is our notorious president. Bro. Herb Bond, a service button, took second place. He is now our honorable vice president. Bro. Don Baughman, a telephone test set, took third place. He was our recording secretary, but resigned after one month's duty for various reasons. Bro. "Speld" Lotz, a city cross arm, that's me, was elected recording secretary. Bro. "Jud" Bickle, a city disinfectant, was elected to fill fourth position, that of first inspector, but owing to the many duties he had to perform on the $\$ 10,000$ home he is building, he had to resign and Bro. Vic Donanue, a city mast arm, was elected to fill his position as first inspector. Fifth position was lassoed by old reliable Bro. Sam Evans, that of treasurer. He is a city bug hunter. Bro. Bob Deel came in sixth, he is a service transformer and took the job of financial secretary. Bro. "Red" Johnson, a service stripe, came in seventh place and received the job of foreman. Bro. George Morrow wasn't as fast as the rest and came in eighth. He is a city chain, so he got the job as second inspector. Our trustees are Bro. Jake Madden, not working, but one of 723 's old reliables and a first class fisherman. Bro. Vic Donahue is another one. He reminds you of a string bean, but a good old scout. Bro. Jack Lorraine is the last of the trustees. He is a city truck, he also is bald headed and what hair he has is gray, when it's clean, and when its dirty it's black.

About the same old bunch is still around these diggings except Bro. "Red" Darby, who has left for parts unknown; but that is not telling why he left; here goes. About two months ago Bro. Chas. Storey was sitting in his machine just getting ready to go home when Bro. Darby came along and said, "Come on, Charley, let's go and shoot one." Charley said, No," of course. So "Red" said, "Wait for me while I go and get one. Charley said, "go to it." In a few minutes Brother Darby came back with two gallons of cider and said, "Let's go home." They started, but here lies the tale -too much cider, a wreck; Darby disappears; Charley gets caught. The next morning the judge said-and he's a stern baby"What's your name?" He said "Al Ollif." Judge said, "Where do you live?" Charley said, "Churaburo, Ind." Judge said, "You
are charged with being drunk and driving while drunk. Guilty or not guilty?" "Guilty," says Charley. " $\$ 50.00$ and costs and 30 days," says the Judge. Charley was silent. Judge says, "And you will do the 30 days, too." But Charley has done them and is out; everything is lovely in Denmark.

Bro. "Doctor" Charles Hadley has a prancing brand new Star, a sister to the old Brush cars, some of you remember them. Bro. "Hump" Fleming also has a new Star. Drop around and take a ride with Tom, but get a suit of armour, because "Hump" goes through barns, fences and everything that is in the way. Brother Bogenschutz has a Ford sedan.

We have a committee working on clearance for the light companies. It seems as though the telephone company wants all the room they can get on a pole; get their work up and you can take what's left, clearance or no clearance.

Has anybody heard or seen anything of Bro. Bickle's blanket?

This is quite a letter this time, boys. No, we're not getting any more money; same old 65 and 70 cents, but hope for more.

I will close hoping this will give the crabbers a little satisfaction.

Yours for more members.

Harry Lotz,<br>Press Secretary.

## TELEPHONE OPERATORS' DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:
The Montreal Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, responding to a request for assistance for the telephone operators locked out by the New England Telephone Company as a result of the recent strike, contributed by personal donation of delegates $\$ 678.56$. The exchange premium and draft charges amounted to $\$ 17.80$, and Secretary Ford turned over to the Telephone Operators ${ }^{3}$ Department a draft for $\$ 660.76$.

I desire to make grateful acknowledgment to the delegates and to the Locals they represent for this generous response, and also to advise as to its disposition, which was as follows:

| Local 65-A, Providence, R. I..... | $\$ 300.00$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | ---: |
| Local 5-A, Worcester, Mass........ | 200.00 |  |
| Local 101-A, Newport, R. I....... | 85.76 |  |
| Local 21-A, Fall River, Mass..... | 75.00 |  |
|  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |

Inasmuch as the convention voted to circularize the Brotherhood Locals on behalf of financial assistance for the locked-out operators, it would perhaps be not inappropriate for me to give some information as to the grave need for continued financial assistance.

The strike was terminated on July 26 after a four weeks' fight. Since that date
a lockout on the part of the telephone company has been in effect, and less than 50 per cent of our people have been returned to work.
The strike was for an increased wage, a shorter working day and a readjustment of the schedules in effect in the smaller communities throughout New England. The victory was unquestionably the telephone company's as far as the material aspects of the struggle went; morally, it was a victory for organization because, although the issue began as one of wages and hours, it was manoeuvered by the telephone company into an effort to destroy organization completely.
The telephone company has succeeded in disorganizing the telephone men and herding them into a company association. The most relentless methods of intimidation and persecution, familiar to everyone who has had any contact with the Bell Telephone Company labor policy, were used to destroy trade unionism among the New England telephone operators. Therefore, we feel warranted in claiming that, since we have emerged from the struggle with every prospect of preserving and upbuilding our organization, the victory which the telephone company may claim in this instance is a hollow one.

In addition to all the other tidy little monopolies which it enjoys, the telephone company has a "job" monopoly as well, and

so the telephone operators must await the pleasure of the telephone company, as far as their means of making a living is concerned. There are thousands of them still unemployed in New England. They are trade unionists to the core and, in order that they may escape to whatever degree is possible continued hardship and suffering because of the sacrifice they have made in order that organization may be preserved, it is urgent that all Local Cnions of the Brotherhood contribute as gener-
ously as they can to the company's lockedout operators.
The New England operators expect to be once more 100 per cent organized, and they point out to their friends in the Brotherhood that assistance given now will materially aid in the achievement of that condition.

Fraternally yours, Jllifa S. O'Connor, President, Telephone Operators' Dept.,
I. B. E. W.

## TIME TO ORGANIZE FOR THE 1924 CAMPAIGN

The politicians-representing, in the main, certain selfish business interestsare already laying their plans for next year's presidential campaign.

A dozen "bosses" in the Republican Party are scheming to name a "safe" man as the Republican candidate and to pick out men of the same type for Senators and Representatives in the various States and congressional districts.

A dozen "bosses" in the Democratic Party are laying their wires to place the same kind of candidates on the Democratic ticket.

If these bosses have their way, "Tweedledee" will be named by the Republicans and "Tweedledum" by the Democrats, and the voters may take their choice when they go to the polls in November.
"Big Business" will contribute to both campaign funds and will rest secure in the knowledge that with either "Tweedledee" or "Tweedledum" in office nothing will be done to disturb the existing order of things for four years more.

It's an old game, this sham battle between "Tweedledee" and "Tweedledum." The politicians have played it for generations, and
they will continue to play it just as long as the American people make a farce of democracy by refusing to perform their duties as citizens.

Thousands of men died in times past that we might have the ballot today. They made the supreme sacrifice cheerfully, believing that if they gave us the weapon we would know enough to use it in defense of our liberties.
Instead of using it with wisdom and courage we have permitted the politicians to "jolly" us before election and to betray us after election.

We have retaliated by defeating "Tweedledee" and electing "Tweedledum." In other words, we have jumped from the frying pan into the fire.

In the elections of 1922 organized labor joined forces with the farmers and made a brave attempt to end this foolish performance.

In many States they succeeded in beating the politicians at their own game, and they sent to the Senate and House a large number of men who were under no obligation whatsoever to the politiclans or to the poli-

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ticians' masters in the ranks of "big business."
What was done in 1922 can be repeated on a larger scale in 1924.
We can elect a progressive President and send a progressive Congress to Washington if the workers all over the country will only follow the fine example set by their brothers in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and other States.
But if we are to get results we must begin organizing now.

It is true that the elections are thirteen months away, but the first of the primaries will be held less than six months from this date.

The real fights will be at the primaries.
Experience has taught us that.
If the workers can name the right kind of men in the primaries, the election will take care of itself.

So let's start today!
Organize from the bottom up.
Begin in the union. Appoint a committee to get in touch with the other unions in your town.

Then arouse the unions in every city and town in your congressional district or State.

Interest the women's auxiliaries. No political contest can be won these days without the help of the women.
Reach out for the farmers. You will experience no difficulty in coming to an agreement with them on essentials. Don't quibble about non-essentials.
If you are in doubt about how to start, write to Labor, and your paper will see that you are supplied with the necessary information.
The main thing is to wake up and get busy!

## A POLICY NEEDED FOR AGRICULTURE

## Farmers' National Council

Agriculture today is in the most serious condition in its history. It is absolutely necessary that a program be not only worked out but promptly adopted to save farmers from their present financial distress and to keep them from getting into the same condition again.

The Farmers' National Council has such a specific and definite program adopted by representatives of the farm organizations which composes the Council. This program includes:

1. Settlement of the land problems to prevent speculation in farm land and to encourage home ownership through exempting farm buildings, machinery and crops from taxes, heavier taxation of land values, and similar methods.
2. A marketing system including the creation of a government marketing corporation which shall buy farm products from farmers in this country and sell them here and abroad. In order to make this marketing corporation most effective and helpful to both city consumers as well as farm producers, municipal or local markets, warehouses, storage houses and probably municipal slaughter-houses must be established to help in local distribution of farm products, as many European cities are doing.
3. An adjustment of the production of farm products in this country to meet the varying demands for farm products, and a system of crop insurance under which the farmers themselves will contribute at least something to the cost of insuring their own crops.
4. A system of government production and marketing credit which will give farmers credit upon as good terms as any other equally responsible industry secures credit.
5. Operation of the railroads as a unified government system for service and not for speculative profit.
6. International agreement to adjust the production of staple farm products to the effective, that is, profitable world demand.
7. A tax system, Federal, State and local, which will lighten the present unjust burden of taxes on farmers.
This is not an easy program for agriculture nor one which can be carried out in haste, but it is vital to secure prosperity for agriculture.

In a recent issue of a farm paper former Dean Davenport, of the Illinois Agriculture, raises the question "How shall our children be fed?" He charges the farmer with robbing the soil, which is true in many casesdoubtless in too many. The most striking point which he makes is the one to which attention is being drawn by many writers on agricultural problems, that it is going to be difficult for American farmers to compete in foreign markets with the products of cheap land in other countries, and he asks, "Does a permanent agriculture mean that land cannot be acquired by purchase out of the proceeds of farming?" To which he replies, "If so then ownership will be mostly by inheritance." This answer is only a partial answer. Whether or not land can be acquired by purchases out of proceeds of farming depends, of course, upon whether the proceeds of farming are such as to give the farmer a fair profit over and above all legitimate costs of production, and also whether the selling price of the farm-and particularly of the farm land which constitutes the biggest element of the value of most farms-has been speculated up to three and four times a fair price. In such case, of course it will be extremely difficult for the farmer to purchase his farm out of the proceeds of farming, because it will be necessary for him to pay, not alone a fair price for his land, but to pay for heavy speculation in the land.

## SYSTEM COUNCIL No. 3

Gro. W. Woomer

THE strike on the Pennsylvania and a few other hard-boiled roads has passed the fifteenth month and is still going strong, with every indication of continuing for some time. The condition of the Pennsylvania is not getting any better as time goes on as evidenced by the reports received. The much talked of public are kept in ignorance of many of the real conditions existing. The many wrecks both large and small are kept from getting any undue publicity and in practically all cases the officials are unable to determine the cause of the wreck until they make further investigation and that is the end of the matter as far as the public learning the causes of the wreck is concerned. Perhaps if the public would get some of the real facts of the condition of equipment being used by these hard-boiled roads they would be less liable to swallow the propaganda of the railroads about their normalcy. The following taken from the Interstate Commerce Commission reports on locomotive inspections during the month of August on a few of the hard-boiled roads is interesting to say the least:

| Railroad I | Inspected | Defective | Ordered from Service |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Poston \& Maine | 100 | 68 | ¢ |
| Ibelaware \& Hudson.-- | - 51 | 31 | 9 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna \& Western $\qquad$ | - ${ }^{\mathbf{j} 1}$ | 42 | 1 |
| Lehigh Valley_ | 63 | 48 | 22 |
| New York, New Haren \& Hartfori | - 101 | 67 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania System_ | - 572 | 469 | 88 |

This report shows that the inspectors found 81.9 per cent of the engines they inspected on the Pennsylvania to be defective. This is a very large percentage, but when you consider the methods used by the officials to keep the inspectors from getting hold of many engines that would be listed among the defective class, it does not nearly represent the actual percentage of defective engines. The financial report for July shows the Pennsylvania spent $\$ 4,288,274$ more for maintenance of equipment during that month than was spent during July, 1922, the first month of the strike. Evidently they did not get much for their four millions except inefficient work, which is all they can expect from the present shop forces.

Some very interesting information has come to our attention from the Rock Island Railroad, one of the hard-boiled ones of
the west. In an appeal to business men to assist them in reducing the train service in order that they might reduce expenses they make this statement:


#### Abstract

"Owing to the crisis the railroads of the Cnitod States have been going throngh it has put some of them in a position which necessitates economy. Figures show the Rock Island is $\$ 5,500,000$ in arrears for the operation of the ritilroad so far this year, which must be made up as quickly as possible in order to meet fixed charges, pay taxes, etc.


In another letter coming from the head of the legal department appealing to the employees to assist in getting back some of the business they have lost because of the condition or tineir railroad, ne says in part:


#### Abstract

"When the shopmen's strike took place nearly 100 per cent of our shopmen left the service. Due to certain conditions some of our competitors were able to retain a fair proportion of their skilled and experienced men. The adverse effect on service was therefore more severe on the Rock Island. This gradually had the effect of attracting competitive traffic away from our lines, notwithstanding the fact that the fight we were making was deamed to be in the public interest and especially in the interest of those who used the railway lines in the shipment of their freight. A great many shippers commended our position and urged us to resist to the end. We hare done so, but many of our former patrons deserted us for other lines whose hardships in the emergency were less severe. Inring the strfss of the strike they doubtless found the service rendered by some of our competitors more dependable, and we were left to fight it out alone the best way we could. * * We fought the strike for a principle to which any well-informed shipper will readily subscribe, and at this time we should be reaping the rewards instead of suffering from loss of traffic which except for the strike would be moving aver our rails. * * We have now fully recovered from the strike, and our service, both freight and passencer, is better than it ever was before. The difficulty is that many of our former patrons do not know this, for they seemingly have formed the haisit of using other lines.


Such statements as these not only prove the effectiveness of the strike but also prove that the shopmen's strike was brought about by the demands of big business, including the railroads, for the deflation of labor and the desire to break up our organizations. The shippers and the traveling public are looking for service and while some of them may approve the principle the railroad is upholding they will not let that principle stand between them and financial gain. Just so long as the hardboiled roads persist in following their pres-
ent narrow-minded policy they can expect to see their business going over other lines. It should be our duty to see that any shippers or traveling men of our acquaintance
are thoroughly informed as to the best roads to use, which naturally would not include any of the hard-boiled group.

## YEAR'S CASUALTIES OF RAILROAD JUGGERNAUT-OUT OF EVERY TEN MEN IN TRAIN SERVICE ONE SUSTAINED INJURY IN LINE OF DUTY

One train service employee was killed in 1921 for every 424 carried on the railroad's payrolls. One of every 10 men in this service sustained injuries in the line of his duty.

For all the employees, one of each 1,003 was killed and 1 in each 14 was hurt.

The complete casualty record for employees on duty was 1,537 killed and 113,511 injured.

In the Battle of Gettysburg, the most important military contest in the history of this continent, the Union army, in three days' fighting, lost 3,155 killed and 14,529 wounded.

This gruesome record is disclosed in a complete summary of all railroad casualties for last year, just completed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is shown that in train, train service and non-train accidents a total of 6,325 persons were killed and 134,871 hurt.

This was a big increase over the casualties for 1921 , when 5,996 were killed and 120,685 injured.

The effect of defective equipment, resulting from the strike of shopmen, is shown in an increase of 199 deaths of employees and an increase of 6,500 injuries.

All told, 1,241 employees were killed and 32,192 injured while on duty as a result of train and train-service accidents. Of the persons injured in train and train-service accidents, 476 succumbed after the expiration
of 24 hours from the time of the accident.
Train service employees suffered the heaviest losses, but all classes made heavy contributions of killed and injured. The records show these casualties:


## ELECTRIC FIXTURES

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Box 343, Erie, Penna.


## LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS UP TO AND INCLUDING THE $10^{\mathrm{TH}}$ OF SEPTEMBER


L.

| L. | Nramens |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | _-4512:4 | 4:1496 |
|  | -..-- $12 \times 59$ | 14549 |
|  | --.-.-724933 | -25120 |
| 5 | --548:9:3 | 5-4, 163 |
|  | - - 79:367 | 271978 |
|  | -51440 | $51461: 3$ |
|  | --2,116 | 281*0 |
|  | - 271831 | 271990 |
| 10 | --- 919:14 | 9934: |
|  | --20.9636 | 2056\%2 |
|  | --inote34 | 50724; |
|  | -.308:40 | $30 \times 3$ 3f |
|  | 810692 | 810712 |
|  | -..--622:328 | 62:340 |
|  | .-277971 | 278250 |
|  | 455551 | 455600 |
|  | -26:3441 | 2635105 |
| 20 | 510471 | 5101920 |
|  | :12:607 | 32262: |
| 23 | -21:35:37 | 21:364: |
| 26 | 34.4505 | 344949 |
|  | -4:39:3 | 483508 |
| 28 | 50:3696 | 503836 |
| 29 | 26:350) |  |
|  | 14031! | 10081! |
| 31 | .316807 | 3168:39 |
|  | -55859 | 55895 |
| 34 | -661336 | 566221 |
|  | - 92676 | 92706 |
| 36 | 1501726 | 150737 |
| :37 | 199491 | 199500 |
| :7 | 513:01 | 513393 |
| 38 | 83996i7 | 340.00 .7 |
|  | 515861 | $51 \mathrm{fin23}$ |
| 41 | 550859 | 550967 |
| 42 | 403:3:38 | 403367 |
| 43 | \%50060 | 550295 |
| 44 | 409221 | 4092.1 |
|  | 870.57 | $8708{ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| 46 | 537449 | 537459 |
| 47 | 598254 | 29406:3 |
| 50 | 527031 | 527104 |
|  | -. 89251 | 89275 |
|  | 263190 | 26250 |
|  | . 472801 | 472873 |
|  | 7.7436 | 75449 |
|  | 571887 | $57191:$ |
|  | 173725 | 1737.30 |
|  | -220441 | 220675 |
|  | 450326 | 450440 |
|  | -29592 | 29976: |
|  | 5, 41946 | 541973 |
|  | -481215 | 481400 |
|  | .276001 | 276140 |
| 69 | (6504531 | gamofin |
| 71. | -866192 | 8662:3; |
| 72 | 110359 | 110371 |
| 73 | 167507 | 167528 |
|  | -285771 | 28.7.78 |
|  | -73379 | 73387 |
| 78 | -232096 | 232127 |
|  | 512.779 | 51:63:31 |
| 81 | 511:15 | 511287 |
| 82 | -11982 | -121f2 |
| 83 | -17\%.11 | 517914 |
| 84 | 53:5989 | 53.36246 |
| 86 | 306067 | 3066340 |
|  | - 50754 | 50759 |
| 90 | .3660) 3 | 3690090 |
|  | 8966294 | 896300 |
| 94 | 814411 | 814421 |
| 95 | 889306 | 8803327 |
| 96 | 345291 | :359372 |
| 99 | 129721 | 1297\% |
| 99 | 754551 | 554578 |
| 100 | -418442 | 418480 |
| 104 | -340089 | 349290 |
| 104 | 349301 | 349367 |
| 104 | \%30001 | 35022:3 |
| 104 | -501551 | 551864 |




| I. 1*. | Nravers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 231 | 29.7 | 320 |
| 2:33 | -790468 | (19)480 |
| 2:36 | 275734 | 277740 |
| 2:37 | 352085 | 3F2617 |
| 2:3! | :52724 | :0.732 |
| 240. | 8:20885 | 892104 |
| 241 | 6204496 | (6)0514 |
| 94:3 | -7toma: | 500081 |
| 245 | _:3175:1 | 31.57 .70 |
| 245 | -3: 20.7 | 5:36090 |
| $\pm 46$ | 6801.74 | 68071 |
| 247 | 22536:2 | 2:8382 |
| 249 | 361201 | 341228 |
| 2.52 | 21:384:3 | 21:3866 |
| $\because 54$ | 7.4678 | 74700 |
| 254 | 371101 | :371107 |
| 258 | 6(17802 | 607812 |
| 20:3 | 485:\% | 48548 |
| 207 | -115089 | 11.7703 |
| 268 | 56977 | T6981 |
| 269 | 3-4188 | 3.94244 |
| 271 | 1:36121 | 136152 |
| 27:3 | 320019 | 320026 |
| 27. | $8: 1207$ | 851319 |
| 27t; | :377074 | 3875 |
| 277 | 309176 | 309223 |
| 279 | 355841 | 355860 |
| $2 \mathrm{X1}$ | 843857 | 843869 |
| 28. | 9293338 | 92935 |
| 286 | $215: 342$ | 215353 |
| 288 | $2 \div 6742$ | 226781 |
| 290 | 691766 | 691771 |
| 29 | 284311 | 284680 |
| 295 | 6:31881 | 631900 |
| 298 | . 869342 | 369372 |
| 300 | 46707 | 46715 |
| 801 | 6083340 | 608:343 |
| 303 | 3093084 | 309687 |
| 304 | 280664 | 280668 |
| 30. | -39964; | 539683 |
| 307 | 2487\% | 248758 |
| 808 | 74861 | 74400 |
| :08 | 371401 | 371450 |
| 310 | 3\%.3448 | :353582 |
| :312 | 292695 | $29272{ }^{3}$ |
| 313 | 3\%f1:32 | \%59144 |
| 818 | -4504!9\% | 450.517 |
| 320 | 61:3117 | 613124 |
| 321 | 22:31:3 | 22:3149 |
| :22 | 424092 | 424110 |
| 305 | 597749 | 597774 |
| :26\% | 11902 | 119068 |
| :307. | :939911 | \%f:913 |
| 328 | 935.j4\% | 355\%57 |
| :3P8 | $5090!0$ | 509292 |
| 835 | 369001 | 369908 |
| $3: 77$ | 429f77 | 429711 |
| :340. | 268704 | 268775 |
| \%41. | (26892 | 926896 |
| 34:\% | \% 0.7597 | :3:3601 |
| 344 | 60:387 | 60394 |
| \$45 | 82747. | 827489 |
| 34f | ! 1027 fi 3 | 002772 |
| :47 | 525470 | 52.5615 |
| :48. | :3329.71 | 332714 |
| 349 | 340925 | 360980 |
| 350 | 518941 | 51895.3 |
| 372 | 1:770\%; | 137765 |
| 853 | 360f01 | 3 fof 21 |
| S34. | 2993ma | 499417 |
| 358 | 224106 | 224148 |
| :67 | 78:39\% | 78.350 |
| 868 | 8.498:3; | 849566 |
| 399 | 257571 | 277730 |
| :71. | $84 \mathrm{fi484}$ | 846498 |
| \% 74 | 8.18801 | 358809 |
| 876 | 302919 | 302930 |
| 377 | 112306 | 11235.7 |
| 879 | 364819 | \$964825 |
| 381 | 208533 | 20977\% |


| L. C. | Nembers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 382 | _358233 | 358276 |
|  | - 89758 | 89787 |
|  | -624268 | 624316 |
|  | . 49062 | 49063 288778 |
|  | 288774 | 288778 374629 |
| 389 | 374623 | -374629 |
|  | -134608 | ${ }_{731236}$ |
| 394 | 888670 | 388677 |
| 396 | 543301 | 543328 |
| 39 | 531723 | 531750 |
| 397 | 320390 | 320407 |
| 400 | 489835 | 489837 |
| 401 | 251095 | 251102 |
| 402 | 292051 | 292080 |
| 403 | 112288 |  |
| 405 | 140461 | 140476 |
| 406 | 666310 | 666314 |
| 408 | 33564 | 33603 392110 |
| 411 | 280631 | 392110 280668 |
| 415 | 310651 | 310676 |
| 416 | 666929 | 666936 |
| 418 | 259734 | 259763 |
| 422 | 404321 | 404324 |
| 423 | 605021 | 605025 |
| 424 | 354623 | 354627 |
| 426 | 484326 | 484340 |
| 427 | 384901 | 384914 |
| 428 | 616443 | 616460 |
| 429 | $\begin{array}{r} 51525 \\ -383701 \end{array}$ | 51563 383715 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 43- \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | 612129 | 612150 |
| 431 | 729948 | 729954 |
| 432 | 672173 | 672177 |
| 434 | 601151 | 601154 |
| 440 | 659381 | 659385 |
| 442 | 633655 | 633672 |
| 443 | 76305 | ${ }^{7} 6322$ |
| 444 | 298156 | 298200 |
| 444 | 385801 | 385807 |
| 449 | 351008 | 351019 76870 |
| 452 | 76859 | 76870 94738 |
| 456 | 94722 | 94738 9384 |
| 458 | -568102 | 96384 568106 |
| 461 | 175682 | 175700 |
| 463 | 166840 | 166943 |
| 465 | 265708 | 265758 |
| 468 | 295622 | 295646 |
| 470 | 56190 | 56195 |
| 471 | 835610 | 835626 |
| 473 | 225382 | $\begin{array}{r} 225392 \\ 38810 \end{array}$ |
|  | -38782 | 38810 181236 |
| 477 | 140106 | 140129 |
| 479 | 49327 | 49341 |
| 481 | 218792 | 218833 |
| 482 | 165251 | 165275 |
| 483 | 518489 | 518506 |
| 485 | 502111 | 502175 |
| $\begin{gathered} 487 \\ 492 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -594615 \\ -296286 \end{array}$ | 594629 296366 |
| 493 | 58141 | 58160 |
| 494 | 260841 | 261000 |
| 494 | 452551 | 452830 |
| 500 | 81521 | 81583 |
| 503 | 301693 | 301762 |
| 504 | 879631 | 879644 |
| 508 | 352244 | 352255 |
| 513 | 354347 | 354360 |
| 515 | 630744 | 630745 |
| 517 | 370202 | 370217 |
| 520 | 367217 | 367225 |
| 521 | 29958 | 29960 |
| 522 | 316367 | 316437 |
| 528 | 503787 | 503814 |
| 531 | 361801 | 361820 |
| 532 | 742159 | 742188 |
| 533 | 587472 | 537473 |
| 535 | 258709 | 258750 |
| 535 | 285001 |  |
| 536 | 291310 | 291349 |
| 537 | 286542 | 286557 |
| 538 | 282094 | 282120 |
| 540 | 141542 | 141551 |
| 556 | 90801 | 90806 |
| 558 | 220266 | 220296 |
| 560 | 500788 | 500820 |
| 561 | 63747 | 63750 |
| 561 | 544051 | 544098 |


| L. L. | Ncmbers |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 563 | 20524 | 20526 |
| 566 | 90226 | 90230 |
| 567 | -115288 | 115316 |
| 568 | 327145 | 327368 |
| 570 | 505561 | 505564 |
| 571 | 599138 | 599141 |
| 573 | 3 4 4611 | 354621 |
| 574 | 871908 | 371947 |
| 580 | 449211 | 449212 |
| 581 | -298501 | 298530 |
| 581 | 792131 | 792150 |
| 583 | 526098 | 526148 |
| 588 | 565186 | 565270 |
| 590 | -741084 |  |
| 591 | 83401 | 83427 |
| 592 | 93736 | 93750 |
| 592 | -363001 | 363027 |
| 593 | -262997 | 263003 |
| 594 | -264843 | 264856 |
| 595 | -233144 | 233250 |
| 595 | -234001 | 234086 |
| 596 | -52101 | 52125 |
| 599 | -329465 | 329470 |
| 602 | -726544 | 726549 |
| 603 | -314094 | 314100 |
| 603 | -356401 | 356446 |
| 609 | -491768 | 491779 |
| 617 | -548787 | 548833 |
| 623 | -142301 | 142313 |
| 625 | -543133 | 543140 |
| 628 | -405098 |  |
| 629 | -525554 | 525572 |
| 630 | -353125 | 353130 |
| 631 | -324678 | 324692 |
| 635 | -217092 | 217152 |
| 636 | -617762 | 617769 |
| 638 | -383441 | 383487 |
| 641 | -384601 | 384627 |
| 646 | -820163 | 820170 |
| 648 | -394316 | 394338 |
| 649 | -573528 | 573565 |
| 653 | -294578 | 294590 |
| 655 | 689456 | 689461 |
| 659 | -887366 | 887392 |
| 660 | 43988 | 44022 |
| 661 | _296096 | 296106 |
| 664 | 56482 | 56505 |
| 666 | -558572 | 558620 |
| 670 | 805578 | 805583 |
| 672 | -708927 | 708932 |
| 677 | -372499 | 372513 |
| 679 | - 54684 | 54692 |
| 684 | -610585 | 610606 |
| 685 | - 47940 | 47958 |
|  | 78073 | 78125 |
| 688 | - 98873 | 98891 |
| 691 | - 89517 | 89540 |
| 694 | -508565 | 508692 |
| 695 | 45794 | 45844 |
| 696 | -557552 | 557590 |
| 697 | -86474 | 86590 |
| 698 | -881797 | 381798 |
| 702 | -206847 | 206923 |
| 703 | _235859 | 235937 |
| 704 | 63820 | 63840 |
| 707 | -306886 | 306920 |
| 710 | -287644 | 287667 |
| 711 | -368701 | 368808 |
| 712 | -567963 | 568010 |
| 715 | - 37875 | 37901 |
| 716 | -275831 | 276600 |
| 716 | -282751 | 282770 |
| 717 | - 79028 | 79101 |
| 719 | -351901 | 351931 |
| 719 | -318296 | 318300 |
| 722 | _357618 | 357634 |
| 731 | 53564 | 53580 |
| 732 | -466403 | 466436 |
| 733 | -408351 | 408356 |
| 734 | -323577 | 323625 |
| 738 | -563024 | 563042 |
| 740 | - 57058 | 57065 |
| 741 | -428212 | 428226 |
| 742 | -470533 |  |
| 743 | -765516 | 765528 |
| 744 | - 46365 | 46367 |
| 751 | _621240 | 621245 |
| 752 | -455045 | 455050 |
| 753 | -164901 | 164993 |
| 754 | -251004 | 251013 |

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424827 536618 924773 39886 501453 524618

198260 851965 529987 580293
325008 612395 400731 32034 127060
279665 279665
645293 75916 433076 660181

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| 362553 | 177465 86763

67097 603429 51300 370829 511984 578055 594911 742426 603566
516314 49561 622484 96910 775475
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625536 73902 57867 607337
518620 518620 364215 279767 452247 330320 117906 709933
163600 281073 621070 30845 86125 75936

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| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1135 | 75633 | 75.641 |
| 1139 | 6248 \％ | （i24869 |
| 1141 | 79947 | 79971 |
| 1144 | 324118 | 3241.7 |
| 114．7 | 311541 | 311.763 |
| 1147 | 1334：23 | 13563：39 |
| 11.1 | 454361 | 4.59814 |
| 11．7 | 34677：31 | 366790 |
|  | SSLN： |  |

3－13788， 13870.
10－－49311－99313．
13－ 07 72 $\%$.
46 － $73442 \pi-448$.
71－－8titis29 935.
81－7112tio．
83－：17861－913．
104－370128－130，218－222， 551710，760，776－780， 796.

162－54：3366－370．
16：）－13ti15ti．
$182-2593865$
$194-875285$
201 （i03029，031，034，036－ 039.

220－550831－916．
$220-200492-495$ ．
237 － 352616.
$249-361202,221$.
308－371441－449．
320－（1313114－116．
$3 \overline{3}$（）－ 18940 ．
3ís－ 124315
$3 \times 5-49060-49062$.
426－484326－328．
$429-51555-550$.
$566-\quad 30219-225$
$568-327141-144, \quad 146-149$ ， 151－153，155－159， 162 164－170，172－174，177， 179－18\％，18f，188，190－ 191，194－195，197， 199
202，205，208，210， 213
216，219－220，222－223，
225，227，229－230，233－
235，239－241，244－245，
248－250，254－258，2611，
264－278，283－291，293
294，298－299，301， 303
310，312，316－318，320
323，327－328，330－331，
337－338，340，344－346，
350，356－361， 364,366 ．
5．55－234（144．
$625-.543136$
（941—3641；24－626．
684－－$\$ 101063-605$
753－164981－990．
802－－732270．
823－924766
86；
$902-3 f 2444-450$ ．
$994-629466-477$ ．

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Ni．mbers
3－10414， 14148.
$8-2741+3,24030$.
9－2 $21!403$
17－257995．
20－$-16.521,524$.
$24 . \quad 344449$
3：－－
35 3：39667－670，676－678，
$3 \pm 0473$.
43 ： 50226
47 －9 S205
41251
 ：326； 394.
81－-11267 ．
※2 玉11973，985．
8：3－517517， $64: 4,856$.
$96-345322-323$.
（14） $5 \pi 4565,572,129734$.
104 －349345，35000： $5,71684$.
$10 t-78772$.
$107-461748,770,777-778$.
$110-243120$ ，126， 243.
116－264228．
122 142457，461， 473594 601，610， 613.
124 －523534．
12． $723965,524: 360$.
139－324032．
$150--8680$.
153－－ 54528.
$160-270981$.
194－875286
197－－845175．
223－127756．
237－352596
249－－361210，298－299．
27 f －320019．
294－284318－340，349－500， 636，671－fiso．
295－631883， 891.
298－369354．
308－－371404．
322－42：3990．
325－657770．
$3.37--429686$
346－9027665
352－137717， 722.
377－112321， 353
381－－208759．
$415-310666,669$.
$444-298176$.
$465-265749$.
473－225390．
$474-38784 . S 0 \overline{ }$
$482-165256$.
492． $296310,317,330$.
494－260937，944， 961.
$5(0)-81546,564,567$ ．
$532-742186$.
508－327204．
万73－3テ4€13， 616.

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## N：MuERS

581－－295：56－530．

（60！－ 4 41776－777．

A：N－385441，477，487．
1：11－344614．
$1446-5201 \mathrm{tj}$.
4：3－2045
6：4－ $50 \times 1622$.
1：5－4．7．37．
6：17－86447，865266．
T102－20tists， 910 s ．
708 235：110， $923-925$


$744-4724+15$.
7．23－164961－980．
7133－72．082－nか．
784－261841
811－－359731．
K40－524tiot
ぶす－－ $851946,959,961$.
$858-529923$.
8t；4－400725．
$870-127042,052$.
ST：
$902-36245145 \overline{5}$ ．
944－511929．
948－64317．
1147－133636， 638.

## PREVIOCSLY LISTED MISS－

## ING－RFCEIVED

3－12501－12508，12001－ 128 \％2．
8－27993，28028－030．
30－400314
31－316784－805
59－450321－324．
73－167500．
139－321983－322012．
142－457221－222
181－326041－055．
207－604207－212．
214－236741－750，753－783．
322－423990．
343－353593－595
384－624196．
444－298067－071．
$476-181230$.
521－29955．
536－291305．
501－63736－744．
694－264835－840．
677－372490－497．
870－127031．
$1085-117893-895$
1118－86101－110， 112.

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31－－316830．
$108.7-117904-905$.

## Wanted－－Men

There＇s the chap with th．＂Can＇t，＂and the chap with the＂Won＇t，＂
And the chap who＇s betwixt，more or less ； There＇s the chap with an＂Aye，＂when it ought to be＂Nay，＂
And the＂No，＂when it ought to he＂Yes．＂
There＇s the chap who＇s too weak to get up when he＇s down－
Too bluffed to strike back when be＇s hit，
And the chap who bobs up when he ought to stay down；
And the chap who does nothing but sit．
There＇s the wap who is brave when he＇s noth－ ing to fear，and
The chap who＇s afraid without shame．
But the world wanting men has no patience with these－
What it wants is the fellow dead game！

What it wants is the chap with the＂Can＂and the＂Will，＂
And the＂（iet up＂and＂Hustle＂and＂Do ；＂
And the chap who＂comes back，＂with a smile on his fuct．
When the work thinks be＇s beaten clean through ；
The chap who＇ll back down when be knows be is wrongs，
And the chap who＇ll stand pat when he＇s right，
And the chap who ketps faith when he pledges his worl
And will batk uil his stame with a fight；
The chap who fordvet pits right above wrong， and lobnor wer richas and fame；
Ah，he is the chap that the world＇s looking
The trustworthy fellow－dead game！
－Exchange．

## LOCAL UNION DIRECTORY

(t) Trimmers. (c.s.) Cable splicers.
f) Fixture Hangers. mt.) Maintenance.
(s) Shopmen.
(p) Powerhouse men (t. . ) Telephone. Operators.
(p.o.) Picture Operators.
L. U.

## LOCATION

(1) 1 St. Louls, Mo.
(1) 2 st. Louls. Mo.
(i) 2 st. Louis. Mo........ (1) 3 New York, N. Y.... (m) 4 New Orleans, La.
(i) 5 Pittsburgh, Pa..-
(i) 6 San Francisco -... -
(i) 7 springfield, Mass..-
(i) 8 Toledo, 0 , ......-

8 B Boston, Mass..--------
(1) 9 Chicago, Ill.
m) 10 Butler, Pa.
(m) 12 pucblo, Colo.
(m) 13 Dover, N. J..---
(1) 14 Pittgburgh, Pa._
(1) 15 Jersey City, N. J.
(1) 16 Jransville. Ind.-. (1) 17 Detrolt, Mich. ---
(1) 18 Los Angeles, Calif.
(1-c.s.) 20 New York, N. Y.-
(1) 21 Philadelphia, Pa.-
(1) 22 Omaha, Nebr.
(i) 26 Washington, D. C.
(1) 27 Baltimore, Md.
(i) 28 Baltimore. Md
(1) 29 Trenton. N. J.
(1) 30 Erie, Pa
(m) 31 Duluth, Minn.
m) 32 Lima. Ohio
(m) 33 New Castle, $\mathbf{P a}$...
(i) 34 Peoria, Ill.-....
(i) 35 Wartford. Conn.
(i) 35 Wartford. Conn.--
(m) 36 Sacramento, Calif.
(m) 37 : New Britain, Conn.-
(i) 38 Cleveland, Oillo.....
(1) 39 Cleveland. Ohio --
(st) 40 Hollywood, Calif
(1) 41 Buffalo. N. Y.
(1) 42 Ctica, N. Y. Y.--
(i) 43 Syracuse, $\mathrm{N}_{\text {. }} \mathbf{Y}$.
(m) 44 Rochester, N. Y.....
(1) 45 Buffalo, N. Y.......
(1) 46 Seattle, Wash. -
(1) 47 Sioux City, Ia.
(i) 48 Portland, Ore.

50 Oakhand, Calif.-.
(1) 51 Peoria, Ill.--------
(i) 52 Newark, N. J.......
(1) 58 Kansas City, Mo...
(1) 54 Columbus, Ohio_-
(m) :5 Des Moines, Ia.
(i) 56 Erie $P \Omega$
(o) 57 Nalt Lake City Utah
(1)58 Detroit Mich. Utan
(1) 59 Dallas. Tex.
(i) 69 Dallas, Tex. - Thase-
(1) 62 Youn Antonio, Texas-a
(m) 63 Warren, Pa.
(w) 64 Youngstown, Ohto
(m) 66 Butte, Mont. -......
(m) 66 . Uouston. Tex.
(m) 67 Quincy, Ill.--
(i) 68 I) enver, Colo. ----
(1)69|Dallas, Tex...-----
(1) 71 Columbus. Ohto
(1) 72 Wam. Tex. ---......
(i) 73 Spolane. Wash......

## REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS

## FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS

## MEETING PLACE AND DATE

Tripp Smith, 3138 St. Vincent|J. J. Hartman, 4318 N. 21st St. 3001 Olive St.; 2d 4th Fridays.
Ed. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.
d. O'Keefe, 3000 Easton Ave.. Dan Knoll, 3000 Easton Ave...- 3000 Easton Ave.: Fri

W. Graham, 308 S. Cortez St.- 14 . Herkinderkin, 3033 Chippewa Ste Luion St.; 2d. 4th Wed.,
H. P. Brigaerts 200 Guerrero St Wm. G. Shord, 607 Bigelow Blvd. 607 Bigelow Blvd.; Every Fri.
H. P. Brigaerts, 200 Guerrero St. J. H. Clover, 200 Guerrero St.- Buiking Trades Temple: Every Wed. W. T. Kavanaugh, 221 Summer W. J. Kenefick, 21 Sanford St. - 19 Sanford St. ; Every Mon.

Catherine Tracy, 3207 Cambridge Are. Chas. C. Putts, 1055 Orchard St. Labor Hall; Every Mon. Catherine M' Reflly, 34 Hecla St., Emily R. Coleman, 1192 Boylston 3 Boylston Pl.; 2d, 4th Mon. Dorchester, Mass
Harry Slater, 2901 Monroe St.-.L. M. Fiee, 2401 M10nroe St
R. F. Knittle, 144 N. Main St.--1R. E. Forssthe, 317 Lim St. $H$ H. Untt, Box 70 Ld Lab. Convention Hall; 2d, 4th Tues.
 Archibald Boyne, Box 278, Whar- Russell Pope, 17 West Blackwell Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Fri. ton, N. J.
E. L. Huey, 130 Carrington Ave. L. W. McClenahan, 3rd Floor, McGeah Bldg., 1st Fri,
N. S.
R. A, MeDonald. 87 Pallsade Ave. A. M. Baxter, 532 Mercer St.-. 583 Summit Ave.: 1st, 3d Tues.

Frank Smith, 1506 W. Delawart E. E. Hosklnson, 1227 S. 8th St. $3151 / 2$ S. 1st St.; Every Sun.
Wm. McMahon, 274 E. High St. $\mid$ Wm. Frust, 274 E. High St..--274 E. High St.; Every Thurs.
F. Bartholomew, 2826 West Ave. F. Bartholomew, 2 s 26 West Ave. Labor Temple; Thurs.

3ith Jackson 250 F 154th st 34th
Astoria, L. I., N. Y. Leon Irving, 583 5th Ave., A
John G. Farrell 68 S. 28th St. H Wob Long lisand, N. Y
Camden, N. J. ${ }^{2}$.
Sidney Slaven, 1101 No. 18 th St.
Wm. F. Kelly, Hoom 60, Hutchins Gus Lawson, 4111 N. 17 th St. Labor Temple; Tues
Wm. F. Kelly, 1soom 60, Hutching 13 . A. O'Leary, Room 60, Hutching J. Shipley, 535 E . 23 d St. N. W. J. Shipley, 535 E. 23 d St. S. E. Young, 1118 No. Bond St.-
G. A. Holden, 2915 Pine ave. G. A. Holden, 2915 Pine Ave..Frank Berg, 819 E. 3d St. ---V. H. Efflnger, 533 E. Franklin St H. P. Callahan, 122 Cocluran Way Wm. Burns, 207 Clark St.--Walt G. Cramer, 104 Asylum St. E. J. Be

Louis Allen, Box 495.

$$
\text { slde, 10th and } \mathcal{V} \text { Sts., N. W }
$$

Everett, 304 Cole Ave. -1292 St. Paul St. ; Every Tues. T. J. Fagen, 1222 St. Paul St... 1222 St. Paul St.; Every Friday Fred Rose, 105 Parkinson Ave..- Broad and Front Sts.; 1st, 3d Thurs. Vas. W. Pusey, 146 E .12 th St. -- L. L. U. Hall; 2d, 4th Frian, Wm. Murnian, 915 E. 4th St..-- Trades Union Hall; 1st. 3d Thurs. P. Merrilees, 803 Young St.-- $\mathbf{8}$ N. Mill St. © Every Fri.

Chas. Young. 1231 Seneca Place-. Labor Temple: 2nd, 4th Wed.
F. E. Todd, 2536 Euclid Ave...-Labor Temple: Every Tues.

 Los angeles, Calif.
R. Bripham 1225 Miller St. $\quad$ G. C. King, 460 Olympic Ave.---- 270 Broadway: Tues


(W. A. Buckmaster, 306 Parsells Fraternal Bldg., 2d. 4th Fridays.

John Allison, 85 Central Ave, Tames
II. E. Laughlin, Room 317, Labor Frank Tustin, Room 317, Labor Room 10, Labor Temple: Wed. Temple.
J. E. Johnson. Box 102
2------- Temple.
J. S. Reed, 685 Hawthorne Ave.

Chas Fahrenkros. Labor Temple-
T. Burns, 206 No. Main St. E. Peoria, Ill.
Harry Stevenson, 206 S . Orange E. Ave. Phippin, 623 Ohio St., Kansas City, Kans.
W. L. Davis, 36 N. Front St..-
G. Cooks. 3300 2d St.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ J. McAffe, 415 2d Ave.
F. K. Harris, 55 Adelaide St.
W. H. Harris. 55 Adelaide St..-

Frank M. Howry, 105 Gorman St. land ive.
F. M. Scheaffer, 207 Jackson Ave

Pert Walch. Box 195 Jackson Ave. A. A. Keller, 116 Main Ave...
Clem lurkard 109 So. Main $\mathbf{S t}$ Leo Witt. $P$. O. Box 195-..... F. Gutzwiller. 1201 Capitol Ave. W. C. Medhurst, Btx 846 Warren Hartzele, 801 Capitol Ave. Therk Flattery, 149 Matzens 801 T. L. Flattery, ${ }^{149}$ Meade St. $\mathbf{P}$. E. A. Noice. P. $\dot{O}$. Box 10827 T. S. Cox, Box 814 C. Rex, Box 102_------- Labor Temple; 1st. 3u Tues. C. Ream, 1251 E .17 th St,.- Hall "F,"' Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Wed. Piedmont, Callf. Ranleigi Way, Labor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed. Piedmont. Callf.
ddv. A. Schroeder, 262 Wash. St. $\mid 262$ Washington St. ; Every Tues. Chas. O. Cotton, 3526 Flora Labor Temple; Tuesday.
L. Williams, Box 113, Worth- $21 \frac{1}{2}$ N. Front St. ; 2d, 4th Tues. ington, Ohio.
Itie Johnson, $13 \overline{3} 3$ Sheritan Ave.. Labor Temple; 1st, 3rd Tues.
E. N. Fails, 1109 E. 3uth St._-. 17 th and State; 2d, 4th Wed.
W. N. Fellows, 603 No. 6 th St. E. Lahor Temple: 1 st, 3 d Thursdays.
W. E. Fellows, 603 so. 1 .the St.
F. K. Harris, So Adelaide St.-. Labor Temple...- Lanor Temple: Every Mon.
W.m. Canze, 119 White Ave...-- Trade Council Hall: Every Wed. Trade
223
W. Founcil Hall: Eval St. : 1st, 3d Thurs.
S. B. of A. Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs. W. P. Boger, P. O Bnx $454-$ J. Flothoetter. 727 N .16 h St. Resh Hall: Tues.
Cooks and 'Waiters' Hall: Every Fri. Lahor Temple: Every Wed., 8 p. m. . J. Kelly, 3112 Raleirh 1737 Champa Temple: 2d. 4 th Mon.
1337 Champa St. ; Every Mon.
Labor Temple; Every Mon.
47316 No. High St.: every Wed.
Lahor Hall: 4th Mon.
t. Carpenters' Hall; 2d. 4th ErI.

## L. $\mathbf{~ U . ~}$ <br> LOCATION <br> REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS <br> FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS <br> MEETING PLACE AND DATE
















(i) 90 New Haven, Conn...'Wm. Dedrick, 96 Church St., H. Wyatt, 215 Meaduw St.......- 215 Meadow St.; 1st, 3d Tues.
(m) 93 E. Liverpool, Oho_- Huward Humsh, 501 1st Ave., Sta- Arthur Czerlh, 380 W. Charch Ave. Fowler Blag.; 1st, 3d Frl.








(1) 104 Boston, Mass. -...- H. W. Shivers, 10 Aghland St., J. S. Mahomey, if Fairchild St., Paine Men Bldg. : Thurs.
(m) 106 Jamestown, N. Y._S. (. Keller, 804 Washington St. F. J. Knorer, 869 Spring St.- Central Labor Hall; Alternato Mon (m) 107 Grand Raplds, Mich. Ehis Cribhs, 1549 Lake Drive, A. E. Gretner, 441 Storrs St. S. E. Trades and Labur Hall; erery Tues.

(1) 109 llock Island, Ill....- J. C. Kurry, 1614 28th Are, A. $\Delta$ splunu. 807 29th St......... Industrial Hall: 4th Mon.
 (1) 112 Louisville, Ky._-... Wm. Casseldine, 3407 W. Jetrer- Wm. Casseldine, 3407 W. Jeffere Labor Temple: Ist, 3d Mon
$\qquad$
(m)113 Colo. Springs, Colo. E. E. Norman, 720 S . Tejon_-. Tun Markey, 605 E . Winamette Rm. 312, Woolworth Blag. : Every Frl.
mil4 Fort Dodge, 1a..... Theo. Wurts, 510 4th Ave., No.-- Herman Brown, 835 9th Are. Su. Labor Temple; 1st 3d Tues.
(i) 116 Fort Worth, Tex.-. (has, Shyroc, 111 East 3i st... G. S. Broikes, 201 Jemings Are. Musicians Hall; Every Tues.

(m) 120 Lemple, Tex. - -.
(m) 122 Great Falls, Mont.

(m) 125 Portland, Oreg..... D. D. Nister, 408 Labor Temple W. E. Lates, 408 Labor Temple Labor Temple, Hall 'J," 4 th and Jeffer-
(m) 127 Kenesha, Wis._
(m) 128 Elyria, Ohito --...
(i) 130 New Orieans, La..-.
 T. E. Todd, 813 Carondelet St.-m H. M. Mrilter, 810 Henry Clay 829 Cnion St.: Every Fri.

(1) 133 Middletown, N. Y. J. Heinig, 38 Wallkil Ave.----

m) 135 la Crosse. Wis
(m) 136 Birmingham, Ala.-
(mi 137 Ahany, N. Y.....
(i) 140 Schenectady. $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{Y}$..


( 140 ,
 mant Bleg. mis. miont bhas.
(1) 143 Harrishurg, Pa. ___A. FI. Morrow, 410 Hummel St., Ira Daris, 1272 State St. ........ 221 Marset St.; 2d. 4th Mon.
(i) 146 Decatur, IIl. ----.
(rr) 148 Washington, D. C. 1 G. W. Bergling, 41410 th St., G. W. Bergling, 41410 th St. S. E. 41410 th St. S. E. : 4th Fri.
(1) 150 Waukegan. I11.......F. Wintox. 19 Deerpath Ave., W. F. Votter. 401 MeDantel 218 Wash. St. : 1st. 3d Wed.
(1:151) San Frantaro Coule Lake Furest III
(r) 152 an franetsco. Calle. T. Harizen, 23 Rameel St.-....


(m) 154 Davenpert. Ta.
(m) 165 Okla. Clty. Ohla-....R. R. Minion, 24 West Sch St._

It 156 Fort Worth, Texas.

 CMFse IIt: Madion, Fiz.
(a) 161 Greenfeld, Mass _... Jos. Swatora. 79 3rd St., Turael Mavipa P. Rosere, Box 123. So. Labor Hall; 1st Thure.
(rr) 162 Ransas City, Mo...- T. Wall Eation, 1212 Prandmay-
 nett St., Kingston, Pa.

St, Dirpaneaton $\mathbf{P}_{\text {fist }}$ Onfice,
 Place, No. Bergen. N. J. ,


## L．U．

## LOCATION

## REC．SEC．AND ADDRESS

FIN．SEC．AND ADDRESS
MEETING PLACE AND DATE
（m） 262 Plainfleld，N．J．－ （1）263 huhuque．Inwa
 1266 Stana，Mo （c） 267 Nithenetady，N．Y．
（m） 268 Nitwhet，R．N．Y．．．
（1）269 Trentut，N．J．．．．．．．
（m） 272 Wikita，太ans．
Frank Pope， 73 Grandilew Ave．

 Lary Inth，I301 s．Onio st．

 I．F．Bumpy，9s Wartuer st．．．．．．
 K．Caventer， 714 L， J．W．Caih，huate Nu．Sith St． F．C．Gunett，of st Sit $\qquad$


 （m） 273 ＇linton．Iowa－－．．． （it 275 Muskegun，Mjel

（rr） 279 Grafton， $\mathbf{w}$ ．va．．

（mi 285 Pers，Ind．
（m）288 New Mhany，Ind．
（rr） 287 Geder，Trah
（m） 288 Waterino．Iowa
（m） 2980 HaritesviLe，Okla
（m） 291 Fintse，Idaho
（i） 292 Minneapolis，Minn．
（m） 1 （1） 295 Hibhing，Minn．
（1） 295 Little Rock，Ark．．．
（in） 296 Berlin．N．H．．．．．．．．
（m） 298 Bumpria，Kans．
（m） 298 Michigan Cits，Ina．
（1） 300 Anhern，N．Y．．．．－．
（1ヶ）301 Texarkana，Texas．－
（m） 302 Martinez，Callif．－－－
（m） 303 st．Catherines．Ont．
Can．
（m） 304 Greenville，Texas－－ （m） 307 i＇umtheriant，ma． （m） 3 ns Nt．Petershurg，Fla． （m） 309 E. St．Lnuis，Hl． （m） 310 Tancouser $\quad \mathbf{B}$ Can．
（rr）312 Minmer，N．C．－．．．－ （m） 313 Wilmington，Del． （i） 317 ILuntington，W．Va．－
（rr） 318 Knoxville．Tenn．－．．． （rr） 318 Knoxpithe，Tenn．－－ （m）320 Manlown， （m）322 Casper，Byo．F－－－ （m） 323 W．P．Beach，Fla．－A．J．Carr． $113 n$ Sn．Spruce St
（m） 325 Binghamton，N．Y．－Tas．Hastings， 35 Mitchell Are． （m） 326 Lawrence，Mass．－－－－Jos．Hutton， 42 Forest St．－－ （ni） 327 Pensacola．Fla．
（m） 328 Oswego．N．Y．．．．－S．Waterman， 38 Fast 4th St． （m）329 Shreverort，La．－．－－－G．H．Riliasch， 1137 Leander S m） 330 tawton，Oka．Calif． （1）333 Portland．Me
（m） 334 Pittshurg．Kans．．．．． （m） 335 Springfield，Mo．－－C．S．S．Leidy， 401 E．Commeretai
（m）33n Manhattan．Kans．－ （rr） 337 Parsons，Kans．
（m） 338 Denison．Texas
（miz39 「t．Wm．，Ont．，Can．
（1）340 Sacramentn，Callf．．
（m）a41 Tivingaton．Mont．
（m） 348 Taft．Callif．
（m）314 rince Rupert，B．C．
（m）Can．
（m）34r，Fort Smith，Ark．．．
（1）347 neq Mrineq．In
（m） 348 「algary．Alta．，Can．
（i） 349 Viami，Fla
（m） 350 Fannihal，Mo．
（m） 353 Tansinc，Mitch．－－．
（iw） 354 Nalt Take Citv，T＇tat

（mi）361 Tomnah．Nev．N．J （i） 364 Rockford，Il．－－－－－

filas Tndiananolis．Ind．
（ti）389 Tmuisull？e，Ky．－－．－－
（mi372 Bome Thwn＿．．．．F．D．Ridiath 302 16th St

Fay is Gurge，wiotmst．
 （m） 310 rancouver，B．C．，L．Purdy， 3754 Inverness St．．．．．






 Ed．Simith，thy Mromroe Ame

 Freil A．Smith，（assleherry Elect．L．J．Musity，Leewer Esect．Cu．Hown 30，orer Bartlesville D C．Empang， 1 ist aria 3d Mon．



 fum Ihaswatd， 113 Mamerint．－－Ora A．Keth， 1690 Main St．．．K．of P．Hall；1st，3d Mon．
 Ras Andyews， 10 Holley St．．．．．．．． T．A．rimin，24 49 Pecan St．， G．H．Armstring，Box 574＿

F．W．Anderion．Box 45

## $\qquad$

A．Dickens．7n Aven St．．．．．．Mantel Hali：2d，4th Fri
 C．Texarkana，Ark．
Thos．Campinit 07 Los Juntas Momse Mall：Sat
Thos．Dealy， 108 Yurk St．．．．．．．Lablor Temple；1st，3d Wed．
E．R．Bradley， 3196 Eutopia St．City Work Shop；1st．3a Wed



L．Purdy
A．T．Sweet，Bor 350
st．．
L．Brawn， 614 Pine St．．． R．Parsonc． 1214 3d Ave．－－－ B．R．Acuff，Fountain City，Tenn． O．L．Anderson． 705 State St．．．－．
 A．R．MrCormick， 802 So．Rose－

B．B．Everhart， 1018 N．Main St．Wootman Hall；1st． 34 Mon

E．C．Hoback， 921 6th St．－．．．－ 4191123 3rd Ave．：Livery Thurs
Edw．Krainik， 1210 Huron Ave Union Han： 2 d 4 th Mes．
Law．Krainik， 1210 Huron St．－－Union Hall：2d．4th Mon．
Earl Gapen，6in Marouette St．Post Hall；1st，3d Fri．
Stephen L．Gadery， 1015 E. 2nd St．Labor Temple；Tues．
Stephen L．Harmon， 306 Evernia Labor Temple；1st，3rd FrL．
Edw．B．Lee，Dis 25，Johnson 77 State St．；2d，4th Mon．
E．A．MrComiskey， 317 Law－Spanish American Hall；2d Fri． rence St ．
E．E．Roberts，Route 1，Box 56R．Manhattan Hotel，Cor．Garden and Boy－ len St．；1st Tues．
Frank W．Gallagher， 79 E．8th Labor Hall，W．1st St．：1st，3d Frt．
G．F．Billawh， $113 i$ Leander st．Mafastic Bldg；1st， 3 d Thurs．
R．F．Hayter， 609 Dearborn St．．．Chamher of Commerce Blag．：Tues．
Rdw．A．Stock， 22 S S． $2 d$ St．．．．－Labor Temple：2d，4th Wed．
M．E．Crossman，8ī Market St．
Sute 33 ．
F．L．MeVirkers，mij E 21st st Labor Temple；Thurs．
R．Patterson， 191 E．Conamet－Service Elect．Co．；last Sat．
${ }_{B}$ cial．
．B．Custer，1528 Poynty Are
B．
ard．Baldwin， 303 W．Wood－
Lahor Hall；2d，4th Tues．
Tohn B．Land． 1414 Fairchild Ave．
E．G．MrGinnes． 1910 Stevenc
E．G．MeGinnes， 1910 Stevenc
St．Fith
Wm．Finarturi， 223 Nural $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}} \mathrm{S}$
 5．ㅍ．Kettelake，Box 573
A．D．Denny， 406 No．Clathorne Toserh M．Burnhacher， 1905 Grant
Ave． $\boldsymbol{T}$ ．R．Burenes．Tahor Temple W．Schopn． 926 5th Ave．，N．E II．W．Fergisnn． 212 1－2 So．
Yi E．Crum， 1217 Ledford St．．． Fiek Lake． 616 Rtver St．．．．．．．．．
Jas． Ave．
Gon．Hagiunc，Box 213

thert Warner， 3 ef Barclay s ！ Tart Merivink， 1319 Crnshy St．．．． B．M．Rnwlett． $14 n 7$ Catation $\mathrm{S}_{\mathrm{t}}$ F．D．Rifirath， 302 16th St．．－

Trades Laber Hiall：2d，4th Tues
ir．A．Bicher， $\mathbf{P}$ ．O．Box 236 Way－Lahar Temple；Mon．
I．B．Wiltiams，Hox 5 ria．．．．．．．．Lalur Temple；1st，3d Wed．
S．Massey，Box 457
7．0x
Carpenters＇Hall；2d Fri．
C．F．Lindsey， 2 No．Dauphin Labor Temple；1st，3d Mon． Teseph M．Bumbacher， 1005 Grand Labor Temple；1st．3d Thurs． a．Ho
．Hobbs，Labor Temple
1．J．Torgenzon．711 sth Are．W
Tom．D．Bowes，Box 715－ac．
Harry Baldwin．Rniste No． 1.
P．A．Gamnt， 215 Na．Walnut $\mathbf{S t}$
Lahior Temple；Every Fri

Ellswant， 215 Nf．Walnut St． $1103 / 2-1171 / 2$ E．Michiman Lues．
v．T．Giles．Box 213．．．．．．．．．．．．．．Labor Temple：Wed．

Vtutor Larpa． 441 Compton Ave nidg Traies Conedl Rms；2d，4th Wed．
 E．Ingerson， 203 N．Winne Manhints Man：1st，3d Thurs． rago st．
T．T．Sterer， 720 Wrole St．－．．． 133 Northampton St．：1st，3a Mon．

F．L．Paxter，3nf West Jefferan Monse Home： 2 d \＆4th Mon．
B．C．Enlow，Bellevernen，Pa．．．． 34 and Crest Ave．，Charlerol，Pa．；1st Geo．Smith， 611 W．5th St．．．．．Labier Temple：Wed．

## LOCATION

## REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS

FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS
(in) 374 dugusta, Me. (m) 375 allettown, $P$ (m) 376 Princeton. Ind (m) 377 Lyun, Mass.

379 Charlote, N. C.... (f) 381 Chitcago, IN .

Herbert Dowe, 4 Page St. Herman Meigs, 45 Pearl St. James C. Wagner,
K. W. Montgomery, 327 W. StatelD. M. Stormont, 504 S. Hart St. Modern Woodmen Hall: 1st Tues. E. L. Forrest, No. 1 Rhoades F. A. Williamson, 37 Beacon Carpenters Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. Ave. Fowler 1004 West 5 th St Hill Ave.
(m) 382 Columbia, S. C..... L. A. Smith, 1337 Assembly St._-Felix B. Green, 1807 Main St. 1615 Main St. ; Tues. (m) 383 Gillespie, Ill....... H. E. Heeren, Gillespie, Ill.....C. E. Edwards, 1002 E. Main (m) 384 Muskogee, Ohla...... (rr) 385 Marshall, Texas .-.
(m) 388 Palestine. Texas
(m) 389 , Glenn Falis, N. Y...
(m) 390 Port arthur, Texas - Raymond Abeel, 12 Jay St.
(i) 391 Ardmore, Okla.--
(m) 392 Troy, N. Y.--
(1) 393 Havre, Mont.
(i) 394 Auburn, N. Y.......-
cs) 396 Boston, iass. ------
(m) 400 Asbury Park, N. J.
(m) 400 Asbury Park,
(1) 402 Greenwich, Conn.-- Herbert Eennett, Box 497, Har
rison, N. X.
(rr) 403 Portsmouth, Obio - O. H. Kinder, 1516 10th St.
(1) 405 Cedar Rapids, Ia.--T. D. Phelps, 354 So. 11th St.
(m) 406 Okmulgee, Okla....
(m) 408 Missoula, Mont.
(m) 411 Warren. Ohio

11 जarren. Ohio ----- B. A. Vickrey, 236 Wash. St...
(i) 413 Santa Barbara, Calif.
(rr) 414 Macon, Ga. ---.... (m) 415 , Cheyenne, Wyo.-.(m) 116 Rozeman, Mont. (m) 418 Pasadena, Calif. -(m) 420 Keokuk. Ia. - New Phia.. Ohio. (m) 422 New Phila., Ohio. (rr) 424 Decatur, III.
$(\mathrm{mr}) 426$ Sioux Falls, s. $\mathbf{~ D} .-$ (i) 427 Springfield, Ill. (m) 428 Bakersield, Calif. m) 429 Nashville. Tenn.-(i) 430 Racine, Whs. --(m) 431 Mason City, Ia
(m) 432 Bucyrus, Ohio
(m) 434 Tourlas, Ariz, --.-.
(m) 435. Winnipeg, Man., Can.
(m) $436 \mid$ Watervliet. N. Y...
(1) 439 Akron, Ohto
m) 440 Riverside, Callf.
(m) 441 Spokane, Wash
m) 442 Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
M) Can.
(m) 443 Montromery, Ala.
m) 444 Ponca City, Okla.
(1) 445 Rattle Creek, Mich.
(m)446 Monroe, La.
(m) 447 Sandusky. Ohio
(m) 449 Pucatello, Idaho-
(to) 450 Worcester. Mass.
(m) 452 Gloucester, N. J.-.-
(rr) 454 Bluefield, W. Va.Bluefield, W. Va.-M. B. Parks, P. O. Box 793

1. St. Staunton, Ill.
A. J. Thomas, Box 954 _-........
N. O. Nowlin, No. Franklin St 101 Railway Exchange Bldg.

E. J. Gardephe, 22 New St St. Trades Council Hall; 2nd, 4th Mon.

Geo. T. Dunaway 932 St.-- Trades Assembly Hall; 2d Friday.
Bind. Dunaway, 932 Dequeen Fulles Cafe; 1st, 2 l Wed.
A, A. Holcomb, 805 B St., N. W. Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3d Wed
I. S. Scott, Young Bldg., State Labor Temple; ́nd and 4th Thurs

Bryan A. Barickman, Box 479... Favre Hotel: 1st. 3d Wed.
Gea. Greule 233 Jonet St.--Mantel's Hall; 2d, 4th Wed.
Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St., Well's Memorial Hall, 987 Wash.; 1st, Walter Aylward, 18 Ticknor St., ${ }^{\text {So }}$ Boston, Mass.
G. Edgar Murphy, P. O. Box 281 Balboa Lodge Hall: 2d Tues

David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave., Room 32-33, Appleby Eld.t., 1st, 3d Fri.
David O'Reilly, 129 Abbott Ave.,
Ocean Grove, N. J.
Geo. I. James. 9i9 Jones St.-Labor Headquarters; 1st Thurs
W. D. Peck, 11 Lawrence St.--- 96 Greenwich Ave.; 2d Fri.
N. L. Boren, 1914 7th St. .-.. Red Men's Hall: Thurs.
H. Jennings, 1521 E Avenuellabor Temple; 2d, 4th Wed.

East. Weiser, care L. \& H. Eagles' Hall: 2d, 4th Mon.
Elec., Co.
J. H. Heydorf. 701 S. 2d St., W. E. Main St. ; 1st, 3d Fri.

Geo. J. Henry, $351-2$ Main St.- Enion Savings Trust Bldg. ; 1st \& 3d Wed.
G. S. Fulton, eare The Electric
M. R. Martin, 130 West DeLa Guerrero St.
M. L. Ryan, 1118 Ash St.--a-*
C. C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave. I. Dale Cline, Box 515...........
F. MeFarland, 786 Holt Ave 509 Mulberry St. ; 1st, 3d Wed.
C. Stocker, 1918 Pioneer Ave. Moulton Electric Co. 2d, 4 th Thurs.
H. Dale Cline, Box 515-n---. Labor Temple; 1st, 3d Tues.

| (1) 457 | Altoona, Pa |
| :---: | :---: |
| (m) 458 | Aherdeen, |
| Wash |  | (m) 460 ©hickasha, Okla. --

(1)461 Aurora, TIl
(rr) 4fi2 Wuyerass. Ga. .--
(rr) 463 smingfeld. Mo.---- M. Runert, 1345 Frisco Are....
(m)465 San Diego. Call.. (i) 466 . Tharleston, W. Va.(m) 467 Mianni, Ariz. (rr) 468 Van Nest. N. $\mathbf{Y}$......
(i) 470 Haverhill. Mass. ....
(m)471 villimonket. Me. .-.
. Hall 501 W 1st St
J. A. Barbiert, 1450 Locust St.
E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carrol\} Carl Rippel, 248 E. Ray St..-Geo. Evans, 214 Wallnut St.-James Quim, 2129 E. Prairie St. . Keefer, 1200 E. 9th St.-----
A. F. Huflhes, 1905 So. 19th St E. J. Sartley, Box 238 ......... E. Raven, 513 S. 8th St Leo Skyles, 423 Snd St. N. E. .-

Chas. Larcamp, East Charles St.
J. C. MeCunniff. 1021 B. Ave.
A. Mackey, 577 Finley St.

Frank Mullen. 101 Adams St.
V. W. Dundas. 293 Locust St.Ed. Thomas, Pendelton Hotel-
J. T. Keith. Box 72
A. Woodworth, P. O. Box 1082

Jaehnke, 420 Maplo St.
L. Singhal, 112 Jackson $\mathbf{S t}_{-}$



Wm. C. Storm, 1171 Morton St., W. J. Murpay. ${ }^{316}$ Whe., Highand Park. F. I. Inderliter. Box 457 $\qquad$ C. C. Hoover, Box 457 $\qquad$ 457-----B. of R T. $2 \mathrm{~d}, 4 \mathrm{~h}$ Frt w. o. Prager, Rox 91 eare Philiid Electric Co.
Ed. Bach, 59 So. Broadway----
$\qquad$ T. L. Quirin, 364 Talma St.--- Labor Temple; 1st \& 3d Wed.
A. J. Koehne, 910 W. 10th St. Koyles, 1611 Paloma St. P. Hall; Ist,
E. H. Rockefeller, 1618 Carroll $6191 / 2$ Main St.: 1st. 3a Tues. D. Crissel, 326 No. 7th St. .-- Hammond Printing Co. ; 1st, 3 d Fri. H. McCallum, 827 Myra St.- Carpenters Hall; 2d, 4th wed. S. F. Wolf. 535 E. Olive St. 1164 E. Eldorado St. 1 st , 3d Thurs. A. H. Baumgartner, 1408 S. Egan Hall; 1st, 3d Mon. Dakota Ave.
Fred Volle, 1017 No. 2nd St--- Painters' Hall; 2d, 4th Wed. C. H. Rohrer, Box 238 _-_-.-.-. Labor Temple; Erery Mon. Otto Rode 1819 Albert St. L. R. Batchelor, 924 N. Deleware Labor Temple; $2 \mathrm{~d}, 4$ th Tues. Are.
rederick Baehr, 1112 E. Warren'Trades and Labor Hall; 1st. 3a Mon. St.
F. Johnson, Box 221_......-TVion Hall: 2d, 4th Fri. Chas. McBride, Labor Temple --- Laber Temple; 1st. 3d Mon. Chas. H. Keiser, 1227 4th Ave. Maccabee Hall: 3d Sat.
James Reynolds, 360 Durfee St. Firemen's Hall: 2d, 1th Fri.
W. O. Fisher, R. F. D. No. 4,
Box 135A, South Akron, Ohic Central Labor Union Hall: 1st, 3d Thurs.
J. A. King , South Akron, Ohic.
H. F. Conroy 262 Bandini St. .-. Mechantes' Hall: 2d, 4th Fri. J. H. Gallay, Opportunity, Wash. Carpenters' Hall; 4th Sun. and 2d Thurs.
E. A. Woodworth. P. O. Box 1082 1818 N. Perry St. ; Thurs.

Nasper E. Cobb. 1022 S. 4th St.- Labor Temple: Tues.
H. Scott, R. F. D. 10, Box $51 \mathbf{1}$ Brothers Homes; Alternate Fri. Welby Winghal, 112 Jackson St-- Moose Hall; 2d, 4th Tues. J. H. Guymon, Box 196_--.- Central Labor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. . H. Guymon, Box 196--------Eagles* Hall: 2d, 4th Mon.
Thos. R. Dunlery, 2;0 Woodlawn Itallan Hall: 1st. 3d Fri.
Are., Collingswood, N. J.
A. R. Woltz, 67 Rorers St. $-\ldots-{ }^{\text {Roose Hall: } 1 \text { st, 3d Thurs. }}$ Juilus Kampf, 86 Ray St....--- 340 George $S t$; 2d, th Fri. Labor Press: 2d. 4th Wed.
 w. Beverly, 191) Albany Ave. Lahor Hall: 1st, 3a Mon. Ave.
C. H. Morris, 1921 "T"' St. ${ }^{\text {C. }}$ T. Hagcerty, $1402{ }^{\mathrm{W}} \mathrm{Wash}$ St. Rohert
F. S. Buck Box 581 Hash. st.- B. Morgan, 405 Ohio Ave.... Masonic Temple: Fri.
W. Stevenson, 776 Melrose Edv Slevin, ${ }_{2} 436$ Lyvere St. 412 E . 158 th St., Bronx. N. Y. C.: 2nd, Are. Bronx, N. Y. St Westrhester, N. Y. $\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{N}}$. Thurs

Tohn W. Perry, 33 Pleasant St.: Academy of Music Bldg. : 2d, 4th Fri.


1. W. Norwond, 2617 Fenwood W. 0 . Partridge, 2621 Fenwood $K$. of P. Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs.
ive.

REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS
FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS
meEting place and date


(m) 477 san Bemardino, C..-
(i) 474 lieuиmht, Texas.
(I) 481 Lhuianalwhis, Lud.
(m) 482 lureka, Callf.
m) 482 mareka, Calyf.-
(1) 483 Thecoma, Whath.
(i) 485 Rock Istand
(1) 485 Ruek Istand, Hil.--
(tr) 487 Haminal, Mo. ----
an1 488 Briggethrt, Comil...
(1) 492 Muntreal, Que., C.-.
(1) 493 Juhnsturn, Pa......
(1) 494 Milwaukee, Wis.-.-.
(1) 500 San Antunio. Teras. (m) 501 Yunkers, $\mathbf{N}$. $\mathbf{Y}$.----
(f) 503 Loston, Mass.
(m) 504 Meadrille, Pa. ......
(m) 506 Chicago IIt's, Ill.-
(m) 508 Savamuah. Ga. --
(1) 510 tiokportuin, Texas
(ri) 511 Topelka. Kans.
(rr) 511 Topeta. Kans. ---
(fis14 Wetrolt Mifh Va...
(m) 515 Newport News, Va.
(m) 517 Actorts, Oreg.
(m) 518 mertian. Mīiss
(m) 520 Anstin. Texas
(m) 521 (rreeley, Colo.
(i) 522 Lawrence, Mass.
(1) 526 'Vatsmmille, Calif.--
(m) 527 ( Galveston, Texas...
(rr) 528 Milwankee, Wis....
(m) 529 Plattshurg, N. Y.-
(m) 531 Daytona Fla.
(m) 532 Billings, Mont.
(rr) 533 Proctor, Mínn.
(1)535 Evansville, Ind.-
(i) 536 schenectatis. N. Y.
(es) 537 Nan Franetsco, Calif
(1) 538 Danvile, 711.
(m) 539 Port Furon, Mich.
(1) 540 Canton. Ohio 514 Ternell. N. Y.-.(rr)549 Huntingten. W. Va. (m)552 Lewistown, Mont.-(e) 556 Walla Wana, Woash
(rr) 557 Minat, N. Dak. (rr) 557 Minat, N. Dak. ....
(m) 558 Florence. Ala. (m) 558 Florence. Ala. (ri)561 Montreal, Que., Can
(m) 563 Marion, Ind.
(m) 5 R4 Richmond, Ind.
(m) 568 Ruanoke, $V a$.
(1) 567 Portland, Me.
(1) 568 Montreal, Que. Can
(1) 569 Man Dtego, Calif.
(m) 570 Tueson, Artz.
(m) 571 M (Gin, Nevada.... (1)572 Reqina, Sask., Can. (1) 573 Warren. O. (mi574 Premerton, Wa=h. (mi575 Portsmouth, Ohto
(i) 578 Harkensack, N. J.
(m) 580 Olympia, Wash.-(m) 581 Morristown, N. J.
(1) 883 El Paso, Texas.--
(1) 584 Tula, Okla.
(1)585 E1 Pacn. Texas---
(14587 Pattovllie, Pa.-.-.
(i) 5888 Lowelt. Mass.
(1i)590 Vew Loncinn. Con
(i) 591 Steekton, Caili?.

 st., Charleston, Mass. town, 1 .a. Gea. A. Dethefsen, 210 F. 5th St., (reot Aover, Mass. C. Main st. Box 803 St. Oaillani, Calif.

T. J. Pameli, 123 Meridan St. F. I. Sirader, 390 Cronhy St..... ${ }^{\prime}$ T o. Ah Ewan, 12el P. Wehimg-
 inigton st. Harnd Salters, 2116 No. F St._ II. A. Price, E. Radford, Va._Ihtlin V. Llbhy, Cornell St., So Portland E. Remillard, 111 Stanley St. ... 0. E. F Bra st
$\qquad$
T44. R. Pearger. 2240 Pazmar.
W. P. Burta, West Maphet St...

Gurion Werman. 1327 roreter st.
Gow. Renz, 209 Green Ave., Lyn-
hirrst. N. J.
TV. R. Petars, 1610 Bipelnw Are

## mints Plains.

 - D. Grifing. 2812 E .3 ril s.t. Romer No. 7.

 H. Widderger, 119 S . High St, hemy struh, is Fembruk Ave., Latur Lsceum; list Fri.

R O. 1'erry, Penn Ave., Kerr-s. H. Wasson, 563 Green St.-.--Central Labor Hall; 2d, 4th Wert
Otto Koehler, 1543 Aberdeen St. F. F. Martin, 204 W. 14th St.... Monse Hall; 1st Mon

 Chas. G. Sheetz, 2015 Lincoln St. G. D. Stitt, 313 Lake St.......... 418 Kminsas $\Delta v e$; 1st, 3d Thurs.

 W. E. Brimon, 426 Newport Newa (:. H. T) Ferser, Winow St., Hamp- Greble Hail, Hampon, 1st, 3a tues.



 Fred. S. Powers, 133 Balleg St. Jamis H. Merrick, 400 No. Mañ, Lineuh Hall; 2d, 4th Thurs.
F. L. Wilson.
 (xrifth II. Morris, $451 / 2$ Cham- Arthur $G$. Norgulst, 2201 Willow Trades Assembly Hall: Wed. F. A. Lutug, Box 803 -........ Carl Wetherell, Box 96 $\qquad$ Carpenters' Fall: 20 \& 4 th Thurs.
 Itmeq Ithinenn, 1310 Harrett St. Roy Juda, 1200 No. Rowleg St. Electrical Workers' Hall; Every Erl.

T. 1B. Shepard, 129 No. Frank- K. Dleucher, 842 Commerelal.... Trades and Labor Comeil; lst, 3a Tues.

Clarence A. Phillipp, 945 Crescent Arthinr G. Norguist, 2401 Wilhow Trades Labor Hall; 2d. 4th Thurs.



(.) Jonald, Box $711 \ldots \ldots-\ldots$........ Labor Temple: 1st, 3d Tues.

T. $\because$ Winsia, © Cilawras St... Labor Temple: Thurs.
A. L. Tasior, Lorzain Ave., ot-592 Union Ave. ; 1st, 3 d wed. tawa Park, C. H. Tomnsend, 452 No. Wash-Trades Council Hall: 2d, 4th Thurs. in:gtina St. Waiter Jellison, Genneth Theatre T. M. A. Hall; 2d, 4th Mon. Plats.
. E. Muses, P. O. Box 404, Sa- Labor Hall; Tues.
lemb. Va.
Althir Smith, 1 B Ihn St., 14 Congress St.; Every Mronday. F. Gifford, 417 Ontarlo St., E. 417 Ont. St., E. ; 1st, 3d Mon. G. W. Adams, 1027 21st St.....- Lahor Temple; Every Thurs. M. C. Hetterman Zani Apt. 7. F. C. Russell, Box 501 Labor Temple; ist \& 3 Sundors

Chas. Numbe. Rox 1319 -
W. Stevenson. Labor Temple_... L. T. Resmolds, 1126 E. San An- Libor Temple; Every Thurs.
 W. 7. Wills, 1047 Ritanme St. . Trades Hall. Oiler St. ; Brd Ned.
 . Van Russum, 214 noti st.-.- Labor Temple: 2d, 4 th Thes.
 feri Part, ${ }^{12}$. 7 .
 D. Gabuis, 172S N. Priston St. Camenters' Hall; Erery Priday.

Mat J. Ia


E. G. Hastram, 1219 West 41 st Labor Temple, 14th and Wonhand: 1st. E. G. Hastrom, 1213 West 41st Lamr Them


## L. U. <br> LOCATION

## REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS

FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS
MEETING PLACE AND DATE
(s) 717 1Boston, Mass. .....-
b. lintari

Jus. J. Tierrey, We Wham nit., 98 Wash st, ; 1st 3t Tues. Hathicio lhion, Masis.


\{min22 rortlemi, N. T. $\qquad$ ralimia, N. N:
dery Hartnett, fox 298 $\qquad$ Whitney ma.; 3a Mondas.
(1) $723 \mathrm{FOr}^{*}$ Wasne, Ind. Ave. 1. Ave. Inall. 183 - S. stn st.
(i) 225 ferve Hante, Ind.1i. E. Deei, 1uli Lurge st.--- Hainters' Hall; Erers Fri. (m) 729 Dunsutawhey, 1's.
$\qquad$


I. K. Wash,
(m) 731 Int, Falls, Minn.-.
Iri732 liortsmonth, Va......








(m) 744 feading, $P a$. 744 New York,







(1) 755 Clarkshurg. W. Va.- Gen. F. Shawer, Route No. 1. Chas. C. Drummond, Box 124, Williams Fall; 2a, 4th Mon.



(m) 760 Knoxille. Tenn.....
(m) 762 A Anhtahula. Ohio
(m)762 Ashtahula ohio --

Geo Tian, 77 Man St.-.-.-.
C. S. Erathes, 14 Inhard St.n- Contral Laber Hall; 2 d Fri.
(1) 763 Omaha, Nehr.
$\int_{\mathrm{L}}^{\mathrm{C}} \mathrm{st}$.



(m) 773 nichmond, Ont
(m) 773 Windser. Ont. Can. I. Stewart, 510 Gladstone Are.
(rr) 774 Cincinnati. Onio Can. I Stewart, 510 Gladstone Are.
C. J. Clark, $411 / 2$ Madison_-..- Krita Hall; 2nd, 4ti
H. G. Durham, 242 N. 25 th_-. Labor Temple; Wed.
(rr) 74 Cincinnati. Ohio $-\ldots-$ Edw. Strohmatier, 2001 Vine St.
(rr) 776 Providence. R. I._-J. J. Donriss, 300 Charles St...
(rr) 776 Providence. R. I.-- J. J. Donriss, 300 Charles St....
(rr) 779 (hicago, Il.
C. J. Clark, $411 / 2$ Madison-...- Krith Hall; 2nd, 4th
i. G. Durham, 222 N. 25th.-. Labor Temple; Wed.

(rI) 754 sinyre. Pa. .-.........
W. Forl Desworth, Chemois, Thomas Crawfori, 317 s . Wilmur Retmen's Hall; ed, 4th Tues.



(rr) 794 Chicago, M1. -......J. F. Cortgan, 7034 S . Troon St. Tan Dubilhies, $\mathbf{7 3 6}$ Kimbark Mhla Hall: 2d, 4th Tues.



C. L. Gustafion, $2202 \%$ S. 16 th
St. A. Johnenn, 3120 S . IAneoln
Kritral Labler Hall: 2 da Fr .
n|Harry Kelly, 4576 Tennyson St.|
 F. L. Estang, Box 896 $\qquad$
1737 Champa St. ; 2d \& 4th Wed.



City Temple: Wed.




(rr) 784 Indianapols. Ind..
-H. Gantz, 6915 Justine St._-....- I. B. Gremawalt, 8129 So. San- Limint Hall; 2f, 1th Fri.


(rt) 801 Grand Raplds, Mich. Chas. Whiloughty, 1252 Terrace M. L. Finn, 150 Carrier St. N. E. Campan Hall; 1st, 3d Tues.








(rr) 811
(rr) 812 Little Rock, Ark. trio Co.. 311 Main St., Nr! R. N. Little Rork, Ark.







Elve.
Bled.
- A. L. Holladay, 1100 Semmes St., Pythian Bldg. 2 Fd . 4th Thurs.

$\left|\begin{array}{l}\text { R. R. O'Sunivan, } \\ \text { R. J. } \\ \text { Lindliay. } \\ 3407\end{array}\right|$


(1)
(m) 729 1




 feld. L. I.

## L. U. LOCATION REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS

FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS
meeting place and date
(rr) 834 Hoboken, N. J.
Frank Borgmen, 216 Furman Pl.

Kingsland, N. J.
(r) 838 Meridian, Miss
C. N. Holland, 511 40th Are.
W. E. Kobb, 401 Oak St.

Elmer switzer, 5 Merrill Ape
W. H. Rowe, 306 E. 7 th St.

John Matheson, 1904 Storrs Ave Jonn Matheson, 1904 Storrs Av.
C. Victor, 136 Swan St., Chicago

Leo Hosley, Manhatten Hotel C. T. Griesheimer, 613 Jargis Ave., Massillon, Ohio Wrm. MacDermott ii Muet St., Riverside Station, Tona$\stackrel{\text { Rivers }}{\mathrm{N}}$
(m) 855 Muncie, Ind. . .---(rr) 85 , Dualt Hayden, 417 W . North St. R. Tumleson, 315 F. North St.n

(rT) 858 Somerset, Ky. (rr) 860 Long Island City, F. P. Owen, 324 High St.
(rr) 862 Tacksonville, Fla.--
(ri) 863 Lafayette, Ind. (rr) 864 Jersey City, N. J.--
(ri) 865 Baltimore. Md. .-.--
(rr) 867 Detroit, Mich. -...--
(p) 868 New Orleans, La._

869 Iroquois Falls, Ont., Can.
(rr) 870 Cumberland, Md.
(m) 873 Kokomo, Ind. _--.-. Frank Glaze. 1814 So. Buckey
(m) 874 Zanespill O O
(1) 875 Washington, Pa ..-.
(rr) 882 New Orleans. La..
(rr) 884 Cleburne, Texas _-.-C. C. A. O'Velll. 2716 Myrtle St.
(rr) 885 Chicago, 111.
(rr) 886 Minneapolis, Minn.
(rr) 888 St. Louts, Mo. .... (m) 890 , Tanesville, Wls.--. (m) 891 Coshocton, Ohlo-.-. (m)897 Fincara, Falls (m) 897 Niagara
(rr) 902 St. Paul, Minn..
(m) 904 Fort Scott. Kans.
(m) 905 Ranger. Texas.
(m) 910 Watertown N . $\overline{\mathbf{Y}}$ (rr) 912 Collinwood, Ohio.
(m) 914 Thorald, Ont., Can

(ri) 917 Memphis, Tenn. --
(it) 918 Corington, Ky
(rr) 919 Erwin, Tenn. --.-(m) 921 Two Harbors. Minn. (rr) 924 Wheeling. W. Va.....
(m) 831 Lake Charles, La.-
(rr) 934 Tucson, Arlz
(m) 936 Enid, Okla -----
(rr) 937 Richmond, Va.
(rt) 938 Sacramento, Callf. (m) 942 Cisco. Texas .-. (m) 944 Seattie, Wash (m) 947 Vinceanes, Ind. (m) 948 Flint, Mich.
(m) 953 Ean Clatre, Wisc. (r) 954 Houston, Texas..- Percy Gonlette, 317 E. Mindison - P. Mattoon, 20151/2 Elysian St. (rr) ${ }^{(1)}$ (rr) 962 Readville, Mass. ---- C. F. Heyn, 181 Milton St., E.
(m) 063 Kankakee, III. ....Dedham, Mass. Harty A. Shekey. cago Ave.
(ry) 967 Albuquerque. N. $\mathbf{M}$ Reyt H. Brown, 402 S . Edith St. (rr) 972 Marietta, Ohio ...- Stanley Carroll, 426 Maple St.
(1) 973 South Bend, Ind..-.
(m) 974 Carlincille, Inl. -- Lee Gunter, W. 1st South St._w. E. Bonn, 624 N. Charles St. Ridg. Trades Hall: 1st. 3d Mon
(r) 975 Norfolk, Va _-_M. F. Harris, 1307 W .40 th St. W. Bolton, 119 West 16th St. Oda Fellows Fall: 2d. 4th Mon.



| L. U. ${ }_{\text {i }}$ | LOCATION | REC. SEC. AND ADDRESS | FIN. SEC. AND ADDRESS | meeting place and date |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (17) 986 f: | fimira, N |  | Wm. Moftat, 8x 4 Cedar St.a..... T | Trades Lahor Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| (m)991 ${ }^{\circ}$ | 'rorning, N. Y.-. | A. E. Kretehmame, its W. Ist L | Le Claire Heeker, 211 Columbla | is. L. IN. Hall: wd, fth Wed. |
| (rr)994 h | Kansas City, Mo..- | Han Fehreuldach, 4111 Vorledgen- I |  | So. Pac. H. K. E. Buttom Shod: 1st, 3d Mins. |
| $\begin{gathered} (\mathrm{m}) 995 \mathrm{I} \\ (\mathrm{~m}) 998 \end{gathered}$ | Baton Houge, La.- | M. F. Hall, bis Mills Ave.-.--- E, | F. J. Imang, General Jelivery-- 1. | 1. O. O. F. Hall P Emy Wea. |
|  |  |  |  | Lahur Temple; ed, th Wed. |
| $\begin{aligned} & (\mathrm{m}) 997: \\ & (\mathrm{m}) 998 \end{aligned}$ | shawnee, 0 Greensboro. | 1. F. Marbee, 1001 Hifobstan St- R | R. F. Tamtlion, Box 532 | lianters Hall; ed, 4th Fi. 11. 1 . T. Hall Friday. |
| (1) 1002 I | lulsa, Okla | Janes Duncat, eldy E. First st. 0 |  | - uhty Court Honse; Tresiay. |
| (rr) 1008 - | - | E. $\underset{1}{\text { If }}$. Cole, Larksjur, Calif. Boy |  Ave. San Hatael, Calif. | Coop. Store Hall, San Rafael, Cal. ; 2d, thl Wed. |
| 1 m 1012 F | Ellensburg, W |  | J. W. Patterson, 50\% No. Pine St. | Mutse Hall; 1st, 34 Wed. |
| (ra) 1015 | Penria, | E. St, Pekin. Inl. 900 Charlotte J. | J. L. Juhnsun, ill Easton Ave.-- | Nictiols Ha |
| (ri) 1016 S | Superi | Li. F. Lafferty, 1'. O. Hox 166_- | Fit. F. Lafferty, P. O. Box 16fi..t | Trate Labor Hall; gnd |
| (1) 1021 | Cniontown, Pa | Howard Honse, 151 Grant St.-\%-- | Owen 1). Farr, 164 Morgantiown |  |
| (rr) 102 C | Canton, Ohlo | Paul Johamisg, 1923 5th St., 1 | Paut Johanming, $19: 3$ oth St., 3 s. E . | 307 So. Mariet Ave. ; 2d, 4th Fri. |
| 'rr) 102s ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | P | E. A. Fisher, P. O. Bux 547, P | 0 | Odd Fellows' Hall; 1st, 3d Fri. |
| $\text { (rr) } 1025$ <br> (i) 1029 | (Cos Wo | Hazewoud sta., Pittshurgh, Pa G. E. Glifort, ${ }^{14} \mathbf{C}$. | Harry P. Gafthey, P. O. Hox | Carpenters Hall; Friday. |
| $\text { (rr) } 1030$ | Chicego, | Wm. Gran, 141 Cato nan---- |  | 5 S. Main St. 1 lst Monday. |
| (mt) 1031 N | Manchester. $\mathbf{N}$. | Arthur Greenwood, 52 Cumber- F | Francts A. Foye, 232 Central St. | Foresters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Thurs. |
| (rr) 1033 | Pocatello, Ida | Tracy Pugmire, 1029 No. Hays. -1 | Heury Holnhberg, 850 N .10 th St. I | Lator Temple, 1st \& 3t Thurs. |
| (rr) 1036 | Tackson, Mich | D. J. Pierce, Harris st.-.-.---11 | II. F. Strohem, 100 s Pigtein kit..-- | Labor Hall: 18t, 3d Thurs. |
| (1) 1037 | Winnipeg, Man., Can. | A. A. Miles, 410 Landsdowne | d. S. Melonald, 165 James st.- L | Labur Temple: 2d, 4th Mon. |
| (m) 1042 S | St |  | A. R. Farnsley 203 E. West st. C | C. M. Hibbard's; 1st Friday. |
| (i) 1045 P | P |  |  |  |
|  |  | ijexter D. Funne. 383 Foudiandif Ave. | Fi. ii. Densmuse, 3225 Cutiane | Lator Temple: 2d, 4th Fri. |
| (rr) | Oil |  |  | L |
| (m) 1054' | Salina, Kans. | Geo. J. Lanphere, 116 E. Bond. $L$ | L. C. Mmitht, 409 E. | W. V. R. Hall; 2ti, ith Sues. |
| (m) 1055 | Wellington, K | Ross Perrs, 320 W. 9th St....-L | L. E. Graves, 720 S. G St.----- | K. of P. Hall: Thursciay. |
| (m) 1057 | \| Woodland, | A. C. Lit | F. II. Fountain, Box 459 | Opera House Office: 2 d . last Tues. |
| (m) 1058 | La Port | J. O. Welsher, | Ruy Wimamat, eit Brighton | City Band Hall; 2d, 4th Thirs. |
| (rt) 1080 |  |  | T. 1. Eiperson, 105 Chesapeake St., Oeran View, Va. | Odi Fellows Hall: 1st, 3d Sun. |
| (m) 1072 | Monterey, Calif. | G. Helveen, 513 Park St., Pacifte | 1. Belvail, Carmel, Calif | dg. Trds. Tem. : 1st, 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 1088 | Tacoma, Wash. | A. S. Wilson. 341\% Last |  |  |
| (rr) 1087 | 1 Keyser, W. V | (reo. W. Mills, Gilmore St. | IF. Weils, 226 W. Pledmont St... | Myytic Chair Hall ; 2d, 4th Thura. |
| (rr) 1091 | Battle Creek, M1 | E. Riggs. 368 N. Kendall St | G. Gummings, 317 W. Van Buren | Members Home; 1st. 3d Fri. |
| (m) 1097 | Grand Falls, Newfoundland | A. H. Stervart, 11 lank Rua | D. J. O'Flyni, 3 Station Roul. | Town Hall; 1st, 3d Mun. |
| (rr) 1098 | Child |  | fars Im, | L |
| (m) 1099 | Oil City, | Lluyd M. Books, 9 E. 7 th | P. J. Burke. 540 Plum | ('entral Labor Hall; 2d. 4th Mon. |
| (1) 1101 |  | Geo. L. Stephemson, 140 Princeton Ave., Fullerton, Callf. |  | Labor Temple: 2d, 4th Tues. |
| (1) 1105 | 5 | mer E. Leedy, 437 Cedar Crest | C | ri. |
| (m) 1106 | Wllkes-Barre, | John Lukish, 444 Miller St., Luzerne, Pa. | $- \text { Wm, Lyline, } 21 \text { Tripp St., Forts }$ | 24 Simon Long Bldg.: 3d Mon. |
| (rr) 1108 | 8 Garrett, Ind. ---M | W. J. Dreher, 403 Si, Caven | Edw. Huher, 119 No. Franklin St. |  |
| (m) 1110 | Livermore Falls. Me. | Frank Scudder, Hox 273 | Nurman Barahy, Box 88. | Thion Man: 3rd Wed. |
| (m) 1116 : | Singsport, Te | I. D. Medrary. 390 Sullivan st. | J. D. Metrary. 390 Sullivan St. | Nelms Hail; 2u. 4th Mon. |
| (rr) 1118 | Tuebec, Can. | Wm. B. Walkl, ${ }^{\text {d }}$ St. Joachiam | Alex Gllhert, 1301/2 Artilley St.- | Destosses si.; 3i Mon. |
| (rr) 1121 | 1 Olean, N . | C. Feitenherger, 2141/2 $\quad \mathbf{W}$. State | Chas. W. Rose, 137 No. 15 th St. | Federation Hall; 1st, 3rd Fri. |
| (m) 1122 | Lufkin, Texas | Mr. L. Hand, ${ }^{\text {P }}$, O. Minx, 303 | M. L. Hand, P. O. Bux 303 | I. O. F. F. Hall: 2d Sat. |
| (ri) 1125 | Connellsville. | I. W. Lohr, 604 E. Murphy Ave. | T. I. Balshey, 404 E. Crawtord | Cits Hall; 1st Thurs. |
| (m) 1131 | Ploomington, Ind | C. M. Murphy, 702 West 1st St.- | C. V. Piticash, 314 S . Wainut St. | Carpenters' Hall; 1st, 3rd Mon. |
| (rr) 1134 | 1 Cheyenne, Wyo.-...- | Carl Kelly | Frank Dungherty, Pox 953 | Labior Temple; 2d Tues. |
| (m) 1135 | 5 Newport News, Va...- |  | N. C. Chtim, 4645 Wash. Ave..- | Labor Temple; 1st Tues. |
| (toiniss | Toronto, Ont, Can.- |  | C. I. Smith. 67 MeGlll St. |  |
| (m) 1138 | Duncan, Okla. |  |  | Security Elec. Shod: Tues. |
| (1) 1141 | Okia. City, Okla | H. Albee, 1610 W. ${ }^{\text {ath St..-... }}$ | W. Thtmas, 1118 E. Park St. | Woolworth Blag. : Thursday. |
| (m) 1142 | Raltimore, Md. | C. J. Seeback, 2718 Hugn Ave., |  | 1222 St. Paul St, |
| (1)1144 | Henryetta, okla. | T. F. Clark, P. O. Box 1157. | W. L. Masser, Box | Vnited Temple; 2d, 4th Thurs. |
| (m) 1145 | Henryetta, | J. D. Buster--7\% ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | Walter Krmer, 323 - ${ }^{\text {Pth }}$ |  |
| (m) 1151 | ¢orsicana, Texas | I. F. Enlis, Mevia, Tex. | T. $\therefore$. Mayes, Box 392. M | $100^{\circ} \mathrm{No}$ ( Moktmmey St.; 2d. last Tues. |
| (m) $11 \bar{S}^{3}$ | Tyler, Texas |  | II. i. Whatley, 200 No. Heventy | Labor Temple: 4th Wed. |
| (1) 1154 | Santa Monica, Calif. | L. H. Strickland 1520 Wash miva., Venice, dallf. | Pan C. Lyman, 703 Ammrosn <br> Place, Vente, | Carpenters' Hall; Every Wed. |

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[^0]:    "Spain has been slipping swiftly into political and economic chaos, like Italy when Mussolini took the helm. The country seemed to be leading straight to bolshevism when Rivera put his hand on the creaking machinery of government."

    In plain words, this simply means that the Labor and Progressive movements in Spain were making "alarming" progress. They had to be checked. All means of which the reactionary mind could think had been tried-political persecution, whipping, knifing and murdering labor officials, burning and wrecking homes, etc. But all failed.

    Then, like the bully of Italy, Gen. Rivera, and his "voluntary militia composed of civilians," aided by other secret organizations, stepped forward and the cowardly reactionaries in control of the Government stepped out-all without a struggle.

    Now the opponents of Rivera and his mob are behind bars, representatives elected by the people cannot meet, and the jury system has

[^1]:    "As the commercialization of journalism increases, as the big newspapers swallow the little ones and editorial independence becomes less and less valued, the newspapers tend more and more to express the point of view of the possessing classes. No wonder labor turns eagerly to the hope of establishing a press of its own. When big dailies are sold for millions of dollars their editors inevitably are men of the big-financier type, and the chance that they will have broad liberal sympathies or employ men of democratic contacts to write editorials for them is slight. Newspapers have become not merely slaves of 'big business,' but a part of 'big business.'"

[^2]:    The Secretary of Agriculture has not lifted a hand to protect farmers from robbery on consignments of their products to other States. The Farmers' National Council will have a bill drafted to be introduced in the next Congress to protect farmers against being robbed on consignments of their products to States outside their own.

[^3]:    WM. H. CERNICH,
    W. GRAHAM,
    E. HOLT,

    Committee on Resolutions.

